

THE
ENGLISH
ATLAS.

VOLUME III.

CONTAINING THE
DESCRIPTION

Of the Remaining Part of the

EMPIRE

OF

GERMANY.

VIZ.

SCHWABEN, the Palatinate of BAVARIA, Arch-Dukedom of AUSTRIA,
Kingdom of HUNGARY, Principality of TRANSYLVANIA, the Circle
of WESTPHALIA; with the neighbouring Provinces.

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T O
Her Royal Highness
MARIA-BEATRIX
Duchess of York, &c.
T H I S
VOLUME
O F T H E
E N G L I S H
A T L A S

I S
Humbly Dedicated

B Y

Her Highness's most

Obedient Servant

MOSES PITT.



THE

Great River Danubius

OR THE

D A N O W.



O mighty, in all ages, has bin the repute of this noble River, that we hardly meet with any Greek or Latin Historian (tho never so ancient) wherein we have not some Eulogy or other given it. One-ly Homer, in his Register of the many large Rivers which empty themselves into the Ocean, has omitted this: but is severely lash'd, for this neglect, by Eratosthenes and Apollodorus. And indeed it justly merits (as has bin observ'd in the foregoing Volume) the title of Queen of the European Rivers; as being much the largest, and running the longest course, of any in this part of the World.

Danubius or Danuvius is no more then a Roman version of the true Teutonic or German word Danow; or Done, as 'twas antiently written. Now this, by most of the Roman Historians, is deriv'd from the Dani; a branch of the ancient German Nation, that inhabited the banks of this River. But the Etymology given by Dutch writers seems the more eligible: they telling us that Don-aw, in their language, signifies properly a rushing and rumbling stream of waters; a notion easily suggested by the many Cataracts in this River.

Below Belgrade it has, and always had, the name of Ister: a name generally given to the whole Current by ancient writers, who promiscuously make use of the words Ister and Danubius. Hence Ovid, speaking of some memorable places near the banks of this River in his days, says:

Stat vetus Urbs, ripæ vicina binominis Istri.

But Pomponius Mela will not allow that the Antients gave it the name of Ister, from its first source and fountain downwards; but onely, *post longas ejus dilatationes*, after it had run a

course of some hundreds of miles. The Authority of this great man has prevail'd with most of our modern Geographers to join with him in his opinion. The first original of which assertion I take to have bin this; The Grecians, having little Commerce with the Germans, knew nothing of the name given by that Nation to this River; and therefore gave it a name different from what it had nearer its source. Hence later writers began to conceive that, upon the admission of some other River of note, it got the name of Ister; being call'd at a greater distance from the Grecian Territories, even by that people, *Δαυδης*. Whereas indeed, both these Appellations were given to the whole course of the River; but by different Nations and in various tongues. Which, I think, will sufficiently appear to any man that shall duly consider the antient accounts given of this River by Polybius, Herodian, and Dion: the last whereof gives exactly the same description, and says the same things, of his Ister which the two former do of their Danubius. So that 'twas no Solecism in Geography for Cæsar, when speaking of some Towns on the banks of the River Danow, to say;

*Sed nunc in oris Urula Noricis.
Qua Regus litro se sociat vago.*

Hereby giving the name of Ister to this River as it passes by Regensburg; which lies several hundreds of English miles higher then Belgrade. That the name of Ister was first us'd in Augustus's time (as many late Historians have asserted) is an assertion which discovers too much ignorance in the works of antient writers to be here mention'd. It had this name in the days of Jason and his Argonauts; and from thence Justin and Trogus have deriv'd the name of Istria. Jornandus says that the word signifies the same thing in the language of the antient Bessi which Danow does in the German tongue: but Berosus will have its original brought from a Prince of that

GERMANY.

Qq

name;

hame, who was antiently Lord of some of the adjoining Territories.

The little acquaintance the Antients had with this River has occasion'd a strange variety of conjectures and assertions touching its first source and origine. Hence, *Tacitus* makes it spring out of *Arnoba* a *Suevian* Mountain; *Solinus* fetches it out of a Mountain in the Country of *Scythia*, near the Confines of *Gallia*; *Marlianus* from an Hillcock under the *Rhaetian* Alps betwixt *Trent* and *Norimberg*; and *Erastus* betwixt *Trent* and *Norimberg*; and *Erastus* betwixt *Trent* and *Norimberg*; and *Erastus* betwixt the heads of the two great German Rivers, the *Danow* and *Rhine*: which, probably, gave occasion to that of *Claudian* (in his Panegyric on *Stilico*)

*Prominet Hercynia: confinis Rhaetia Sylva
Quae se Danubii jactat Rhemique parentem.*

But the Geographers of these later ages have shown themselves better acquainted with this as well as other Rivers in the Empire; and 'tis now a days no difficult matter to lead a traveller to the head of the *Danow*. It rises in *Schwaben*, not far from a small Village which from thence is call'd *Tone-Elchingen* or *Thonaw-Elchingen*: which is seated in a part of the *Hercynian* Wood, call'd by the Inhabitants *Schwartz-wald* or *Black-Forest*. *Munster* says he curiously view'd and observ'd the place; and finds no such Mountain, as the old Geographers have represented it, at it Fountain. The Hill, at the foot whereof it springs, is not above fifteen or sixteen Cubits high: which will fall short of the height allow'd by *Ptolemy* to his *Juga Adnobia* (corrupted, possibly, out of *Arnobia*) which he places at the head of this River.

Within a few furlongs of this Fountain it receives into its Channel two Rivulets, *Brygen* and *Pregen*, both larger then it self: the former whereof falls into it near *St. George's* Monastery, and gives it the first Denomination of a River. Afterwards it is mightily augmented in its passage by the Accession of several Navigable Rivers; a perfect Register whereof would be too tedious to be inserted in this place. The most considerable amongst them are 1. *Ifer*; which, having pass'd by *Kempten* and several other places of note in *Schwaben*, empties it self into the *Danow* near *Ulm*, the Metropolis of this Country. 2. *Lech*, or *Lycus Vindelicorum*; which (having wall'd the walls of *Landtsberg*, *Augsburg* and some other populous Cities) loses it self in this River betwixt *Newburg* and *Dunawert*. 3. *Regen*; the mouth whereof is at *Ratisbon*, call'd thence in the High-Dutch language *Regensburg*. 4. *Ilar*; which mixes it self with the *Danow* near *Pletling*; having pass'd by *Landsbut*, *Mosburg*, *Mittenwald*, &c. 5. *Inn*, the noblest River in *Bavaria*; which gives name to the rich and populous City of *Innsbruck*, the antient *Annopon*, and is at last swallow'd up by the *Danow* at *Pasjan*. 6. *Enns*; which gives name to the City of *Enns*, an *Austrian* Town at the mouth of the River. 7. *Rab* or *Arabon*; ending in the *Danow* near the strong Fort of *Raab*, whereof we shall give the Reader an account in the description of *Hungary*. 8. *Dravus* or *Drab*; a large and Navigable River which divides the Kingdom of *Hungary* from *Slavonia*. 9. *Teyssa*, the boundary betwixt the Principality of *Transylvania* and Kingdom of *Hungary*; in the description whereof we shall give an account at large of this noble River. 10. *Savus* or *Saw*; which, having pass'd

by most of the chief Cities in *Slavonia*, *Servia* and *Raschia*, is lost in the *Danow* or *Ister* at *Belgrade* or *Griech-Weissenburg*. Beyond this Town, there are many other Rivers which are insensibly lost in this little Ocean: but these (not coming within the Map of our *German Danow*, and watering some of the great *Turk* Provinces) may more properly be treated on in another place.

The swift Current of the *Danow* renders the water thereof muddy and of a whitish colour; inasmuch that the clear streams of several other Rivers receiv'd into the same Channel with this are separately discernable after a course of some miles. It has this propriety of the Ocean that (notwithstanding the many other streams which are lost in this) the River hardly has any sensible augmentation, when the banks of the lesser Rivulets are overgrown with floods. Some *German* Philosophers have endeavour'd to solve this *Phænomenon* by telling us, that in Summer the *Danow* has as great supplies of waters from the melted Snow, secur'd till that time of the year in the hollowes and clefts of neighbouring and remote Mountains, as it can have in Winter from the many and great rains: so that the alteration can never be very considerable. This is a piece of Philosophy first borrow'd from *Herodotus*: who (in his fourth Book) says further, that were not the heat of the Summer extraordinary hot in most Countries near the banks of this River, the neighbourhood would be in greater danger of being swallow'd up in floods in that season, then in *December* or *January*. For, says he, the quantities of water descending from the Mountains of Snow are much more considerable then what can rationally be imagin'd to be the effects of the greatest showers in Winter: and therefore, did not the Sun plentifully exhale, the warmer season would come attended with the far greater quantities of water. How far the Historians reasons will hold good, I leave to the Virtuoso's of our age to determine: not doubting, by the way, but that the vastness of the *Danow* and the constant muddiness of its streams may give some occasion to fancy it all ways of the same bulk; tho' (possibly) otherwise, its encrease in the Winter, if curiously observ'd, would be very evident and discernable.

Most of the Rivers of *Hungary* are strangely full of Fish of all sorts: the *Teyssa* especially, as we shall have occasion to inform the Reader more particularly in the description of that Kingdom. The chief causes assign'd by Naturalists for the extraordinary fecundity of these, as well as other, Creatures in this part of the World, are two: 1. The briskness of the Air, and sharp Winter-weather, in this climate; which has always bin observ'd to advance Generation much beyond the rate of warmer Countries. Hence proceeded those swarms of *Goths*, and other Northern Nations, who overran the greatest part of *Europe*: their Native Soil quickly growing too narrow for the vast multitudes of its Inhabitants. 2. The saline tinctures of these waters: whose streams washing several Natural Salt-Mines under ground, must thence be suppos'd to carry off some principles of fecundity. The *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Carp*s and other ordinary sorts of Fish, are much larger in the *Danow* then in other *European* Rivers. The rarer kinds, not known to the *Britains* and hardly to be met with in other Nations, are chiefly these: 1. *Coppens*, a sort of *Capito*. 2. A *Biscun*, which seems to be a species of *Lamprey*. 3. A *Grundel*, or spotted kind of *Cobites*; with six beards, two short

and four longer. 4. A *Scheiden* or *Silurus Gemoni*: a Fish somewhat resembling our Pike, but much larger. 5. The most remarkable Fish in these waters is the *Huso* (or *Hauson*, as they call it): a salt-water-fish, not unlike to our Sturgeon, which comes up out of the *Euxine* Sea. This the *Germans* and *Hungarians* reckon a delicate dish; and 'tis hardly to be met with but at the tables of the Nobility and Gentry. There are in several places, on the banks of this River, great store-houses of Fish: whence vast quantities are daily exported into *Austria* and other Countries. Most of these are in the *Turk*'s Dominions; the highest of 'em being a little above *Comora*, in *Schut-Island*, and the largest near *Killa* in *Walachia*.

It has bin a controversy much bandy'd by antient and modern Geographers, whether the *Nile* or *Danow* be the nobler stream? *Aulus Gellius* modestly says, 'Tis only the next in bulk to *Nile*; and is seconded in that opinion by *Aufonius*. But *Ovid* (who spent a good part of his time, in exile, near the banks of this River; and is said to have here ended his days) assures us, in his Books de *Tristibus*, that the *Danow* is *Papyris* non *Angustior amne*: and afterwards, *De Ponto*, reckoning up the many Rivers of the Country wherein he was then forced to sojourn, at last concludes with:

*Innumeraque alii, quos Inter maximus Amnes
Cedere Danubius se tibi Nile Negat.*

Consonant to which *Herodotus* tells us, That *Nile* is the greatest of all Rivers, i. e. The *Nile* is a River of about the same bigness with the *Danow*. The equality will best be made out by a due comparison of the best account given us of that noble *African* River with what has bin said by modern writers of the *Danow*, the Queen of our *European* streams. In the short relation of the River *Nile* (its Source, Current, &c.) translated out of a *Portuguese* Manuscript by the ingenious *Sir Peter Wyche*, and (at the request of the Royal Society) by him publish'd in the year 1673, we are told; first, that *Nile* rises out of two Fountains, call'd its two Eyes, in a small stream: but is soon after so considerably augmented, that within three days journey from its head, 'tis deep enough for Vessels to sail in, and broader then a strong Man is able to throw a stone over. Agreeable to what has bin said of the *Danow* by *Sigismund von Bircken*, in his *Donau-Strand*: where he defends the opinion of those who make the Fountains of *Brygen* and *Pregen* the two Sources of this River, and so brings its Current further off then from *Tone-Elchingen*. Another notable affinity betwixt these two Rivers, we may observe in the reasons given us by *St. Peters* Author why antiently *Alexander* the Great and *Julius Caesar* using so great diligence to discover the head of *Nile*, miscarry'd in their enterprise. The reason, says he, was because they sent discoverers against the stream. For, going by Land, the length of the journey, the many Kingdoms and Provinces to be travell'd through, the swarms of barbarous people to be encounter'd and so many unwholesome Climes to be pass'd; made their advance impossible; and, if they took their course by water, the like difficulties attended them: The violent Current of the *Nile* stop'd their passage; and, coming to the first Cataract, they could not proceed, but were forced back with lost labour. All which well answers to the small knowledge the antients had of the course of the

Danow; which occasion'd the variety of conjectures about its Source and Fountain, already mention'd.

The many amazing and stupendous Cataracts in the *Nile* have given some Legendary Geographers occasion to acquaint the World that, by the great noise of these water-falls, the neighbouring Inhabitants are generally deaf. In the greatest of these (says the forecited Author) the water from an high and craggy Rock is precipitated, with all its mass, into a large and deep Abyss: the noise of which fall may be heard three long Leagues, and the rebound of the water (which spends it self in minute atoms and subtile smoak) flies as far. The water is hence shot out to admiration with so much violence as to fall at vast distance, and to make a great arch (lively representing all the colours in the Rainbow) under which travellers usually pass without danger of being wet. Nearly related to this is the perilous Cataract near *Greinion* in *Austria*; call'd commonly the *Strudel*, from the noise which the water makes in its fall. For, rushing with a great violence down the Rocks, it distracts the watermen with its noise and smoak; and too often overturns their Vessels. Inasmuch that few or none were formerly so fool-hardy as to pass this precipice without the assistance and conduct of some expert Bores in the Vicerage, who might be presum'd for many years to have made it their business to understand all the little Creeks and windings in this dangerous passage. But of late years it has not bin reckon'd a matter of so great difficulty to shoot this Gulf. Of this, and some other Cataracts of the like nature in the *Danow*, we have already given the Reader an account in the foregoing Volume, pag. 9. where he may find some things said of this noble River which (to avoid repetitions, as far as is possible) are here omitted.

A third similitude betwixt the *Nile* and *Danow* may be had from their many ages continuing unpassable but by ships and boats; and not so neither, in many places, without great danger, the Currents of both being exceedingly swift and rapid. The *Abyssinians* knew not what bridges meant, before the *Portugueses* taught them that Art; nor are they yet sufficiently provided with these helps cross the *Nile*. And what a glory the Emperor *Trajan* thought it to be the first Author of a bridge over the *Danow* we shall see anon: nor have any of the *German* Emperors or *Hungarian* Kings bin able to build many such Structures on this heady River. *Darius* King of *Persia* is said to have made a bridge of boats over that mouth of the *Ifer* which they call over that mouth of the *Ifer* which they call *Ostium Sacrum* or *Hierofestum*: and *Nerephorus* says *Constantine* the Great built one of stone in the same place. The fairest bridge at this day, over the whole stream of the *Danow*, is betwixt *Buda* and *Pest*; above half a mile in length. Thence the Emperor *Sigismund* design'd to have built of stone: which, if his project had taken effect, would probably have render'd it one of the most considerable Structures in *Europe* of its kind.

Lastly, *Nile* (especially in *Egypt*, where 'tis the largest) bears good store of trading boats and other little Vessels: but we hardly ever read of any River but the *Danow* whereon (at some hundreds of miles distance from the Sea) Naval Forces and men of war have bin engag'd. The *German* Emperor has a great many Vessels of war continually ready at *Vienna*, *Presburg* and *Comora*; and the *Turks* have the like at *Strigonium*, *Buda*, *Belgrade* and other places below.

At the siege of *Belgrade* (says the Continuator of *Mr. Knolles's Turkish History*) *Mahomet* the Great brought two hundred Ships and Gallies up the stream. Whereupon, the *Hungarians* sent as many down from *Buda*; which, after a sharp encounter, took twenty of the *Turkish* Vessels and forced the rest on shore near the Camp: so that, to prevent their falling into the Enemy's hands, *Mahomet* gave order they should all be fir'd. At the siege of *Buda*, says the same Historian, the Christians appear'd with a Fleet of four and twenty Gallies, above fourscore small Pinnaces, and little less than an hundred Ships of burthen with other great Boats; all which unhappily miscarry'd under the conduct of Count *Regensdorf*. By the help of such Naval Forces as these *Wolfgangus Hodder* did a good piece of service, when *Solyman* had besieg'd *Vienna* and endanger'd the utter overthrow of the *German* Empire. For, having notice of the approach of the Great *Turk's* Fleet who were posting up the River with great Ordnance from *Buda* to batter the walls of *Vienna*, he suddenly rush'd out upon them from *Presburg* with a squadron of his own, sinking most of them, and taking the rest prisoners.

Appian, *Varo*, *Salust* and other *Latin* writers, make this River the outmost bounds of the *Roman* Empire: tho *Asconius* brings it within the limits of his Prince's Territories. 'Tis true that *Trajan* the Emperor built a noble bridge over the *Danow*: some ruins whereof still remain to be seen near *Severin*, about twenty *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade*. Of this we have a large description in the works of *Dion* the Historian: who says, it stood upon twenty pillars of square stone; each whereof were one hundred and fifty foot high, besides the foundation. Their breadth was sixty foot a piece, and their distance from each other one hundred and eighty paces: and

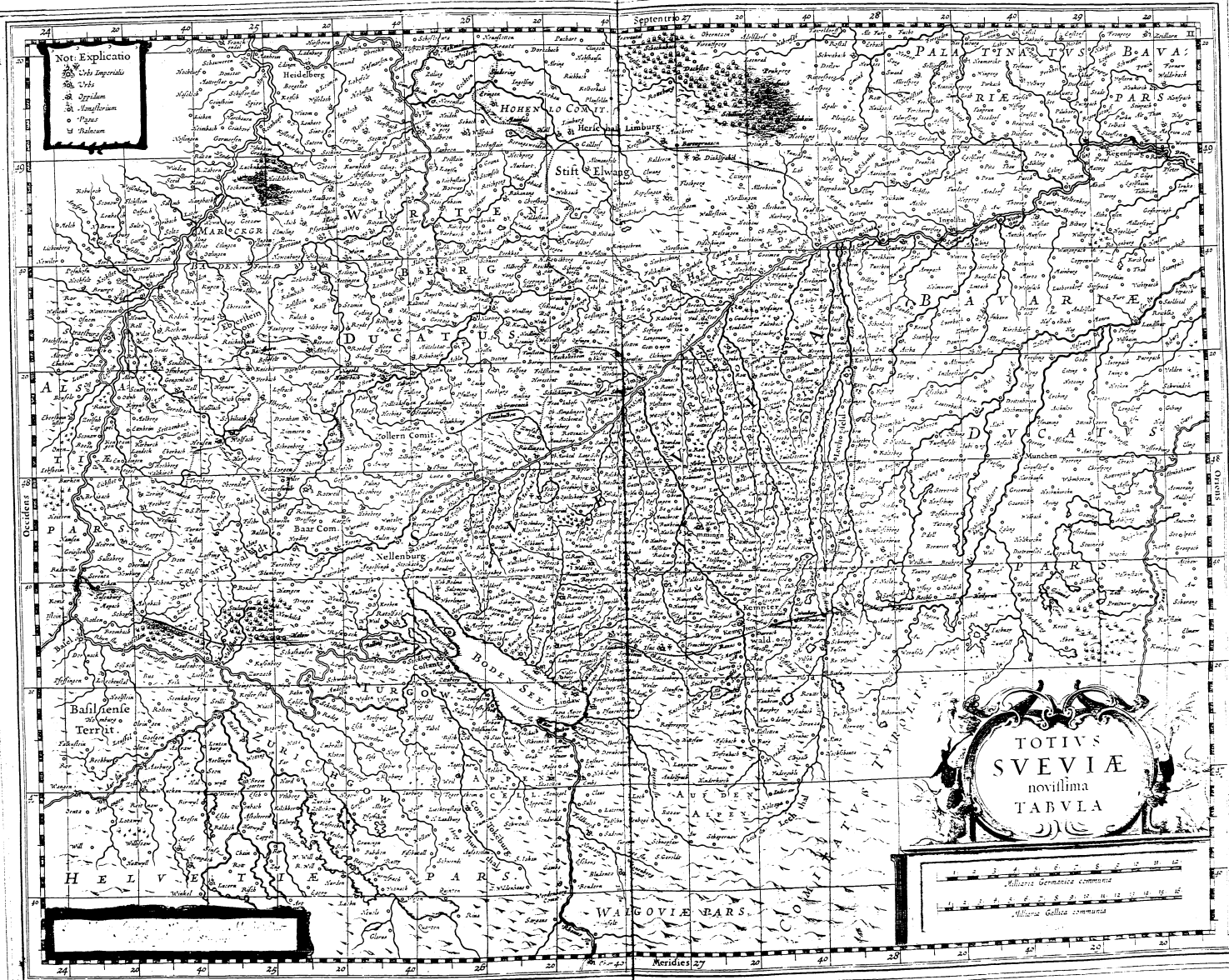
yet all these conjoin'd by vast arches into one entire bridge of four thousand paces, or near a *German* mile, in length. Upon one of the pillars was this Inscription:

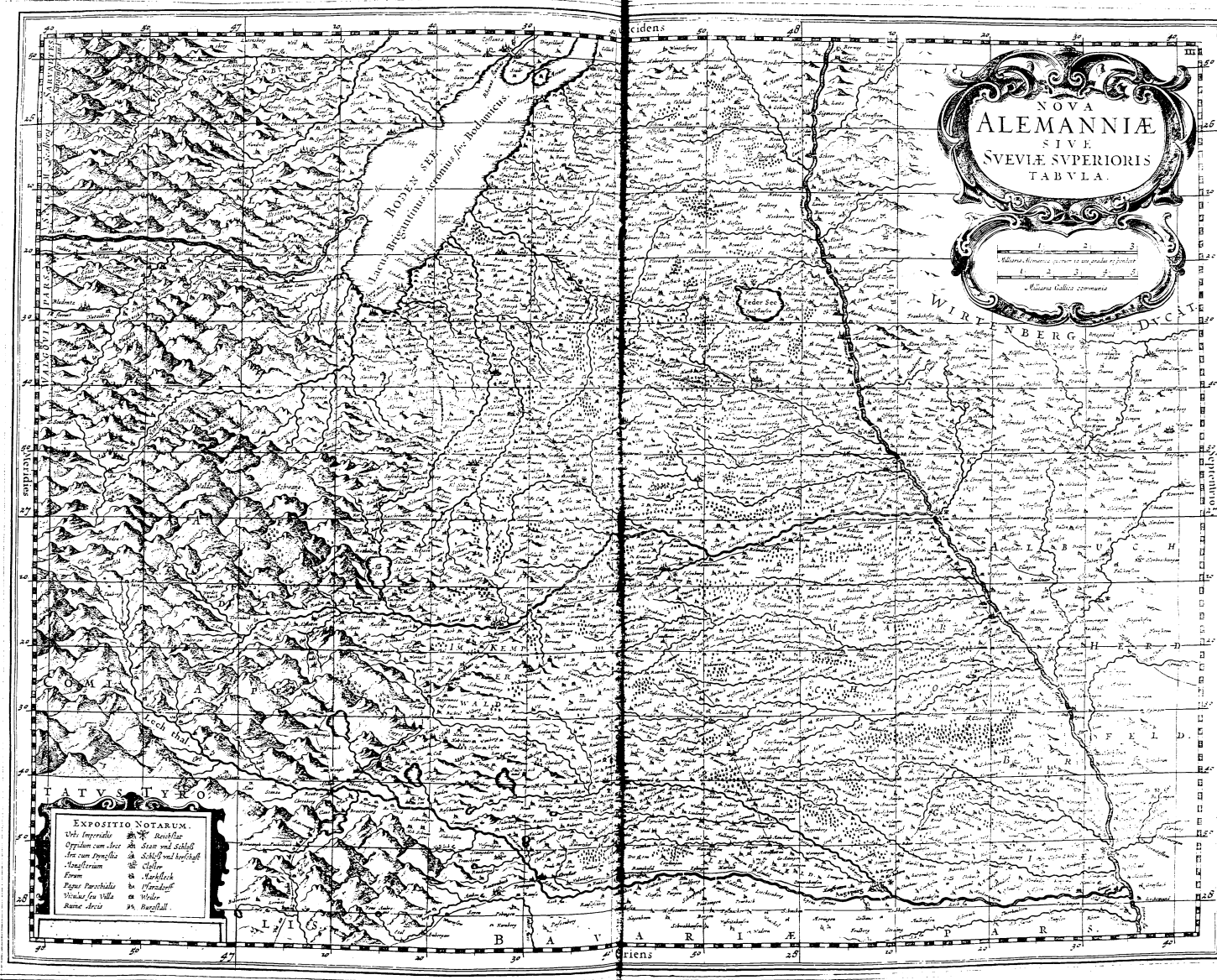
PROVIDENTIA. AUGUSTI.
VERE. PONTIFICIS.
VIRTUS. ROMANA. QUID. NON. DOMAT.
SUB. JUGUM. ECCE. RAPITOR.
DANUBIUS.

This bridge was first erected by *Trajan*, upon the great Victory obtain'd by him against *Decabalus* King of *Dacia*: by which overthrow the Emperor thought himself securely Master of all these parts of *Europe*. Whereupon this expedient was first set on foot for the speedy uniting of all his Imperial Territories on both sides the *Danow*; and, about the same time, several Medals and pieces of money coin'd by his order, on one side whereof was inscrib'd *TRAJANUS. IMP.* and on the Reverse, *DANUBIUS*. But his successor *Adrian* did not, it seems, apprehend any such grand advantage like to accrue from his preserving these *Dacian* Conquests: and therefore, contenting himself with the antient Dominions of his Ancestors on the Southern banks of the *Danow*, he caus'd *Trajan's* bridge to be thrown down; fancying that hereby the barbarous Nations had got an opportunity of making Inroads (at their pleasure) into the *Roman* Empire.

The *Danow* is observ'd to be the only great River in *Europe* (excepting only *Thames* in *England*, and *Po* in *Italy*) which runs Eastward: all the rest bending their courses either to the North, West or South. Its whole course is said to be about twenty-seven Degrees; which are reckon'd to make about four hundred *German* miles, and sixteen hundred *English*.









T H E

Great Circle

O F

Svevia, or Schwaben.

THE Emperor Maximilian I. having observ'd what a difficult task it was for one man to Govern so vast and unwieldy a bulk as the Body of the whole German Empire, resolv'd to subdivide it into some certain number of lesser

Principalities, or Districts; each whereof being committed to the care of a peculiar Prince or Governor, might with the more ease be kept in due order and subjection. Whereupon (at a Diet held at *Augsburg* in the year 1500) he divid'd the Empire into the six Provinces or Circles, (as he was pleas'd to term them) of *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Svevia*, the *Palatinate*, *Westphalia*, and *Saxony*. But some of these also being afterwards thought too bulky and ungovernable, there were (in the year 1522) four more taken out of them, viz. *Austria*, *Burgundy*, the *Lower Palatinate*, and the *Upper Saxony*.

When the *Romans* came first acquainted with these parts of the world, *Svevia* was a large Kingdom, extending it self Westward as far as the German Ocean, and Northwards (beyond the *Baltic Sea*) as far as the utmost bounds of the *King of Swedland's* Territories. *Tacitus* reckons up no less than fifty-four different branches of the *Svevian Nation*; the chief whereof are the *Hermundani*, *Naristi*, *Marcomanni*, *Quadi*, *Masfregi*, *Buri*, *Sennones*, *Lygii*, *Burgundiones*, *Gethones*, *Lemavii* or *Herali*, *Rugii*, *Carini*, *Lengbarli*, *Deuringi*, *Cariones*, *Angli*, *Farii*, *Eudjes*, *Sardones*, *Nastiones*, *Osi*, *Gothini*; and beyond the *Baltic*, the *Sitones* and *Sulones*. Each of these were subdivided into lesser Principalities, distinguish'd by their different names. Whence we have great reason to imagine, that anciently *Svevia* and *Germania* were almost synonymous terms in the expressions of the *Romans*. But afterwards they appropriated the name of *Svevi* to the *Herman-*

dari (the most considerable of the *Svevian Nations*), who had fix'd their seat in that part of the German Empire which to this day (from these its ancient inhabitants) bears the name of *Svevia* or *Schwabenland*.

The Kingdom of *Svevia*, being thus contracted, degenerated into a Dukedom; and so continued for some Ages. At this day there is no Prince of the Empire that pretends to entitle himself to the whole Dukedom; which is now subject to a great many Rulers. The Dukes of *Wurtemberg* have the largest share; the Arch-Duke of *Austria* and Elector of *Bavaria* challenge another great part of it; and the rest is shared amongst the Marquiss of *Baden* and the Imperial Cities of *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, &c.

The modern bounds of the Country are thus reckon'd; on the East the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; on the West the Upper Palatinate of the *Rhine* and the Landgraviate of *Hesse*; on the South the County of *Tyrol* and the Mountains of *Switzerland*; and on the North with *Francia* and the Lower Palatinate. *D. Chynas* and *Marg. Freheus* are of opinion, that the City of *Heidelberg* stands in *Schwaben*; and that this Country is all along divid'd from *Francia* by the *Necker*.

The whole Circle of *Svevia* is commonly divid'd into four parts: In the first whereof are contain'd the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, the Cities of *Ulm*, *Reutlingen*, *Esslingen*, *Nördlingen*, *Heilbrunn*, and *Hall*. In the second, the Marquissate of *Baden*, the City of *Basel*, &c. In the third, the Bishoprics of *Constance* and *Kempten*, with the Cities of *Bischofs*, *Isna*, and *Lindau*. In the fourth, the City and Duchy of *Augsburg*, with the Cities of *Kaufbeuren*, *Memmingen*, &c.

Of some of these (particularly the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* and Marquissate of *Baden*, with their dependances) we have already given the Reader an account in the foregoing Volume; so that in this place we shall only treat of the Upper *Schwaben*, mention'd commonly by the

Bounds.

Disjoin.

GERMANY.

R r

German

German Writers under the name *Alemannia*. Whence some Etymologists have fancied, that the words *Alemanni* and *Alemannia* had their original from the Lake *Lemane*; which was within the precincts of this Country when *Antonius* could bring in the *Danow* thus speaking of its own original,

—fontem mediis effundo Suevis.

Soil.

The Country affords store enough of all manner of Grain; altho a great part of it be overrun with large Woods and Forests. In these they have (besides all sorts of Venison) good breeds of Horses, Kine, and Sheep. In the Mountains are Mines of Silver, Copper, and Metals.

Manners.

Platarch says of the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, that they were *Præstantissima Germanorum gens*, *audax & bellicosa*; and indeed less could not be said of those brave men who had made themselves masters of so fair an Empire as is above mention'd. The modern *Schwabe* falls not far short of his valiant Ancestors; the Commonalty being accustom'd to a slender diet and mean lodging, are sufficiently enabl'd to undergo the utmost extremities of cold and hunger. And yet (strange!) these half-starv'd wretches are observ'd to be more addicted to Lust and Venerie than any of their neighbours. *Aubanus* says of the men, that they are *supra modum in Venerem prout*. And the modish affability and courtship of their women has (even by some of their own writers) been branded with the ignominious character of a lewd carriage. The inhabitants generally, men and women, employ themselves in spinning and weaving Linen Cloth; which is hence in great quantities exported into other parts of the Empire.

The chief Cities, great Towns, and other places of note in Alemannia, or the Upper Svevia.

AUGSBURG.

Augusta Vindelicorum, or Augsburg, (call'd anciently *Licationum Damasa*) had its name from *Augustus Cæsar*; who, about twelve years before the birth of our Saviour, subdued these parts, and planted here a Roman Colony. The *Vindelici* were a branch of the *Illyrian* Nation, inhabiting that large tract of Land betwixt the head of the *Danow* and *Pessam*; and being subdivided into many lesser Provinces, whereof the foremention'd *Licatii* were one, who had (in all probability) their name from the River *Lech*, on which they were seated. In like manner the *Vindelici* are suppos'd to have been so call'd from the River *Wertach* (anciently *Vinda* or *Vindo*), which falls into the *Lech* not far from Augsburg.

Government.

After *Augustus's* Conquest, this City was under the Government of the *Romans* and *Goths* for the space of about five hundred and fifty years. Afterwards 'twas in the hands of the Kings of *France*; and so remain'd till the Emperors of *Germany* and *Rome* were join'd to the Kingdom of *France* by *Charles* the Great. From that time the Dukes of *Schwaben* were Lords of Augsburg as well as the neighbouring Cities, till *Conradinus* (the last Regent Duke of this Country, who dy'd at *Naples* in the year 1269) sold

the Citizens their freedom for a considerable sum of money, and procur'd a confirmation of all the Privileges he had made over to them from the Emperor.

Some ancient Chronicles of this City tell us, that the Christian Religion was first planted here by our *British* King *Lucius*, about the year 190. But what credit may be given to this story I know not. Indeed, some of our Historians inform us, how that good Prince, having establish'd the Profession of Christianity in this Island, resign'd his Kingdom and went a pilgrimage into *Germany*; where he converted the *Bavarians*. Afterwards, say they, he went into *Rhætia*, where he liv'd for some time (preaching to the Infidels) in a Cell under a great Rock, which for some Ages after was known by the name of *Rupes Lucia*. Hence he travell'd to the City *Curia* (whether that was ever the name of *Augsburg*, let the Antiquaries that list enquire); where, in a Cave, he preach'd the Gospel, till at last he was betray'd, and brought before the Governor of the Town, who put him to death in a Tower nam'd *Marula*. But this relation favours too much of the futility of some old crafty Monk; who, to magnifie a Monastic life, endeavours by such a fable as this to perwade the world, that all the allurements of a Crown and Scepter were not sufficient to keep a Christian Prince from being enamour'd of an Hermitage or Cell. I had rather believe the account which *Marthow* of *Westminster* gives of this King's death; which is this, *Anno Grætiæ CCL. Inclytus Britannorum Rex Lucius, in bonis actibus assumptus, Claudiocætrix (i.e. at Gloucester) ab hac vita migravit ad Christum, & in Ecclesiâ primæ sedis honorifice sepultus est*.

But (however incredible the foregoing relation may seem to be) 'tis certain, that the *Augusturians* had the Gospel very early preach'd to them. In the Emperor *Diocletian's* days Christianity was considerably propagated by the preaching of *Narcissus Gerundensis*; who (together with *S. Hilaria*, her Brother *Sofimus*, Daughter *Afra*, and many more new Converts) was put to death by *Gaius*, *Diocletian's* Lieutenant General in these parts, in the year 303. After this we hear no more of the Christian Religion in this City till the year 400, wherein we find *Albanus* and *Theonæstus* very busy in extirpating the *Arrian* Heresie out of the Church at Augsburg.

But the most memorable alteration in Religion which ever hapned in this Town, was upon the publishing of a Confession of Faith (call'd from this City by the name of *Confessio Augustana*) by the Lutheran Protestants in the year 1530. For the Elector of *Saxony*, Landgrave of *Hessen* (and many other of the *German* Princes) having embrac'd *Luther's* Doctrine, and thereupon lev'd a considerable Army for the maintenance (as they pretended) of their Liberty and Religion; became at last so formidable to the Emperor *Charles V.* as to oblige him to call a Council for the composing of the Differences in Religion. Accordingly, hither both parties brought their Delegates, to treat and determine Controversies; Seven on each side. For the Catholics appear'd the Bishop of *Augsburg*, and *Henry* Duke of *Brunswic*; two Lawyers, and three Divines, viz. *Wimpin*, *Eccius*, and *Cochleus*. For the Protestants; *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and *John-Frideric* Elector of *Saxony*; *Melancthon*, *John Brentius*, and *Er. Schepsius*. *Luther* durst not venture himself amongst them; for fear of his being serv'd as *John Huss* was at *Constance* (of which story more anon) but kept close at *Coburg*,

Religion.

on the confines of *Franconia*, and thence influence'd his Party. The main points controverted were concerning the Mass, the Marriage of Priests, the Jurisdiction of Bishops, the Vows of Monks and Nuns, Transubstantiation, &c. The *Saxons* seem'd inclinable enough to give the Bishops a much larger share of Respect and Authority than *M. Luther* (who publish'd a Tract entitul'd *Contra Statum Ecclesiæ & falso nominatum ordinem Episcoporum*) could allow them. But the *Hassians*, *Laneburgers*, and *Norimbergers* stood off; and would not by any means be brought to such a moderation in Discipline. Upon these heats, 'twas thought convenient to contract the number of Delegates on both sides; and to refer the management of the whole Dispute to *Melancthon* and *Eccius*, assisted by four Lawyers. But neither had this Expedient the success that was hop'd. Wherefore, the Emperor (finding the Protestants to grow upon him in their demands, and alarm'd with the noise of the approach of a vast Army from the Great *Turks* Dominions) dissolv'd the Council, with this Edict, "That no person should presume to teach any other Doctrine concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper than what had hitherto been receiv'd in the Church of *Rome*. That the Cross should be us'd in Baptism; and extreme Unction allow'd of, and practis'd. That the Statues, and Reliques of Saints, Martyrs, and other Holy men, should continue to be had in as great esteem and veneration as formerly; and be restor'd to all Churches whence they had been sacrilegiously taken. That to deny Free-will should be look'd on as a crime highly enormous, and little better than Blasphemy. That the new Doctrine of *Justification by Faith* should be abolish'd; and the Merit of Works preach'd up and maintain'd. In short, "That the whole Doctrine and Discipline of the *Roman* Church be receiv'd; and all assertions of contrary opinions be prosecuted as Heretics."

Interim.

But the *Lutheran* party was by this time grown too headstrong to be threaten'd into any obedience or conformity to that Church they had so lately desert'd. So that the Emperor found himself oblig'd, the year following, to revoke the foremention'd Decree; and once more to try whether he were able to accommodate all matters in Religion by fair means. Whereupon, returning to *Augsburg* the next year, he propos'd first an *Interim* (as the *German* Divines are pleas'd to term it) or mixt model of Religion and Church Government; in which some few *Lutheran* Tenents were permitted, but the greatest part of the Doctrine of the *Roman* Church enjoin'd. But the Protestants (for so they were now call'd, from the formal Protestation they had drawn up against the Emperor's Edict) persist'd in their demands; and at last (in the year 1555) in a general Diet of the States of the Empire held in this City, wherein *Ferdinand* the Emperor's Brother presided, had allowance granted them to make open profession of their Religion.

Since that time the Magistracy of the City has been made up of about an equal number of Protestants and Papists: Their Senate consisting of twenty-three *Komanists* and twenty-two *Lutherans*, and their Common Council of one hundred and fifty of each.

Buildings.

The greatest part of their Houses are built of Timber and Clay; yet near a fourth part of the Town is free-stone. The publick Buildings (as the Cathedral, Churches, Town-Hall, Count's, &c.) are generally stately and magni-

cent; and well deserve the character that the ingenious *Reusner* (in his Tract *De Orbibus Imperialibus*) has given of them:

*Augusta sunt hic omnia & inclita
Quæcunque cernis: Tempia, Domus, Fora,
Turrets & Hæc, Porticusque,
Mœnia & Hæc, & Tabernæ.*

But the Glory of the Town is the *Fuggery*; containing several stately Streets and fine Palaces, built and possid'd by the Noble Family of the *Fuggers*, who have made themselves Lords of a great part of the adjacent Country. Four of these Streets (which are built cross-wise, and are a fair Town of themselves) are inhabited by poor people, who have a yearly pension allow'd them. Over the Gate, at your entrance into this Princely Hospital, you have the following Inscription: *A. M. D. XIX. Odulienus, Georgius, Jacobus, Fuggeri, Germani fratres, quæ bono Republicæ, quæ fortunam maximam eorum D. O. M. acceptam imprimis referendam rati, ob pietatem & eximiam in exemplum largitatem ædes 106, cum opere & cultu municipalibus suis frugi sed pauperie laborantibus D. D. D. The sole inspection over these 106 Houses, and their inhabitants, is committed to their Chaplain; who has a noble Salary allow'd him.*

There are in and about this City a vast number of *Roman* Monuments; the greatest part whereof are publish'd, with Notes, by the learned *M. Weller*. Some of them are mention'd in *Cluverius* de *Vindeliæ*. And the later Monuments and Inscriptions are set down at large in a particular Tract on that subject, publish'd by *Daniel Præbicus* in the year 1624.

The Library at Augsburg is famous for the good Collection of Manuscripts; which *H. Coringius* (in the account he has publish'd of the Duke of *Branswic's* Library at *Wolfenbuttel*) sets in competition with that at *Vienna*, magnified so much by *Lambecius*. *M. Weller* (whom we mention'd but now, and whom *Pignorius* calls *Margaritum Germaniæ suæ*) left the greatest part of these Rarities; and a great number of *Greek* Manuscripts have since been added by the care and cost of several worthy Burgers. A Catalogue of all these was publish'd in the year 1675, by *M. Ant. Reiser*, then Library-keeper; who, in his Preface, has promis'd an account of all the famous Writers who have either had their birth or education in this City.

II. The next City in *Alemannia* (for grandeur, tho not antiquity) is *ULM*. Indeed *Cluverius*, an Antiquary of too great authority to be slighted, fancies it may boast of as great age as any of its neighbours; telling us, that 'twas anciently nam'd *Samulæavis*, and that 'tis certainly the *Alimænis* mention'd by *Ptolemy*. However, granting what this great man says of it to be true, it dwindled afterwards into a Village; and so remain'd till the Emperor *Charles* the Great annex'd to it the rich Monastery of *Augæa*. By this means it became at first considerable, and grew by degrees into an Imperial City; taking its name from the multitude of Elm-trees in the neighbouring Woods.

Some years after the City was made Imperial, the Citizens got themselves no small repute by the purchase of the County of *Helfenstein*, with the Town and Castle of *Geislingen*; which were all sold to them by the decay'd Earls of *Helfenstein*, and the Conveyances ratified by the Emperors *Rupert* and *Stigismund*, and consented to by the Electors. And not long after this, the Duke

Fuggery.

Monuments.

Library.

ULM.

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Trade.	Duke of Wirtemberg fold them the Town of <i>Lipheim</i> on the <i>Danube</i> ; and the Earl of <i>Wirtemberg</i> the County of <i>Albeg</i> . So that in a short time the Burgers of <i>Ulm</i> became Lords of a Country (as <i>M. Crusius</i> informs us) of no less than six <i>German</i> miles in length and four in breadth.	Some of the Meadows are moist and boggy; commonly overflowed in Winter, and hardly able to support their Cattel in Summer. The River affords plenty of Fish; and the Woods as good store of Timber.	Bath.
Government.	The <i>Danube</i> , being enlarg'd by the accessions of the <i>Iler</i> and <i>Blauw</i> , begins first at this City to carry Vessels of any considerable burthen and bulk. By which means the Burgers have the opportunity of maintaining a notable commerce with the Merchants of <i>Bavaria</i> and <i>Austria</i> ; who furnish them with Corn, Salt, and Iron, in lieu of their Linnen-Cloth and Cottons.	There is in the Town a Bath of a hot sulphurous water; which in the Spring draws hither great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry from the neighbouring Cities and Villages. The throng of these Guests is the more considerable for that <i>Biberach</i> is seated almost exactly in the Center of a vast Circle of Imperial Cities, which surround it; such are <i>Ulm</i> , <i>Memmingen</i> , <i>Leutkirch</i> , <i>Waldsee</i> , <i>Ravensburg</i> , <i>Tißen</i> , <i>Pfullendorf</i> , <i>Saulgen</i> , &c.	MEMMINGEN.
Cathedral.	The Government of the Town is by a Senate, or Council of forty-one Aldermen; the greater part whereof are Noblemen, and the rest Tradesmen. Out of the Nobility are yearly chosen two <i>Bayliffs</i> , or <i>Radts-Eltere</i> , who preside in their Councils.	There is little worth viewing in this place, except <i>St. Martin's</i> Church, and the neighbouring Hospital, wherein provision is made for a great many poor and decay'd Citizens.	
	The great Glory of <i>Ulm</i> is the Cathedral, or Minster; a pile of Building hardly to be match'd (excepting possibly by the great Church at <i>Strasbourg</i>) by any of its kind in the Empire. It is said to have been one hundred and eleven years in building; during which long term of time there were continually a great number of Architects in constant pay. It is beautified with five stately Spires; the highest whereof is supported by six and thirty vast pillars, and said to be 152 foot high. But the most famous and most remarkable thing in this Church is the Organ; which is at large described by <i>Martin Baltic</i> , formerly Rector of the <i>Gymnasium</i> at <i>Ulm</i> , in his Panegyric upon <i>Ludovic</i> Duke of <i>Wirtemberg</i> ; and in a Sermon publish'd on this subject (<i>Orgel-Predig</i>), by <i>Conrad Dieterich</i> a Preacher in this City. From the relations of these men we may take, in short, this account of it: That 'twas begun by one <i>Caspar Sturm</i> of <i>Schneeberg</i> in the year 1576; but finish'd by the advice of <i>Conrad Schotten</i> a blind man, and <i>Adam Streigleder</i> (who was thirty years Organist of this Church) in the year 1599. Its height, from the foundation to the highest piece of ornament about it, is reckon'd ninety-three Foot, and its breadth twenty-eight. It has sixteen pair of Bellows; upon each whereof is laid 125 pound of Lead. There are in it above three thousand Pipes (all of pure <i>Englisch</i> Tin); the largest whereof is forty Inches in circumference and above thirteen in diameter. Whether this do not fall short of our famous <i>Englisch</i> Organ in the Cathedral at <i>Exeter</i> , let Musicians enquire.	IV. MEMMINGEN. Suppos'd, by some credible Authors, to be the <i>Vermania</i> or <i>Vimania</i> mention'd by <i>Antoninus</i> and the Author of the <i>Notitia Imperii</i> . But these Antiquaries are not at all fortunate in the etymology of the modern name of the City. For to derive the word (as most of them do) von der Menge der Männer, i.e. from the number of its inhabitants; is to give it a name far more applicable to a great many of its neighbours.	
Gymnasium.	The great <i>Franciscan</i> Monastery in this City was, upon the Reformation, turn'd into a College, or <i>Gymnasium</i> ; wherein, to this day, are Professors of all Arts and Sciences. The Church is kept for their public Acts, and the preaching of Funeral Sermons.	'Tis well fortified, on one side, with a boggy Marsh; and elsewhere defended by a strong Wall and deep Trenches. Its circumference is little less than that of <i>Ulm</i> ; but in the beauty of its Buildings and number of Inhabitants it falls far short. Seven Gates lead into the Town; and a fair Rivulet of Spring-water runs down the midst of it.	LEUTKIRCH.
BIBRACH	III. BIBRACH, or <i>Biberach</i> , call'd anciently <i>Biberbach</i> , i.e. the River of Otters (from the multitude of which sort of creatures near this place, the City's Arms were formerly an Otter) but the name was afterwards contracted afterwards into <i>Bibrach</i> .	Its Inhabitants are part <i>Lutherans</i> , and part <i>Romanists</i> ; the former whereof have two Churches and a School allow'd them, and the latter a Monastery of <i>Augustine</i> Friars and a Nunnery. The great trade of the Town consist'd formerly in Linnen-Cloth and Cottons; but of late years the Citizens have a good income from their Paper, which is made as fine (and no great commendation of it neither) as in any other part of <i>Germany</i> .	Trade.
Soil.	'Tis an ancient Imperial City; having, as 'tis thought, first obtain'd that Tide about A.D. 800. When it was first wall'd round, is not certain; but in all probability its first fortifications were begun at the same time with those at <i>Reutlingen</i> , <i>Eßlingen</i> , <i>Heylbrunn</i> , and some other great Towns in <i>Schwabenland</i> , in the days of the Emperor <i>Frederic</i> the Second.	V. LEUTKIRCH. The word, exactly render'd exactly into <i>Englisch</i> , signifies <i>People-Church</i> ; and seems to confirm the story which some of the <i>Svevian</i> Historians tell us of <i>St. Martin's</i> Church in this City, i.e. That upon the first planting of Christianity in these parts, they who had embraced this Religion flock'd hither from all parts of the adjoining Countries; and here, for many years, maintain'd Monks and others to pray and preach to them. The Church is at this day a stately Fabrick, possess'd by the <i>Romanists</i> ; who allow only a small Chappel (dedicate to the Holy Trinity) to the Protestants. The better part of the Aldermen and Common-Council have indeed been often (and possibly now are) profess'd <i>Lutherans</i> ; but yet could never get the mastery so far as to procure the Cathedral for their own Preachers; excepting only for the space of two years (from the year 1549 to 1551), at which time the <i>Roman</i> Religion seem'd to be at a low ebb, but soon recover'd its former strength.	
	Its situation is in a pleasant and fruitful Valley; encircled with fair Fields, Gardens, and Meadows.	This City, tho an Imperial one, is of no large extent; but tolerably well built. 'Tis seated in a great Road for all Travellers out of the Northern parts of <i>Germany</i> into <i>Italy</i> and <i>Tyrol</i> . Besides, the Inhabitants have a good trade for their Linnen-Cloth; which is made, whited, and sent into the remoter parts of the Empire. They have no Wine but what is brought to them from the Cities and Towns on the <i>Boden-See</i> ; to whom they return Corn and Flax. If any Freeman of this	

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		this City have a mind, he may (without disturbance) dig for metals in any field belonging to a neighbouring Village; which is a privilege granted to few other Imperial Cities.	
		VI. KEMPTEN. Some think this Town may justly boast of as great Antiquity as any in <i>Germany</i> . Here, say the High Dutch Antiquaries, the old <i>Cretici</i> had their habitation; from whom the place got the name of <i>Cretica</i> . Afterwards, one of the Emperor <i>Tiberius's</i> Generals got possession of <i>Hillermont</i> ; an high Hill which commands the whole Plain wherein this City is seated, and had its name from the <i>Iler</i> , which runs hard by. Whereupon, having quickly made himself master of the Town, he chang'd its name into <i>Campodunum</i> ; which in time was corrupted into <i>Kempten</i> . After this, as is said, some of the French Kings (who were for some time Lords of it) gave it the name of <i>Vermeta</i> or <i>Vermetica</i> , from the abundance of Snakes and other venomous Worms which they here met with. But this name, if ever any such was given it, lasted not long; its former <i>Roman</i> name returning to it.	KEMPTEN.
		'Twas first made Imperial by the Emperor <i>Frederic</i> IV. who granted the Citizens of <i>Kempten</i> the privilege of sealing all their public Instruments with the Spread-Eagle of the Empire, half Or half <i>Sable</i> , crown'd with the Imperial Crown.	
		In the year 1633, the Imperialists took the City, and plunder'd it. Seventy Houses within the Walls, and as many more in the Suburbs, they burn'd to the ground; the great Church, tho since rebuilt, was also destroy'd; and four hundred and fifty persons (men, women, and children) put to the Sword.	YSNE.
		The Citizens are most of them Weavers; and have a great convenience of whiting their Linnen, by reason of the many Springs in and about the Town. They make also a considerable advantage by lodging of Merchants that travel this way betwixt <i>Italy</i> and the <i>Netherlands</i> ; as likewise by entertaining the <i>Switzers</i> , who fetch Salt from <i>Tyrol</i> .	
		VII. ISNE, <i>Isny</i> , <i>Isne</i> , or <i>Eisna</i> , is so call'd from a small River of the same name, on which 'tis seated. That it was formerly inhabited by some of the <i>Roman</i> Colonies, is apparent enough from the Inscription of an old Marble Monument; wherein mention is made of a reparation of the Highways betwixt <i>Campodunum</i> or <i>Kempten</i> , and <i>Isna</i> (which in those days was, and still is, the usual Road betwixt <i>Italy</i> and the Cities on the <i>Rhine</i>) at the charges of <i>Septimius Severus</i> and <i>M. Aurelius Antoninus</i> .	
		The Fields near this Town yield neither Wine nor Wheat; being seldom sown with any thing but Oats, Rape-seeds, Beans, and Flax. Sheep and Cattel are brought into their Markets from the <i>Alps</i> ; and their Corn is fetch'd from <i>Ulm</i> , <i>Memmingen</i> , <i>Waldsee</i> , and <i>Leutkirch</i> .	RAVENSPURG.
		In the late Civil Wars of <i>Germany</i> (in the year 1631) there hapned here a most dismal fire, which in the space of twelve hours consum'd about 380 Houses, besides most of their public Buildings. Nay, the very Walls of the Town were burnt as white as Snow; and most of the Brass pieces of Canon on their Bulwarks melted. However, the industry of the Burgers, and the charity of their neighbours, has so far repair'd their losses, that they are now in as flourishing an estate as ever.	
		VIII. RAVENSPURG, or <i>Gravenpurg</i> (for so it was at first, and ought still to be written) was no more then a fair Village, known then	
		by the name of <i>Gravenan</i> , before the year 1100, wherein it was first wall'd round, and so took on it the name of a City; being afterwards advanced into an Imperial one, and endow'd with many large privileges.	Blaserthurn.
		In the middle of the Town stands a very high Tower call'd in their language <i>der Blaserthurn</i> , or the Watch-Tower; which (in the 1552) was blown down by a Whirlwind, and rebuilt at the charge of the Burgers. The whole story of which accident you may read in an Inscription, which ends thus:	
		Zu einem wunder allhie steht geschrieben, Dafs der Blaser ist lebendig geblieben, i.e.	
		The great miracle in this story is, that the Watchman or Trumpeter (who every three or four hours, as the custom is all over <i>Germany</i> , used to give notice of the time of day or night by sounding from the top of the Tower) falling along with his Cattle, receiv'd no damage; tho, as the Inscription also informs us, his Wife and Son were both slain.	Altorf.
		The Town-Hall and some of their Churches are worth the viewing; otherwise there is little of note in the City.	
		Within two little <i>Englisch</i> miles of <i>Ravenspurg</i> stands <i>Altorf</i> ; an ancient (as its name intimates) and famous Town. From the Earls of this place descend'd (as we have already inform'd the Reader in the Description of the Dukedom of <i>Brunswick</i>) a great branch of the ancient Dukes of <i>Bavaria</i> , and the present Dukes of <i>Brunswick</i> and <i>Luneburg</i> . Here stood the rich Monastery of <i>Weingarten</i> ; wherein, in <i>St. Oswald's</i> Chappel, was the usual burning-place of the <i>Guelphian</i> Family. At present <i>Altorf</i> belongs to the House of <i>Austria</i> , and is the usual Residence of the Lieutenant or High Commissioner of <i>Svevian</i> ; who, in the name of the Emperor, keeps here an high Court of Judicature, to determine all Causes and hear Complaints brought before him from any of the Imperial Cities in <i>Schwaben</i> .	
		IX. WANGEN. A small Imperial City, seated on the Upper <i>Arg</i> ; famous for Sicles, which are here made, and (in vast numbers) sent abroad into most of the Corn-Countries in the Empire. Besides, their Paper-Mills and Flax yield them a considerable income. But (what some Geographers have reported) that they have good store of Wine, is a mistake; not a drop being drunk here but what is fetch'd from other places.	WANGEN.
		To these we might add <i>Kaufbeuren</i> , <i>Mundelheim</i> , and some more Towns of less note; but they have little in them that merits a particular description.	
		The Imperial Cities and great Towns in the Hegow, or the Lower <i>Schwaben</i> .	
		Under the name of <i>Hegow</i> is usually comprehended all that tract of Land which borders on both sides the <i>Bodensee</i> ; altho this Lake be commonly taken for the true boundary betwixt <i>Schwaben</i> and <i>Switzerland</i> . The Lake is call'd by ancient Geographers <i>Lacus Brigantinus</i> ; from <i>Bregentia</i> (formerly a famous City, but at this day an inconsiderable Town) seated on the East end of the Lake, not far from <i>Lindau</i> ; nam'd by	

CON-
STANCE.

Antoninus, Brigantia or (as his Tables have it) *Brigantia*. The Town is still of so much note as to give name to a County; but is otherwise hardly taken notice of by the German Topographers. This, I think, is by much the largest Lake in the German Empire (if we do not allow *Switzerland* to be a part of it); extending it self seven German miles in length, and two (and in some places three) in breadth. It is divided into two parts; the larger whereof reaches from *Lindau* to the old Fort *Podmen*; whence it first got the name of *Podmenzee*, corrupted afterwards into *Bodensee*; (tho others derive the *Bodensee* vom *Boden der See*, i.e. from the great depth of the Lake). The other branch, beginning at *Constance*, is usually nam'd *Cellersee*; from *Cell*, a considerable Village situate on its banks.

I. CONSTANCE (call'd in the German language *Constanz*, and by some of their Writers *Constantz*) is the Metropolis of this part of the Country. Some have fancied this City, as well as that other ancient Town of the same name on the mouth of the River *Seyn* in France, had its name from *Constantine* the Father of *Constantine* the Great; who in both these places, but at different times, is said to have had his *Castra Constantia*, or Winter-Quarters. Tho others think, that 'twas first built by his Son *Constantine*, who modestly nam'd it after his Father rather than himself. But, in opposition to these conjectures, 'tis argued from an old Marble Monument (part whereof is still to be seen in St. *Blasius's* Chapel in this Town) mentioning the names of the Emperors *Diocletian*, *Maximian*, and others, that 'tis much more ancient than these men would make it. Tho I see no reason why we may not imagine this Monument to have been brought hither from the ruins of the old *Vitodurum*, which *Schedelius* (a learned Writer) fancies to have stood near this Town. This however is certain, that 'twas taken by *Atila* and his Troops; which is a story of the oldest date that we meet with concerning it, on the truth whereof we may safely rely. Afterwards it came into the hands of the French Monarchs; and in some ancient Records of the Town, 'tis call'd *Villa Regia Dagoberti Regis*. Where we may take notice, that the Kings of France, living at a great distance from these parts of their Territories, would not suffer their great Towns to be wall'd round, or take on them the name of Cities; for fear of their Rebellion, and casting off the French yoke as soon as they should be sensible of their own strength. 'Twas therefore fancied a shrew'd piece of policy, to keep them open and fenceless; to the end, that they might with the greater ease, upon the least appearance of an uproar or mutiny, be assaulted and quell'd by the Kings forces. Yet, notwithstanding the foremention'd name of *Villa*, the said King *Dagobert* advanced it into a City, by removing the Bishopric of *Windisch* to this place. From that time it was daily more fortified and enlarg'd; inso-much, that in the year 938 'twas able to withstand and repel the whole force of the Hungarian Savages, who broke in like a torrent upon all the adjoining Country. The same year was held at *Constance* a Tilting by all the Nobility on the Rhine; as is noted by *Graffer* in his *Rarities of Italy, Switzerland, &c.*

Government.

In the year 1534, the like *Interim* as we have already mention'd in the Description of *Augsburg*, was tender'd to this City by the Emperor *Charles V.* who, upon its refusal to accept of it, subjected the Town to his Brother *Ferdinand*.

Whereupon it became immediately subject to the House of *Austria*; and so remains to this day, being govern'd by a Deputy sent hither from the Emperor or Arch-Duke; yet so, as that it still retains its ancient privileges and name (at least) of an Imperial City.

The Town is not very large, but well built, and delicately situated. It has a good trade by the advantage of the *Rhine*; which, passing this way out of the great Lake into the *Cellersee*, runs into a fair stream; without the least mixture with the water of the Lake.

But that which made this place for ever memorable, was the calling of a Council here by the Emperor *Sigismund*, in the year 1414. The great design of this Convention was the removal of a Schism in the Church, occasion'd by the Quarrels of three Popes, who at the same time lay claim to Infallibility and the power of the Keys. The *Italians* having set up *John* the twenty-fourth (or twenty-third, according to the account of the *Romanists*; who will not allow of the story of *John*, or *Joan*, the eighth), the French Pope *Gregory*, and the Spaniards Pope *Benedict*.

In this schismatical and ambitious conflict, each party thought themselves oblig'd to maintain their own choice; to the great and general disturbance of the Christian world. The Council began (as 'tis the custom) with a Mass; at which, during the singing of the Hymn *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, some wag or other took an opportunity of clapping up a paper on the Church-door, wherein were contain'd these words, *Alitis rebus occupati sumus, adesse vobis non possumus*. This by many of the Dotards there assembled, was look'd on as a piece as ominous as the *Mene Tekel* in *Daniel's* Prophecy; and a certain prediction of ill success. However, to 't they went; and quickly resolv'd to depose all the three Popes. *John* was personally present, expecting the ratification of his Papacy, in consideration of his more submissive carriage, appearing at the Summons of the Council; which both the others had refus'd to do. But finding their proceedings much contrary to his expectations, he began to repent of his too forward obedience; and resolv'd to secure himself, if possible, by flight. However, being pursued and overtaken at *Friburg*, he was brought back, thrown into prison, and depos'd. The other two, tho absent, had the same sentence pass'd on them; and *Martin* the fifth was Pope. At the news of this Election, the Emperor *Sigismund* is said to have been so overjoy'd that immediately he repair'd to the Conclave (where the Cardinals and other Commissioners sat at Election) and falling down kiss'd his new Holiness's Feet. But this was not the whole business of this Council: For, in the eighth Session thereof, sentence of Condemnation was given against *John Wickliff*; and to testify the utmost detestation of his memory, his bones were order'd to be digg'd out of his Sepulcher and burnt. In the fifteenth Session, *John Huss's* Condemnation was read and publish'd, and himself deliver'd over to the Secular Powers to be burnt. And (imagining this sort of proceeding would a little gall the Emperor and other Princes who had promis'd this Martyr protection) they Decreed, in their nineteenth Session, "That notwithstanding the safe Conduct granted by the Emperor and Kings, enquiry may be made against any man for Heresie, by a sufficient Judge, and process be made according to Law. Which done, they proceeded (in their twenty-first Session) to the like sentence upon *Jerome of Prague*; who was likewise burnt in the same place

Trade.

Council of
Constance.UBER-
LINGEN.

Trade.

Privi-
leges.

Bath.

Riches.

place with *Hufs*, shov'n to this day to all strangers by the Burgers of *Constance*. This Council lasted four years; during which time there are said to have been in this little City 4 Patriarchs, 29 Cardinals, 346 Archbishops and Bishops, 564 Abbots and Doctors, 10000 Secular Princes and Noblemen. There are also said to have been 450 common Harlots, 1600 Barbers, and 320 Musicians.

II. UBERLINGEN. Another fair Imperial City on the banks of the *Bodensee*; encompass'd with fair Orchards and Vineyards. 'Tis situate on the top of a Rock; at the bottom whereof the Burgers dig stones for the building of the greatest part of the Town. By this means 'tis daily more and more fortified; the top of the Rock rising so high above the bottom of the Quarries that in many places it vies height with the tallest Spire in the Town. This situation seem'd so pleasant and magnificent to the ancient Dukes of *Schwaben*, that here they kept their usual Residence; after the failure of which Family the City fell into the hands of the Emperor, in the year 1267.

Its Trade is advanc'd by the advantage of a very good Haven; whence are constantly sent our vast numbers of Barges, laden with Wine and all sorts of Fruits, bound for *Constance*, *Lindau*, and several other Cities and great Towns upon the *Bodensee* and the *Rhine*.

Among many other privileges granted by several Emperors to this place, this is one, That no Freeman of the Town shall appeal from the sentence of the Court of Aldermen (or *Raths-berrn*) any further than *Friburg in Brisgau*, *Rath-weil* or *Ravensburg*.

In the neighbouring Orchards and Vineyards you may every where meet with cool Springs; and not rarely with Wells of different Mineral-waters; one whereof is particularly famous for the many cures it has wrought, as well on strangers as the Citizens. It springs out of a Rock on the East side of the Town; whence 'tis convey'd in small Channels and Pipes, into a Bath-House in the Suburbs. Its waters are observ'd by Physicians to have a tincture of Lead, Copper, and Brimstone; and are an approv'd medicine against the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, as also a great restorer of a decay'd appetite. These and many other virtues of this Bath are attested by Dr. *Eschenreutter* (formerly Physician at *Strasbourg*, but born in *Uberlingen*) in his Treatise entitul'd *Von den allerheylsamsten Baden*, i.e. of the wholesome Baths. The same Physician tells us of another Mineral-water in one of the Vineyards of this Town (call'd by the Burgers *am Stollen*, wherein grow, on a sandy and hot soil, the best Grapes in this Country); which he says has a small taste of *Sal-Armoniac*; and among other cures, with twice or thrice washing perfectly removes all Warts from the hands, or any other part of the body, without the least pain imaginable.

The Hospital in this Town is reckon'd the richest in *Schwaben*; tho the Burgers have as little need of such provisions for the poor and decrepit as any of their neighbours. For they are generally a people very laborious and frugal; and consequently, have usually greater stocks of money and goods than other Traders on the *Bodensee*. Inso-much, that the Contributions which this small Town gives the Empire in time of War, are as high as some, nay many, of the Princes of the Empire are requir'd to give, viz. six Horsemen and sixty Foot; or as much money as will pay such a Company.

BUC-
HORN.

III. BUCHORN, (so call'd from the large Woods of Beeches near this place) was formerly subject to an Earl of its own; defended, as they report, from a branch of the Family of *Charles the Great*. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the Earls of *Altoiff* and *Ravenzburg*; and lastly came into the possession of the Arch-Dukes of *Austria*; who made it a Dependence on the City of *Uberlingen*, as it remains to this day.

The Town is of no large extent; but has a good trade from the Ships that daily pass betwixt this place and *S. Gallen*, *Steinach*, or *Arbon*; conveying goods this way out of *Schwaben* into *Switzerland*, and back again.

IV. LINDAU, an Imperial City, situate on an Island in the *Bodensee*; unto which you are led by a Stone-bridge of two hundred and ninety paces in length. *Tiberius Caesar*, in his Expedition against the *Vindelici*, is reported to have quarter'd some part of his Army in this Island; in confirmation whereof, the Burgers of *Lindau* still shew the reliques of an old Tower (call'd by them *die Heylen-Mauer*, or *Pagan-Wall*), which Tradition has inform'd them was built by that Roman Emperor. However, the City does not pretend to so great antiquity; its first foundation being attributed to *Adelbert Count of Rorbach* (one of *Charles the Great's* Counters) and Lord of this part of the Country. This Earl (says *Bruchius* in his *Tract De Monasteriis Germanie*) being on a time taking his pleasure on the *Bodensee*, was seiz'd by a Tempest, and for some hours in no small hazard of his life; till at length, as it happen'd, the Ship wherein he sail'd rested on this Island. In remembrance of this deliverance, the Earl built and endow'd a Nunnery (of which more anon) about the year 810; giving it the name of *Lindau*, or *Lindia*, from his fate landing in this place. But *Dreffer* will not allow of this Etymology; asserting, that it had its name from the rows of Linden-trees planted round the Nunnery; which conjecture he confirms by the Arms of the City, which are a Linden-tree *And* in a Field *Argent*.

The situation of this City is both pleasant and healthy; and as convenient for trade as is possible in this part of the world; whence some German writers have been pleas'd to term it the *Venice of Schwaben*. They have several Springs of sweet water; and on the North a great many fair Fields and Meadows. In that part which is cut off from the main body of the Town (call'd usually the Island, and inhabited by none but Fishermen, Watermen, and Weavers) they have plenty of Vines; which yield a sort of rough and harsh Wine, not quite so palatable as that at *Uberlingen* and other Towns upon the Lake.

The Nunnery (which, as we have said, gave the first occasion of building a City in this place) is govern'd by an Abbess; who is always a Princess of the Empire, and is invest'd with many high privileges, having supreme jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal Causes within the Precinct and Territories of her Nunnery. The Nuns under her government are not oblig'd to make any Vows of Chastity or Virginity; but may, when they see occasion and are weary of their confinement, leave their Cells and marry. They are all defended of good and noble Families, and are bound to protect the *Roman Catholic Religion*; tho the Magistracy and greater part of the Town are *Lutherans*.

V. RATTOLFSZELL, or *Cella Ratolf*, gives name to the *Cellersee*, on which 'tis situate; and had its name from one *Ratolf* Bishop of *Die-*

RAT-
TOLFS-
ZELL.

Dietrichshorn or *Verona*, who built himself here a Palace in the year 875. This Town was for many years no more than a Mannour or Lordship belonging to the Monastery of *Reichenau*; but afterwards, with a great many of its neighbours, fell into the hands of the House of *Austria*, who to this day are its Lords. For altho the Princes of *Wirtemberg* got possession of this Town in the year 1632, yet they were forc'd to resign it not long after, upon the unhappy defeat their forces met with at *Nordlingen*. Since which time the *Austrian* Princes have taken great care to strengthen its fortifications; in consideration, chiefly, of the vicinity of the impregnable Fort *Dwiel*, which is not far from it, and may be of no small prejudice to it, if obtain'd by an enemy.

This noble Castle (call'd in the German language *Hohen Dwiel*, and by Latin writers *Duelium*) is situated on the top of an high and inaccessible Hill; in the middle of a delicate and fruitful plain near the banks of the *Rhine*. 'Tis

tenable by a small handful of men against a whole Army of the most experienc'd Assailants; in as much as the Hill, or Mountain rather, wherein 'tis seated is of a wonderful height, and very steep; nor is there any other in the Vicinage which can possibly annoy it. Besides, there is no possibility of the Enemies springing any Mine in so flinty a soil. Neither need the besieg'd fear a famine, since on the top of the Hill they have yearly a good crop of Corn and Vintage of Wine. This was the seat, for some time, of the ancient Dukes of *Schwaben*; and after the extinction of that Family, was for awhile in the possession of the Dukes of *Zaringen*. Afterwards, the Princes of *Klingenberg* got it into their hands; and in that Family it remain'd till *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, being expell'd his own Territories, and living here in exile, in the year 1520, married a Widow of *Klingenberg*, and by that means annex'd *Dwiel* to the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*.

Hohen Dwiel.



T H E





T H E
C O U N T Y
O F
T Y R O L.



IN the accurate Account of *Tyrol* and the neighbouring Provinces (by *Warmund Igle*, Lord of *Volderthurn*), 'tis said, that this County is the very *Rætia Superior* mention'd in *Latin* Historians; which, as well as the *Rætia Inferior*, was always by the *Romans* reckon'd a part of their *Italy*. In confirmation of this assertion he alleges the authority of *Pliny*, who makes *Trent* to be *Urbs Rætica*. He further adds, that in some parts of the County the *Rætian* Language (a Dialect of the old *Thuscan*) is still spoke; and the names of many Cities and great Towns in and about this Province manifestly shew, that the *Rætians* were certainly the ancient Inhabitants of the Land.

Bounds.

The modern bounds of the County of *Tyrol* are, on the East some part of *Carinthia* and *Friuli*; on the West the Country of the *Grisons* and part of *Savoy*; on the North the Dukedom of *Bavaria* and some part of *Schwaben*; and on the South *Italy*.

Riches.

For Riches, with number of Inhabitants and plenty of necessary provision, it may compare with most Dukedoms in the Empire; nay, and excel some considerable Kingdoms. Its Mountains afford good store of Silver and Copper Mines, especially at *Braunegg*, *Kitzpabel*, and *Schwartz*. At the place last mention'd, the Mines were first found out in the year 1443; and before the year 1560 were so well improv'd as that thirty thousand Miners, as 'tis reported, were employ'd here in digging, melting, and refining their Metals. But soon after that number was abated; inasmuch that about the year 1600 there could not above two thousand be reckon'd up. And at this time their numbers are much less; so that the Revenues of the Count

GERMANY.

of *Tyrol* out of the Silver and Copper Mines will hardly amount annually to three hundred thousand Guldens, as *Cuspinian* reports they did in his days.

Besides Metals, the Country is well stock'd with good store of Wine, Fish, Venison, Wood, and other necessaries and conveniences for a pleasant and healthy life. So that the Emperor *Maximilian's* comparison was pertinent and proper enough, when he fancied the County of *Tyrol* like a poor Country-fellow's Coat, coarse but warm. And indeed the multitude of craggy Mountains, almost continually cover'd with Snow, make no good appearance to the eye; altho the fruitful Valleys, especially near *Innsbruck*, yield as great increase here as elsewhere.

One main sign of a good and fruitful soil is the multitude of inhabitants, which live of the fruits and commodities of a Country. And certainly, if from this Topic we frame an argument to prove the riches of *Tyrol*, we may almost conclude it the Paradise of the *German* Empire. Not to mention the vast numbers of Miners every where to be met with, we shall leave the Reader to guess at the whole *Pöffe Comitatus* of *Tyrol* from the small Province of *Nantsberg*, which (says *Craffer*) does not extend it self above twelve *German* miles in length and three in breadth, and yet contains in it no less than three hundred and fifty Parishes and thirty-two strong Castles.

The whole County is subdivided into a great many lesser Provinces or Districts; the chief whereof are, 1. *Etschland*, so call'd from the River *Etsch*; which reaches from *Meran* towards *Trent*. 2. *Inthal*, or the Valley along the River *Inn*; the pleasantest part of the Country. 3. *Furster-Muntz*. 4. *Passerthal*. 5. *Munsterthal*. 6. *Vinschgau*. 7. *Wallerheid*. 8. *Nantsberg*; mention'd in the foregoing Paragraph. Besides these, and some others of less note, there are annex'd to the County of *Tyrol* the Lordships of *Radienberg*, *Kneifstein*, and *Kitzpabel*; which were all

Soil.

Division.

Tt

taken

Ancient
Govern-
ments.

taken from the *Bavarians*, and are now subject to the Princes of *Austria*, as Counts of *Tyrol*.

As long as this Country was subject to the *Romans*, and was part of *Rætia*, 'twas Govern'd by Lieutenants and Deputies sent hither from *Rome*. But as soon the *Roman* Authority began to decay in these parts, the Princes of *Bavaria* seiz'd on the greatest part of the County of *Tyrol*; which was Govern'd by some of the *Bavarian* Nobility, as Counts Palatine of the Marfhes betwixt *Bavaria* and *Italy*. For this reason these temporary Lords took on them the Title of *Markgraves* or *Marquisses*; which, as we have noted in the former Tome, is a word of the same importance with *Counts Palatine*, signifying properly Counts or Earls of the Marfhes. When afterwards *Germany* became incorporated into the *Roman* Empire, the Lords *Tyrol* were made Hereditary Counts and Princes of the Empire; independent upon any superior power save the Emperor only. This alteration was first made by the Emperor *Frederic* the First; who proscib'd *Henry*, surnam'd the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, of all his Territories and Dominions, dividing them amongst a great many lesser Princes, not so formidable as that great Duke had render'd himself to the Empire. By this Division the whole Tract of Land which is now comprehended under the name of the County of *Tyrol* was not made subject to one Prince; but within this compass many other small Princes and Earls were compris'd, as *Taufers*, *Eppan*, *Herenberg*, *Urhing*, *Matfch* (in *Latin* Authors *Amasia*), *Heffr*, and others. Tho, amongst all these petty Potentates, they who got the Title of Dukes of *Meran* were the most considerable. Yet, afterwards the City of *Meran*, with the whole Dukedom, falling into the hands of the Counts of *Tyrol*, the Title of Dukes of *Meran* was quite lost, and the Title of Count of *Tyrol* only enjoy'd by *Albrecht* the last Prince of this Country of the *Bavarian* Line. This *Albrecht*'s Countess, *Jutta* Duchess of *Meran* and Countess of *Andechs*, bore him only two Daughters; whereof the elder, the Lady *Adelheit*, was first married to *Henry* Son to the Emperor *Frederic* II. and after his death, to *Meinbart* Earl of *Gortz*. The younger Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, was given in marriage to *Gebhart* Earl of *Hirspurg*. So that (upon the death of their Father Earl *Albrecht*, in the year 1254) the whole County of *Tyrol*, with all the other Lands and Territories thereunto annex'd, was divided betwixt the two Earls of *Hirspurg* and *Gortz*. The former taking possession of the Upper and Lower *Innthal*; and the latter of all the rest of the County, with some other Dependances in *Carinthia* and *Friuli*. Not long after the death of Earl *Meinbart* in the year 1258, his two Sons (*Meinbart* and *Albrecht*) divided their Father's Inheritance betwixt them; the former (and elder) seizing on *Tyrol*, and the other being made Count of *Gortz*. In the year 1284, *Meinbart* purchas'd the Upper and Lower *Innthal* of his Uncle *Gebhart*; and by that means became Master of the whole County of *Tyrol*. *Meinbart* was afterwards made Duke of *Carinthia*; and dying, left behind him four Sons and three Daughters (one whereof, *Elizabeth*, was married to *Albrecht* Son of the Emperor *Rudolph*; from whom the famous *Austrian* Family has its first original). His eldest Son *Otto* was made Regent of all his Father's Dominions; but died without Issue in the year 1310. Whereupon *Henry* (*Meinbart*'s youngest Son, who had outliv'd all his Brothers) got possession of the County; together with the

Dukedom of *Carinthia*, and for sometime the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. This *Henry* left behind him only one Daughter, nam'd *Margaret*; who was divorc'd from her first Husband, *John Henry* Marquis of *Moravia* and Son of *John* King of *Bohemia*, and married a Second time to *Ludovic* the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Son, in the year 1342. This Count behav'd himself so well against the *Bohemian* forces (who came hither to demand the whole County of *Tyrol* in Right of their Prince *John Henry* before mention'd) that he not only secur'd the County, but added thereto the City and Territory of *Trent*; whose Bishop, with a great number of its Nobility, he took Prisoners. His only Child *Meinbart* died without Issue in the first year of Marriage A.D. 1363. Whereupon, his Mother *Margaret* (by the Advice of her Council) test'd the County of *Tyrol* upon her Cousins *Rudolph*, *Albrecht*, and *Leopold*, Arch-Dukes of *Austria*; in which Family the Government of this Country has ever since continued.

The chief Cities and great Towns in the County of TYROL.



INSBRUCK, the Metropolis and usual Residence of the Counts of *Tyrol*. The old Monastery of *Wilhelm*, of which more anon, gave it its original; and the River *Inn*, on which 'tis seated, its name; whence in *Latin* Authors 'tis usually nam'd *Enipons*, and sometimes *Enipontus*.

'Tis certain, that *Otto* the First, Duke of *Meran*, first made *Insprug* a City, and Wall'd it round in the year 1234, according to the testimony of an ancient Inscription which runs thus,

Otto, Meranis Princeps, Cognomine Magnus, Inspruck circumdat muris & menia fundat, &c.

But these Fortifications are long since decay'd and perish'd; and little to be seen, even of their ruins, save three great Gates. And the reason why the Princes of *Tyrol* have not thought it worth their while to encompass it with any kind of Walls or Rampires, is because 'tis seated in the heart of their Territories, and defended (at some distance) by the strong Castle of *Ombas* and Town of *Hall*, so that on that side of the City which looks towards the East it neither has nor needs any Fortification. Besides, the outmost bounds and limits of the County are so well guarded by strong and impregnable Castles, that 'twas thought a strange piece of fortune, for *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony* to bring an Army to *Insprug*; as he did in the Civil Wars of *Germany*. However, the greater part of the Town is defended by a fort of Walls and Ditches, which seem design'd rather for ornament than strength.

The Town is generally well built; but especially the Suburbs are a company of fair and stately Houses. The Cathedral, or chief Church, at the *Franciscan* Monastery, is a stately Fabric of hewn stone, built at the charges of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the First; who here erected a stately Monument in memory of his Grandfather *Maximilian* the First; on the top whereof stands a vast portraiture of this Emperor in *Alabaster*, guarded with twenty-eight brazen Statues of several

INSBRUCK.

Fortifica-
tions.

Buildings.

Palace.

veral other great Heroes and some Princesses. All of them, being of larger dimensions than those of ordinary men, make a most majestic appearance. Under the Emperor's Statue you have a character of that great Prince in golden Letters upon black Marble; which begins thus, *Imp. Caf. Maximiliano pio, felici, Aug. Principi, tum pacis tum belli artibus, omnium ætatis sue Regum longe clarissimo, &c.* Which is as high a Panegyric as that Emperor could pretend to; who began indeed many glorious enterprises, but seldom finish'd any of them.

But the great ornament of the Town is the Count's Palace; beautified with many fair Gardens, Groves, Walks, &c. 'Tis a general humour of the *German* Princes and Nobility to keep Repositories of as many Rarities of Art and Nature as they can possibly procure; besides Armories, Libraries, &c. In the Earl of *Tyrol*'s Palace here at *Insprug*, a curious Traveller will meet with as great satisfaction in this kind almost as in any Imperial Prince's Court. Among other things you have a vast collection of Agats, Crystal, Coral, Jaspers, Hyacinth, Turkey-stones, and the like; several lumps of Virgin Gold and Silver digg'd out of the Mines in *Germany*; a great number of ancient and late Coins and Meddals (among the rest, one curious Golden Meddal bearing the portraictures of *Albrecht* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Ann* Arch-Duchess of *Austria*, coin'd in the year 1558); a complete *Persian* Armour, richly adorn'd with Turkey-stones and Rubies; the Arms of the House of *Austria* exactly represented in a Coat of Diamonds and Rubies; a large Crucifix of Coral; an old *Switzer*'s Sword, with the Almanac (still in use amongst the Boors of that Country, and not unlike to that which our Rustics in *Staffordshire* make use of; whereof the Reader may expect a learned account in the ingenious Dr. *Plot*'s Natural History of that County) cut on the Hilt; a large Dish of Christal set in Gold, beautified with several pictures drawn in lively colours betwixt the Gold and Crystal, and adorn'd with many different precious stones. 'Twere endless to give an exact Catalogue of the infinite number of other Rarities and delightful things in and about this Fabric and the adjoining Summer-House; which is a piece of building that contains fifty Chambers, all richly furnish'd.

Armory.

The Citizens have a good Armory, well stock'd with all manner of Armour and Weapons for Horse and Foot; from whence they pretend to be able to Equip an Army of thirty thousand men. They have here two Pieces of Canon of a vast wide bore; and each sixteen foot in the Barrel. Besides these they have fifty more of considerable note; one whereof has seven Barrels, and each may be discharg'd severally.

Ombas.

About an *English* mile, or little more, from the Town stands the strong and pleasant Fort *Ombas*, or *Umbas*; as they will have it call'd from the design of it, which was only for a shady Summer-House for the Arch-Dukes to divert themselves in during the heat of the year. The Rarities and Pleasures of this place are so many and great, that on this subject a large Book was printed at *Insprug* A.D. 1601. In the Armory things most considerable are, the Armour of *Charles* IX. King of *France*, and of the Duke of *Parma*; the Statue of King *Francis* the First on Horseback in Plaster-work, exactly representing him in his Armour, and his Horse in his Trappings, as he was taken Prisoner in the Forest

near *Pavia*; the Armour of the Emperors *Rupert*, *Maximilian* the First and Second, and of *Charles* V. besides a great many other Kings and brave Princes of other Nations; the portraiture of each Prince, drawn to the life, hanging by his Armour. A Pike made out of a piece of wood which grew near *Saltz*, which is still twenty-eight foot long, tho they tell us it has lost a yard of its first length. In another Room you have a collection of Rarities as at *Insprug*; among which are, 1. A part of the trunk of an Oak; in the body whereof is a Deer quite enclos'd with wood. Of which curiosity their Philosophers give this account; that in all probability the Deer perish'd in the Snow, and upon a thaw was hurl'd a considerable depth into the ground by a torrent from the neighbouring Hills, and so was first encircled by the roots and afterwards by the body of the Tree. 2. Several Cafes and Drawers of *Roman* and other ancient Coins in Gold and Silver. 3. Several pieces of ancient Armour, Weapons, and other rare Antiquities. 4. A log of Wood and wedges petrified; because (forsooth) the Carpenter ventur'd to cleave Wood on a great Holiday. Several fair Copies written by one *Thomas Schweicker* of *Hall* in *Schwaben* with his feet. 6. A piece of Wood grown out of a small lump of Ore. This the Miners of *Germany* call an *Ablasen*, or *Farewel*; because when in a vein of metal they meet with such a twig as this, they are sure the Ore holds no further.

Not far from the Town (cross a pleasant Field on the South-side) stands the famous Monastery *Wilhelm* or *Wilden*, call'd by *Antoine* in his Itinerary *Veldiden*; out of which, as we have said, sprang the whole City of *Insprug*. The Monks are of the Order of *St. Norbert*; and pretend to be of great antiquity. Their Founder is said to be *Giant Haymon*, a Prince of this Country; who was here buried in the year 878. This *Haymon*, say their Legends, was twelve foot and a half long; and the Grave they tell shew for his, is somewhat above fifteen. They report further, that before the building of this Monastery this part of the Country was much infested with a Dragon of a prodigious bulk; which, amongst other pranks, constantly threw down at night as much of this Monastery as *Haymon*'s workmen had built by day. This common enemy was at last encounter'd and destroy'd by Prince *Haymon*; who slew him, and cut out his tongue, which was three span and a half long, and is still kept in the Monastery as a sacred Relique. In the Monastery they have a large Gallery, on all sides dark, wherein are hung up the pictures of all their Abbots since their foundation. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall of sixteen foot height, over which a Hart, hotly pursu'd by the Dogs, is said to have sprung not many years ago. Before the Gates stands a Pillar with an Inscription informing us, that anciently the Road from *Italy* towards *Augsburg* lay cross the Field whereon the Monastery now stands; and that this Highway was repair'd for near one hundred miles together in the days of the Emperor *Septimus Severus*.

II. *BRIXEN* (seated in a pleasant Valley at the conflux of the Rivers *Eisach* and *Rientz*) is the second Town in *Tyrol*. There is hardly any question to be made but that this is the same place which *Antoninus* calls *Sablatiome* and *Sublavione*; both possibly mistaken by Transcribers, instead of *Sub Savione*. For there is to this day, not many miles from *Brixen*, a place call'd *Seben*; whence (as several Historians inform us, who mention

Wilhelm.

BRIXEN.

Bishop.

mention it by the name of *Savio* and *Sabio* the Bishopric of *Brixen* was first translated, upon the destruction which the *Huns* brought upon this and the neighbouring Towns. Now, how easy is it for a careless and ignorant Transcriber to write *Sublavione* in one word, and afterwards corrupt it into *Sublavione*; as we find it in the vulgar Copies of *Antoninus's* Itinerary.

The Bishop of *Brixen* is reckon'd a Prince of the Empire; and accordingly has a Seat in the Diet. He has also Jurisdiction in Cases Criminal and Civil within his own Diocese; but yet (notwithstanding these and some other small *Regalia*) his power is not so absolute but that there lies an Appeal from his Court to the Earl of *Tyrol's*.

Mineral-waters.

The Wells of Mineral-water in and about this City bring a considerable number of strangers, and enrich the Citizens: but especially that which is call'd all the Country over by the name of the Virgin-Well. Besides they have a good income from their red Wine: which is hence exported to most of the neighbouring Cities and great Towns.

HALL.

III. HALL (for distinction sake call'd *Hall im Innthal*) has its name, as well as the other two in *Saxony* and *Schwaben*, from the great trade of its Inhabitants in making and vending of Salt. The chief Salt-pits are about four miles from the Town in the Mountains. Out of these they dig Salt like the Ore of Copper or Silver in a Mine; and throw it afterwards into great Trenches. This done, they fill the Trenches up with sweet water: which stands for a month or longer till the lumps of Salt be dissolv'd, and the more heavy and earthy parts sunk to the bottom. When they find the water ready for service (which they do by putting a piece of wood by them call'd *Prob-Holz*) it is carried off in great Fats to the Salt-pans in the City, where they boil it and order it as our Salters do their Sea-water.

In their great Salt-House they have four huge Pans of Iron: each whereof is eight and forty foot in length, thirty four in breadth, and three in depth. One of these is always at rest for a week in its turn, and the other three continually a boiling. All the workmen employed in dig-

ging in the Mines, in filling the Trenches, hewing down fire-wood, in floating the fewell (for 'tis here the custom, as in most other Cities in *Germany* that have the like convenience, to bring their fewell and Timber out of the hilly Countries floating in great Clusters down the River), in seithing and otherwise ordering the salt, are said to be above a thousand.

IV. MERAN, formerly the Metropolis of the whole County of *Tyrol*, and so considerable as to give Title to a Duke: still the chief City in all the Territories on the *Eisach*. In the year 1419, a great flood broke in upon some part of the Town and the whole Hospital and Church in the Suburbs. In this inundation four hundred people are said to have perish'd; and a child in a Cradle, with a cat sitting by it, taken alive on the waters at *Poten*, above twelve *Englisch* miles from this place.

Not far from *Meran* stands the ancient and fair Castle of *Tyrol*: to which is annex'd a pitiful Market-Town. The pleasant situation of the place doubtless made it so considerable as to give name to the whole County; for otherwise it neither has nor ever had any thing of note in it.

To these might be added *Stertzingen*, noted for its Silver Mines; seated at the beginning of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, by the modern Inhabitants call'd *die Brenner*. These are the hills mention'd by *Appian*, *Pliny*, *Dionysius* and others of the ancient Geographers; and whereof *Fabritius* says,

Huic nive tincta coma, & glacie rigat aspera barba.

(By the way, take notice, that when a famous ancient Historian tell us, that *Danubius* springs in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, he does not mean, as some ridiculously expound him, those that part *Spain* and *France*, but these in *Tyrol*; altho the story be equally false of both). We might also add *Trent*, *Pozen*, and some other Towns of note under the Earl of *Tyrol's* Dominion; but because within the Circle usually known to Geographers by the name of *Principatus Tridentinus*, we have purposely reserv'd them for the following Description.

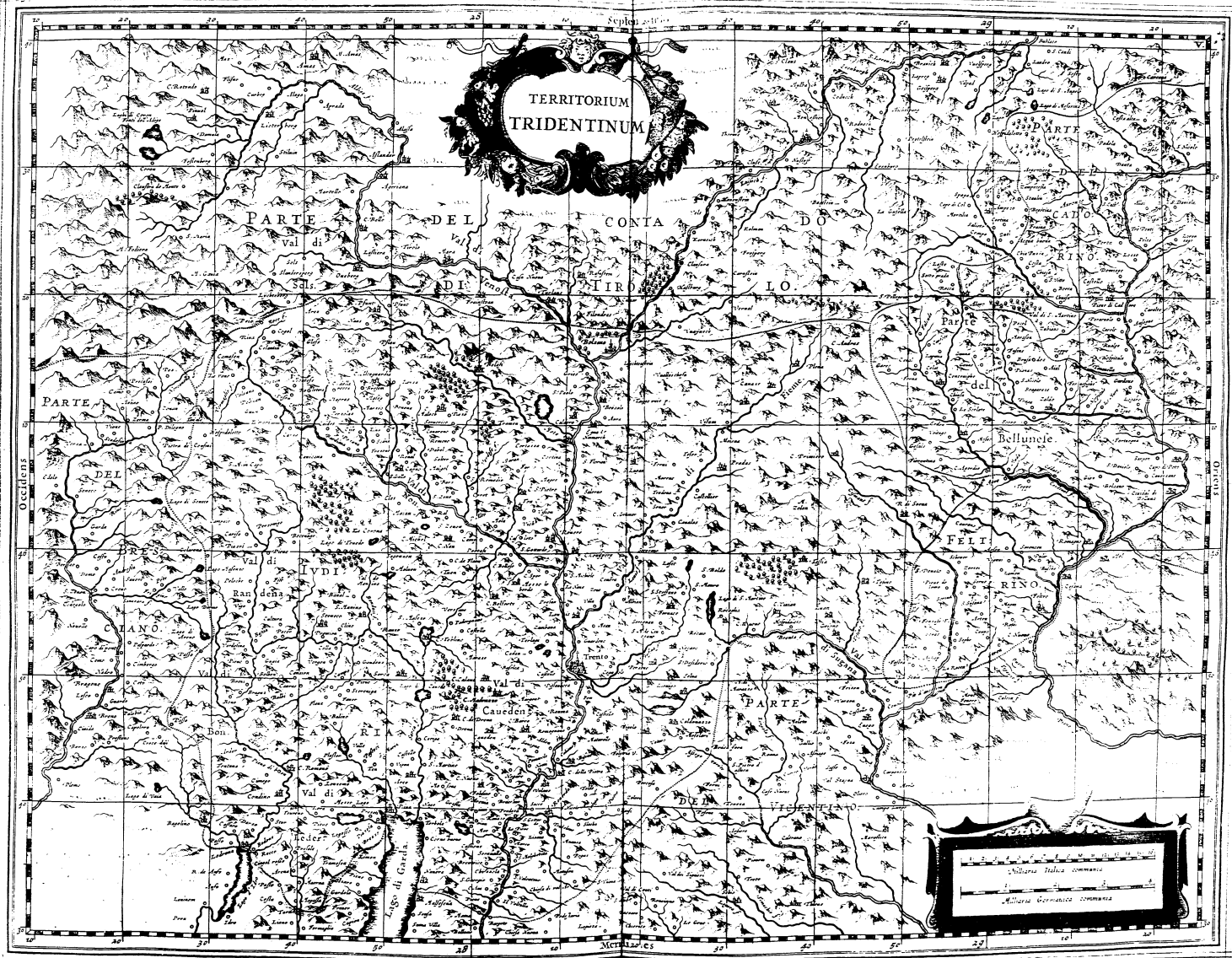
MERAN.

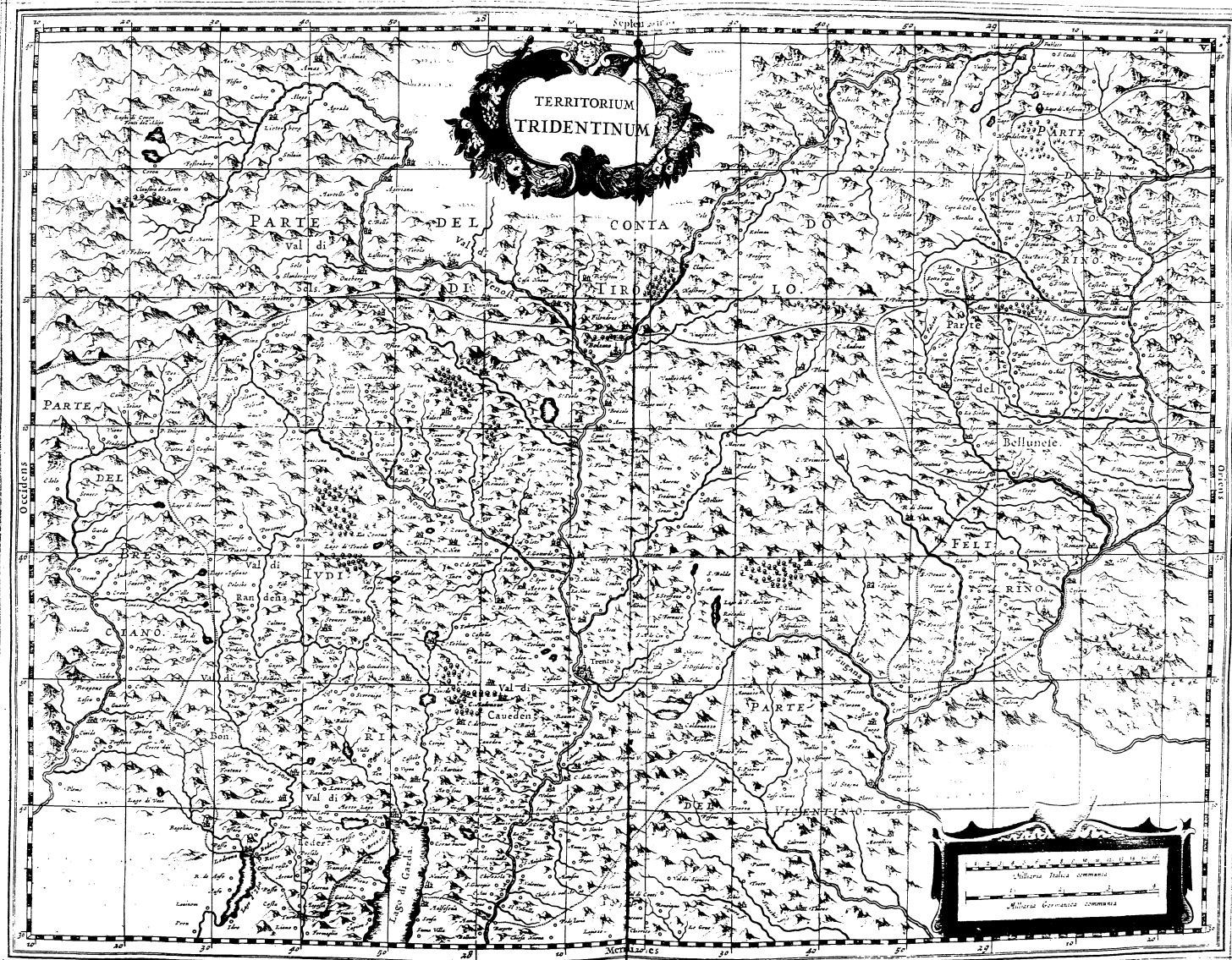
Stertzingen.



THE









T H E
City and Territory
O F
T R E N T.

Name.



TRABO, *Pliny*, and *Protony* (who all mention the *Tridentini*, the ancient inhabitants of this Country) are sufficient to attest the Antiquity of *Trent*, and render its name venerable. The *Italians* call the Town, at this day, *Trento*; and the *Germans* name it *Trient*; both manifest corruptions of the old *Latin* word *Tridentum*. But whence the *Latins* at first fetch'd that name is not easily agreed on. Some will have it deriv'd from the Trident of the God *Neptune*; who, amongst other Pagan Deities, is said to have been formerly worship'd in this place. Others had rather bring its Etymology *a tribus Torrentibus*, from the three small Rivulets (*Forsina*, *Saletum*, and *Perfius*) which empty themselves into the *Adese*, or *Esch*, at this Town. Some again, with a great deal of probability on their side, will have the Name deriv'd from the three sharp Pikes of the *Alps*, which (*trium ad instar dentium*, as they conceit) hang over the City.

Antient Government.

Leander Alberti, in his Description of *Italy*, asserts, that it was first built by some of the Princes of *Tuscan*; but being afterwards demolish'd, it was rebuilt and enlag'd by the *Cenomani*, and encompass'd with a stout Wall of hewn Stone at the charges of King *Theodoric* of *Bern*. After the Invasion of the *Goths* it was subject to the Princes of *Lombardy*; from whom the Government was translated to the Emperors of *Rome*. Before the great Dukedom of *Bavaria* (whereof the County of *Tyrol*, with all its Dependances, was once a part) was subdivided into a great many lesser Principalities by the Emperor, the Territories of *Trent* had the name of a County, and were immediately subject to an Earl of their own; who nevertheless was Vassal to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Situation.

The City is seated in a pleasant Valley at the
GERMANY.

bottom of the three foremention'd Hills, on the banks of the River *Esch*, (so the *Germans* name it; but in *Latin* Authors 'tis call'd *Athesis*; in the *Italian*, *Adice* or *Adige*). The Hills round it are exceedingly steep and impervious; so that there is hardly any passage higher, save from *Verona* and the North. In Summer the rays of the Sun, reflected from the flinty Rocks and Mountains that environ the Town, are very hot and scorching; and in Winter the cold air sent thence is altogether as intolerable. At the other two seasons of the year they live in as wholsom and as temperate an Air as any of their neighbours.

Their Fields and Vineyards afford them plenty of Wine, Oyl, Milk, Fruit, and Flesh; tho but very little Grain of any sort. Their Wine (which grows in great abundance, and is well tasted, and of a strong body) is of a pale red colour, and for that reason known in other parts of *Germany*, as well as at *Trent*, by the name of *Trientische Schiller* or *Schiel*: which word signifies properly a piece of party-colour'd Cloth.

The situation of the Town, on the borders of *Germany* and *Italy*, gives opportunity to the inhabitants of being well vers'd in the High-*Dutch* and *Italian* tongues: which are both spoke in as great purity in this City as in *Rome* or *Vienna*. Which is a thing scarcely observable in a March-Town.

The inhabitants are observ'd to be extremely obliging to Strangers and wonderfull tender of breach of promise or any other transgression of the bonds of humanity and true Friendship. An accomplishment which a Traveller would hardly expect in a Town made up of men of different Nations and humours; and mention'd by Geographers under the odious and reproachful character of *Germanorum Sentina* & *Italarum refugium*.

The Bishopric of *Trent* was first founded by *S. Hermagoras*; who made one *Jovinus* first Prelate of the Sec. Afterwards the Diocesis was

Commodities.

Language.

Manners of the inhabitants.

Bishopric.

Territories.

considerably enlarged by the Emperor *Conrad II.* who bestow'd on it the County of *Trent*, with the Territories of *Vinsibal* (or *Val di Venosta*, as the *Italians* call it) and *Pozen*, in the years 1027 and 1028. This Endowment was afterwards ratified by the Emperors *Frederic I.* and *II.* who the more to strengthen the confirmation, gave the Earl of *Tyrol* the Title of Protector of the Bishopric of *Trent*; thereby obliging the Princes of that County to a ready assistance whenever this City or Diocese should happen to be invaded. Since that time the Bishops have always been reckon'd Princes of the Empire, and enjoy'd all the Privileges and Immunities usually granted to others of that denomination. For a catalogue of the Bishops of this Diocese, I shall refer the Reader to *Hundius's Catalogus Episcoporum Brixinensium*, and the Books publish'd by *J. Pirhus Mantuanus* on this subject.

Several Princes of the Empire and *Italy* pay Fealty and Homage to this See, as holding some Lands, Castles, or other part of their Estates of the Bishop of *Trent*. Amongst the rest, the Earls of *Tyrol* and Dukes of *Mantua* pay in yearly a certain Quit-Rent; as also the Earls and Barons of *Arch*, *Lodron*, *Lechstein*, *Madrutz*, *Wolckenstein*, *Welsperg*, *Furnian*, *Spaur*, *Paysperg*, *Grest*, *Biseno*, *Thono*, *Glofs*, and many others. Under the Bishops more immediate subjection are the Towns of *Riva*, *Tramin*, *Perzene* or *Pertinum*, and *Livego*; together with the Valleys of *di Nan*, *Nami* or *Ananie*, *di Sols* or *Solbs*, *di Leder* or *Lagarine*, *di Judicaria* or *Judicariarum*, *Val di Fiemme* or *Fleumarum*, and *di Randeria*. In Temporals he acknowledges the supremacy of the Emperor; and in Spirituals is under the immediate Jurisdiction (or in the Province) of the Arch-Bishop of *Aquila*.

Council of Trent.

But that which has eterniz'd the name of *Trent* to all succeeding Generations, is the famous Council begun here in the year 1545, and broke up in the year 1563. During which time there are said to have been no less than four thousand persons of public Character, with their Attendants, who were in this City provided with Lodging, Victuals, and all other necessities. Among whom were seven Cardinals, three Patriarchs, thirty-three Arch-Bishops, two hundred and thirty-five Bishops, seven Abbots, seven Vicars General, and one hundred and forty-six Divines; besides a great number of Ambassadors. For eighteen years after the first Convention of this Council, 'twas several times Assembled, Suspended, and Dissolv'd without any great business effected; and at last (in the year 1562) manag'd with so much dexterity and cunning by the Papal party that nothing was here determin'd by the Delegates in Council save what had first been resolv'd on by the Cardinals in their Conclave at *Rome*. Inasmuch that there was just grounds for that bitter Jest, spoken by some of the *Hungarian* Bishops present at this Council, *That the Holy Ghost was sent to them in a Cloak-bag from Rome*. How many were the grievances and prejudices done by this Council to all Christian Kings and Princes, as also to all other members of the Catholic Church, the Reader will easily be inform'd by a serious and accurate perusal of the learned Treatise entitled *A Review of the Council of Trent*; written first in *French* (by one *Du Ranchin*, a *French* Courtier, as is guess'd) and translated into *English* by our learned *Dr. Langbain*. hence 'twill appear how equitable the character is, which the famous *Pietro Saverio Polano* gives of this Council, in the second page of his incomparable History, in these

words: "This Council, says he, desired and procur'd by Godly men, to reunite the Church which began to be divided, hath so establish'd the Schism, and made the parties so obstinate, that the Difcords are become irreconcilable. And being manag'd by Princes for Reformation of Ecclesiastical Discipline, hath caus'd the greatest deformation that ever was since Christianity did begin. And hoped for by the Bishops to regain the Episcopal Authority, 'usurp'd for the most part by the Pope, hath made them loofe it altogether, bringing them into greater servitude. On the contrary, feared and avoided by the See of *Rome*, as a potent means to moderate the exorbitant power mounted from small beginnings by divers degrees, unto an unlimited Excess, it hath establish'd and confirm'd the same, over that part of it which remaineth subject unto it, that it was never so great nor so foundly rooted.

But, since the Reader will hardly be satisfied with this general account of so famous a Council, but be desirous to know more particularly the first beginnings, daily encroach, and final dissolution of this grand Mystery of Iniquity, I shall here give him a short view of the several Acts of each Session, Whereby he may have a fairer prospect of that small regard which the Court of *Rome*, and its Adherents, had to the demands put up by the Emperor, the King of *France*, and other Catholic Princes, for the Reformation of sundry abuses crept into the Church; and the several tricks which were us'd to wave that Reformation, which was so earnestly desir'd and fought after. And if here the Reader has not (as he cannot rationally expect) a full view of all their proceedings, let him have recourse to the two excellent Treatises before-mentioned.

First Meeting.

The first Meeting of this Council began on the fourth day of *January A.D. 1545*, with an Oration, spoken by the Pope's Legat, declaring the Causes of the Calamities of the Church. In their second Session (which was held on the fourth of *February*) the Articles of Faith, as propos'd by all the Members of the Catholic Church, were read and confirm'd. Their third Session was on the eighth of *April* following; wherein 'twas decreed, *That the old Latin Translation of the Bible should be us'd and accounted Authentic in all Churches and Schools: And that the Rule in expounding of the Scriptures should be this, To expound them as the Church and the ancient Fathers have expounded them before.* At the same time the number of the Books accounted Holy and Canonick Scripture were rehears'd. In the fourth Session (on the seventeenth of *June*) they Decreed, *That all men ought to believe that Original Sin was utterly taken away in Baptism; inasmuch, that the Concupiscence which remains in our Nature after Baptism is not to be accounted a Sin, until we give the consent of our Minds thereto.* And for fear *St. Paul* should seem (in the seventh Chapter of his Epistle to the *Romans*) to be of a contrary opinion, they endeavour to mollify the Decree, by telling us, *That the Apostle in that Chapter does not term Concupiscence a Sin properly and indeed; but only informs us, that 'tis an Effect of Sin, and tends that way.* Another Decree of this Session was, *That the Virgin Mary was not conceiv'd in Original Sin.* In the fifth Session 'twas Decreed, *That even after the Fall of Adam, in man's Nature before Regeneration, there is still a Free-will to do good; which being awak'd and rouz'd up by God, is an Assistance to his Grace.* The sixth Session Resolv'd, *That man*

man is Justified partly by Faith in Christ and partly by Works: And that Justification does by no means consist in a free forgiveness of Sins, and a free imputation of the Righteousness of Christ, to all Believers. The seventh and last Session Decreed, *That all men, who would be reputed members of the Catholic Church, ought to believe, that the Sacraments of the Church were Seven in number; to wit, Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Ordination, and Matrimony.* After these Decrees had pass'd, the Pope's Physician declar'd that the Air of *Trent* was corrupted; whereupon most of the Prelates were perswaded to remove hence to *Bononia*. Only the Bishops of *Spain* refus'd to obey the Summons to that place; being commanded by the Emperor so to do. Afterwards, when the Emperor had (in a General Assembly of the States of the Empire, held at *Augsburg*) induc'd most of the Protestant Princes to submit themselves to the Council of *Trent*, he sent his Ambassador *Mendoza* to *Rome* to desire His Holiness to send back the Bishops, who had retir'd to *Bononia*, to *Trent*. To this proposal the Pope refus'd to consent; save only on these terms: 1. That the Bishops of *Spain*, who remain'd still at *Trent*, should first make their appearance at *Bononia*. 2. That the Emperor should oblige himself to make good his promise, that all the States of *Germany* should absolutely submit themselves to the Council as soon as it should be reassembled at *Trent*. 3. That the Fathers who should be recall'd to *Trent*, should have liberty to depart the City freely and safely when they pleas'd; and to break up the Council when they should see cause. The Emperor's Ambassador, seeing his Master's Authority slighted at this rate, protest'd against the Translation of the Council from *Trent* to *Bononia*; declaring, in his Master's name, that whatever should be transacted in the place last mention'd should be of no force or value. Whereupon, the first meeting of the Council was ended in a huff; after they had, with some small intermissions, continu'd their Consultations for two years.

Second Meeting.

The second meeting of Bishops in the Council of *Trent* was in the days of Pope *Julius the Third*, in the month of *September A.D. 1551*. In the first Session whereof, the *French* King's Ambassador declar'd: First, That his Master was so perplex'd with Rebelious Tumults in his own Dominions that he could not possibly send his Bishops to attend the Council. Secondly, that the King his Master would not acknowledge the Convention held at *Trent* for a General Council; but only look'd upon it as a Synod assembled for the good of a few private men, and not for the common peace and security of the whole Catholic Church; and therefore could not but think Himself and all his Subjects exempt from all manner of Obedience to whatever should therein be Decreed. In the second Session the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation* was confirm'd; tho' some nice Scruples in the case order'd to be discuss'd upon the arrival of the Protestant Delegates, to whom they had sent Letters of safe Conduct. In the third Session (on the 25th of *November*) 'twas again Resolv'd, *That Penance and Extreme Unction are Sacraments of the New Testament.* This done, the Protestant Ambassadors protest'd to exhibit to the Council a Confession of their Faith, and sum of their Doctrines; but the Pope's Legat refus'd to accept it, because they did not (in the Title thereof) signify their willingness to submit to the final Determination of the Council in all matters of

Faith whatsoever. During these jars at *Trent*, the Emperor and Maurice Elector of *Saxony* fell into open Hostilities; which occasion'd a more sudden Dissolution of the Council then was at first expected. The Bishops of *Mentz* and *Celen* retir'd with speed to secure their own Territories; and the *Italian* Bishops, hearing that Duke *Maurice* had taken the Town of *Augsburg*, drew off in as great confusion. The *Spanish* Prelates, who only were left at *Trent*, assembled themselves on the 29th of *April A.D. 1552*, and Prorogued the Council for two years; not doubting but in that time the Troubles in *Germany* would so far be allwag'd as that they might then have another Session.

Third Meeting.

But, contrary to their expectation, the Council sat no more before the eighteenth of *January* in the year 1562, being then Assembled under Pope *Pius the Fourth*. In the First Session of this Meeting 'twas Decreed, *That several Books publish'd since the springing up of Heresie (so they were pleas'd to term the Doctrine of M. Luther and his Adherents) should be revis'd; and that all who had fell a back from the Unity of the Church of Rome, into any kind of Heresie, should be exhort'd to return again, with promise of great Clemency and Indulgence if they would so do.* In the second Session they nominated several learned men to examine such Books as were suspected to be Heretical, and to Report their Judgment back again to the Council. In the third and fourth Sessions was nothing of moment transacted. In the fifth Session 'twas Decreed, *That the Laity were not bound by any absolute necessity to communicate in both kinds, of Bread and Wine; but that the Church had power to order the outward Administration of the Sacraments according as she should think most convenient for the good of the Receivers.* In the sixth Session 'twas Resolv'd, *That the Mass is a Propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and Dead; and that whosoever shall dare to affirm, that 'tis no more than a Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, and a Commemoration of Christ and his Sufferings, should be Anathematiz'd.* In the seventh Session, Ordination was declar'd to be a Sacrament of the New Testament; and certain Canons made for the due Administration thereof. In the eighth Session, Marriage was declar'd a Sacrament; and 'twas further Decreed, *That the Church of Rome (or, her Representative, the Pope) has power to Dispense with the eighteenth Chapter of Leviticus; not only in granting Licences to persons to marry who are there forbidden so to do, but also to forbid the Bans between such as by the Law of God and Nature are permitted to marry.* In the ninth and last Session (which was held the third of *December A.D. 1563*) the Doctrine of Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, Worshipping of Reliques, Bowing to Images, Granting of Indulgences, Superstitious Faits (and whatever else, in the Catechism of this Council, is impious and abominable) was ratified and confirm'd. And, having thus completed the whole measure of Iniquity, his Holiness thought good to put an end to this Council; which had fully answer'd his expectation and design, in establishing the Papal Authority, and maintaining the Intallibility of the See of *Rome*; tho' it fell far short of the hopes of most of the *European* Princes, who look'd for a firm Union of all the shatter'd members of the Christian Church, the they met with nothing but a greater confusion, and an enlargement of the breach. So inconsistent is the peace and happiness of Christ's Members with the pomp and grandeur of his (pretended) Vice-Gerent!

Pozen.

The next Town of note in these parts is *Pozen*; call'd in the *Italian* Dialect (and so nam'd in our Map) *Bolzano*; by *Paulus Diaconus*, *Bauzanum*; by *Blondus* (possibly by the Printer's mistaking an *u* for a *n*) *Banfanum*; and by some late Geographers *Bozzenum*. 'Tis a Town pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Aisach* (*Laisach* the *Italians* call it) as it empties it self into the *Eisach* or *Adige*. The Citizens are more considerable for their good trade than any strength of their Town; which has no other fortifications about it but of Nature's providing, the River and Rocky Hills. They have yearly four great Fairs, each whereof lasts for fifteen days together; during which time the Merchants (who flock hither in vast numbers from *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, and most neighbouring parts of *Germany* and *Italy*) have their own proper Magistracy and Courts of Judicature, distinct from those of the Town, and erected only *pro re nata*. The privileg'd Merchants (who alone are permitted to trade) are Matriculated, so themselves term it, in their Judge's Book, and receive from him a Certificate of their Matriculation seal'd with the Arms of their Corporation; which is a Globe of the Earth surrounded with a great deal of all sorts of Merchandise pack'd up, with this Motto *Ex Merce pulchrior*.

There is extant a small Book in *Quarto* containing a particular account of the Customs in these Fairs, and the large privileges granted to the place by *Claudia Arch-Duchess of Austria*; printed at *Insprug* A.D. 1635. On the road betwixt *Trent* and *Pozen* the inhabitants, in all the Villages, speak *Italian*; but beyond this Town, on the road towards *Insprug*, a Traveller shall hear nothing but pure *High Dutch*. This City was anciently subject to the Bishops of *Trent*; but was taken from them by the Emperor *Meinhard II.* Duke of *Carinthia* and Earl of *Tyrol*, in the year 1295.

Roverdo, or *Roveretum* (as *Sprecher* calls it) situated on the banks of the *Eisach*, is another place of good note in the Territories of *Trent*. It stands on the *Venetian* Borders, and was formerly subject to that City; but (in the Treaty at *Noyon*) was made over to the Emperor *Maximilian* the First.

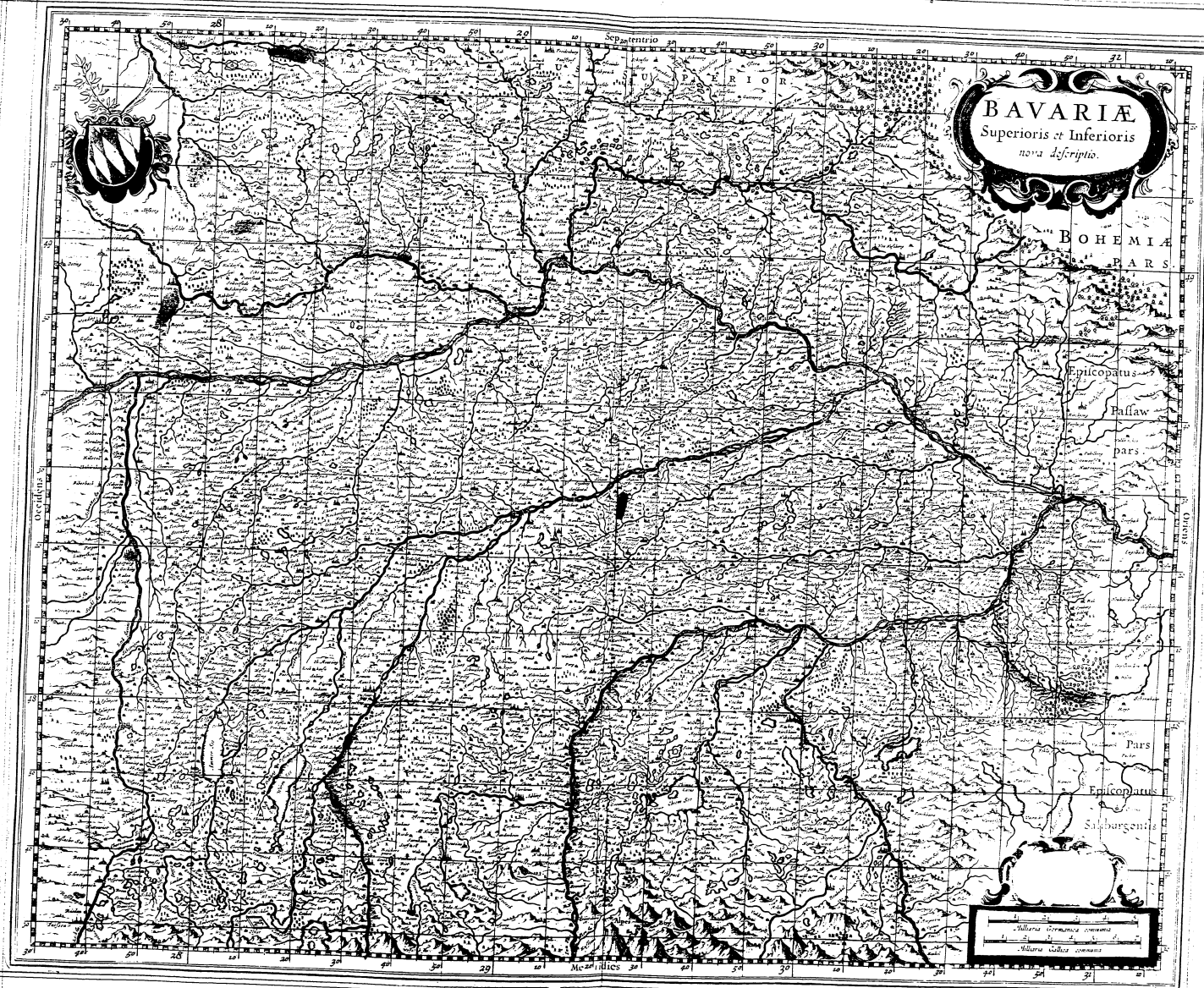
Seconzano, *Parchiafo*, *Vesio*, *Canazzo*, *Valese*, *Fespergo*, with several other small Cities and large Market Towns, are either within the bounds or on the confines of this Country; but (saying only that they have all of them plenty of good Wines and other commodities) are not considerable for any thing that merits a particular Description in this place.

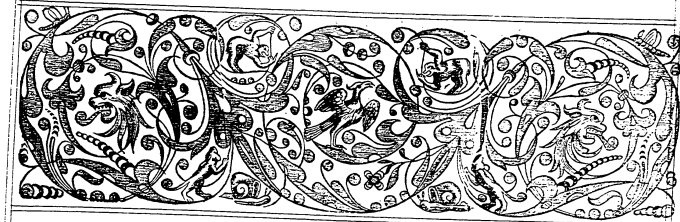
Roverdo.



THE







THE
Electorate or Great Circle

OF
B A V A R I A.



WITHIN the compass of the Circle of *Bavaria* are reckon'd all the Territories of the Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg*; the Bishops of *Passau*, *Regensburg*, and *Freylingen*; the Abbots of *Waldsassen*, *S. Haimeran*, *Reysheim* or *Reysersheim*, &c. the Abbesses of the Higher and Lower Nunneries in *Regensburg*; and the Provost of *Berchtoldsgaden*; as also the Dominions and Lordships of the Dukes of *Bavaria* and Princes Palatine of the Upper Palatinate; the Landgrave of *Leuchtenberg*; the Duke of *Cramau*, and Prince of *Eggenberg*; the House of *Lobkowitz*; the Earls and Lords of *Orienberg*, &c. and lastly, all the Towns and Villages subject to the Magistracy and Common Council of the Imperial City of *Regensburg*.

Name.

This Country contains in it a great part of the ancient *Rhaetia*, *Vindelicia*, and *Noricum*; but chang'd its name into *Boetia*, afterwards *Bavaria*, upon the irruption of the *Boii* into these parts. This people (as we have already noted in the foregoing Volume) made the first excursion of *Gallia Celtica*, their native Country, under the command of *Sigovellus* a *Celtish* Prince, about 588 or 600 year before the Incarnation of our Saviour. The first halt they made was in that part of *Germany* which from them got the name of *Boienheimat*, or the Dwellings of the *Boii*, and has been since call'd *Bohemia*. Out of this they were driven by *Maroboduus* King of the *Marcomanni*, during the reign of *Augustus Caesar*, into the Territories of the *Narisci*; which is now the Upper Palatinate. Here, after several skirmishes with the Natives of the place, they fix'd themselves about the year of Christ 472, as *Jornandes* informs us. Afterwards, with the extent of their Territories they enlarg'd their

GERMANY.

Names; being sometimes call'd *Boeotarii*, *Baioarii*, *Baioarii*, and at last *Bavarii*. The Germans call their Land at this day *Bayern*, and the French *Bavie*.

Their Country is well provided for with all manner of necessaries and conveniences for the support of mans life. They have plenty of all sorts of Grain, and some Wine; great store of Fruit, Venison, Metals, Minerals, Marble, Salt, Baths, &c. These commodities would extremely enrich the inhabitants, were they as much permitted to Traffic as the Subjects of other Princes of the Empire.

But (tho it has been heretofore reckon'd a disgrace to any man that pretended an Extraction from any of the German Nobility, to manage any Trade or Commerce; and *Goldschmidt* assures us, that in the ancient Laws of the Empire 'tis Decreed, *Dafs welcher von Adel durch handlungsschafft sich nehre, solle im Turnier nicht zugelassen werden*, i.e. That any Nobleman that got his living by Merchandise, should not be admitted to the Gentile exercise of Tilting: yet) the Electors of *Bavaria* have for many years appropriated to themselves the monopoly of Traffic in three of the greatest Commodities of their Country. For 1. All the Electors Subjects are, upon great penalties, forbid to import any Salt out of *Austria*, the Bishopric of *Salzburg*, or any other Prince's Dominions; or to buy any thence imported by strangers. Again, only the Elector's own Agents are empower'd to furnish *Schwarzen* with Salt, which they dig at the Salt-pits in *Dravestein* and *Oberthal*, and (because of it self very coarse, and hardly vendible) is usually mix'd with a purer sort brought from *Salzburg*. 2. His second monopoly is in Corn; for (as in the great Famine in *Egypt*, the whole Land was forc'd to fetch their Bread and Provender from *Pharaoh's* Granaries, so) if any of this Prince's Subjects want Bread, he must buy Grain of his Master; no man besides being permitted to sell, tho never so well stock'd. Lastly, The Elector is chief Brewer

Commodities.

Xx

25

as well thoroughout all his Dominions. Now, the *Bavarians* have two sorts of Beer; the one white and very strong, the other pitifully small and of a brown colour. The former (known usually by the name of *Kelheimer Bier*, from the Town of *Kelheim* upon *Altmühl* where 'tis most commonly brew'd) is a Liquor of that good repute that 'tis usually exported as far as *Vienna*, being only made and sold by the Electors menial Servants; but the other is, by permission, brew'd by the Citizens and Country Rustics for their own use. The Bishop of *Passau* has of late years follow'd the Elector in this last piece of tyranny; and thereby considerably advanc'd the incomes of his Diocese.

Under these severe circumstances the poor Peasants of *Bavaria* might starve, were it not that their vast Herds of Swine (which are fattened in the Woods with Acorns and Crabs) bring them in a considerable gain. They have also great numbers of Bears, wild Boars, and other kinds of Venison in their Forests; which (tho' strictly forbidden to be hunted or kill'd without the Elector's special Commission) often furnish out a poor Bore's Table, when his Herd of Hogs is hardly sufficient to purchase Salt for his Family. Their Deer are generally of an extraordinary bulk and stature; so that they hardly reckon it a wonder, what some of their Historians have reported as such, that in the year 1562 there was a Hart caught in *Bavaria*, which weigh'd 625 pounds.

Inhabitants.

A French Nobleman (in a Book entitul'd *Les E tats, Empires, & Principautés du Monde*) gives this character of the *Bavarians*, *Pour le regard de ceux de Baviere, ils sont si sales, si rudes, et si brutaux, que si l'on vient a les comparer au reste des Allemands, on les pourra justement nommer Barbares, &c.* i.e. As for the *Bavarians*, they are a sort of people so unmannerly, so rude and brutish, that if compar'd with other *Germans*, they may well bear the name of *Barbarians*. And indeed they have not much more credit amongst some of their neighbours; being usually allow'd no better title by the inhabitants of *Franconia* and the Lower Palatinate, than *Swine-Drivers*. Whence some fanciful Etymologists endeavour to persuade us, that the Latin name of *Bavarus* is no more then the High Dutch appellation *Bawr*; which signifies a Bore or Rustic. But, notwithstanding these calumnies (the effects of prejudice and envy) the *Bavarians* are certainly a true branch of the hospitable and courteous *German* Nation; and at this day (it may be) as great masters of complaisance and civility as the most Gentle Province in *France*.

Government.

That the ancient *Baii* or *Boarii* were at first subjected to Kings, as well as most other Nations of the world, is beyond all manner of doubt. But because the Annals and Records of this people (if e're they had any such) are either quite lost, or very imperfectly preserv'd in the writings of Foreigners, we have now no Catalogue of their Monarchs or other Princes (before the Emperor *Charles* the Great's time) which we may safely rely on for credible and authentic. However, since most Authors that treat of this Country, mention a Race of Dukes before that Emperor's Reign, the Reader may take the following Catalogue, according to the best authority we can meet with: 1. *Theodo* (the Son of *Aldigerius*, last King of *Bavaria*) is said to have been the first that took up with the name of a Duke, about the year 490; because the *Franks*, who had made themselves masters of all his Territories, fancy'd the Title of King did not so well

suit with the condition of a Tributary Prince. 2. To him succeeded his Son *Theodo* II. surnam'd the Great, for his many and great victories over the *Romans*; whom he routed out of all *Noricum* and *Vindelicia*, and whatever other Conquests they had got on the *Dutch* side of the *Alps*. 3. *Theodo*bert; of whom nothing remarkable is recorded. 4. *Theodo* III. the first Christian Prince of the *Bavarians*; converted, with his whole Land, to the Christian Faith by the Preaching of *Rupert* Bishop of *Worms*, driven from his See by *Childbert* King of *France*, about the year 540, and here made the first Bishop of *Salzburg*. 5. *Tassilo*, Son of *Theodo*bert. 6. *Garibald*. 7. *Theodo* IV. 8. *Tassilo* II. 9. *Theodo* V. 10. *Theodo*bert II. 11. *Theodo* VI. 12. *Grimold*. 13. *Hugobert*. 14. *Utilo*; who encourag'd by the good success of some of his Predecessors, ventur'd to reassume the Title of King; but being overcome in a Battle near *Augsburg* by *Carlman* and *Pipin*, was forc'd to creep down again into a Duke. 15. *Tassilo*, the Third of that name, and last Duke of the Race of *Aldiger*. He was depos'd by *Charles* the Great; and, with his Son *Theodo*, cloister'd up in the Monastery of *Laurbeim* or *Losch*, about four German miles from *Heydelberg*; where to this day his Monument is to be seen with this inscription:

Conditur hac forea, Quem pie Christe bea,
Tessilo. Dux primum, post Rex, Monachus sed ad imum.
Idibus in ternis decesserat ille Decembris.

The Emperor *Charles* the Great having thus made himself Lord of *Bavaria*, enlarg'd its Borders a great way into *Hungary* (bestowing also large Mannors and Lordships near *Vienna* and other Cities of *Austria* on the *Bavarian* Clergy) and advanc'd it once more into a Kingdom. After this Emperor's death, his Son *Ludovic* the Godly committed the Government of this new founded Kingdom to his Son *Lotharius*; who had the Title of King conferr'd on him, but rul'd only as Deputy to his Father. Afterwards, *Lotharius*'s Brother *Ludovic* was advanc'd to the *Bavarian* Throne; in whose time, says *Aventinus*, this Kingdom reach'd from the River *Lech* as far as the *Sau* and the *Teiss*. This *Ludovic* ended his days in the year 876, leaving the Kingdom of *Bavaria* to his eldest Son *Carlman*; to his second Son *Ludovic* the Lower Lorrain, *Franconia*, *Saxony*, *Friesland*, *Thuringen*, and the Lower Palatinate; and to his youngest, *Charles*, all *Schaben*, *Switzerland*, *Alsace*, *Wurtemberg*, *Briggen*, *Baden*, and the Upper Lorrain. Upon the death of *Carlman* (who was slain in a Battle near *Verdingen*) his Brother *Ludovic* was made King. But he, being afterwards advanc'd to the Imperial Throne was succeeded by his Brother *Carlman*'s base Son *Arnolph*; who before was only Prince of *Styria* and *Carinthia*. He also, after his Uncle's death, was made Emperor; and thereupon committed the Kingdom of *Bavaria* to the Government of his Son *Ludovic*. This King dying without Issue, and his Brother *Conrade* being Emperor, the *Bavarians* chose one *Arnolph* (a Prince of *Charles* the Great's Lineage) to be their Commander in Chief; who at first took on him the Title of King, but was forc'd at last (by the frequent oppositions made against it by the Emperor *Conrade* and *Henry* the first) to quit that Title, and write himself Duke. From whom we have the following Catalogue and Succession of the Dukes of *Bavaria*:

1. *Arnolph*, first Duke of *Bavaria* from *Charles* the Great's days; Son (as some Historians report)

Dukes.

port) of *Leopold* Marquis of *Austria*; who, with three Bishops, as many Abbots, and nineteen *Bavarian* Counts, was slain by the *Hungarians*. He built the Wall round *Regensburg*; and dyed in the year 937.

2. *Berehold*, *Arnolph*'s Brother; from whom *Aventinus* fetches the Pedegrees of the Counts of *Salzburg* and *Cassel*, with the Dukes of *Amberg* and *Amerthal*.

3. *Henry*, Brother to the Emperor *Orto* the first, surnam'd *Rixofus*. He dy'd in the year 955, and left the Dukedom to his Son

4. *Henry* *Hezile*. He dy'd A.D. 995, and was succeeded by his Son

5. *Henry* III. who was afterwards rais'd to the Empire; being the first Emperor who came in by Election, according to the Order made by Pope *Gregory* the Fifth. After his advancement to the Empire this Dukedom was transferr'd for several successions from one Family to another according to the power and pleasure of the Emperors. For this *Henry* (having married the famous *St. Cunegund*, Daughter of *Sigfrid* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*) dyed without issue; whereupon his Successors (*Conrade* II. *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV.) kept the Dukedom in their own hands, substituting only now and then a Lieutenant; who is always stil'd Duke or Dutcheß of *Bavaria* by Dr. *Heylin* and some other Historians. At last the Dukedom was given by *Henry* IV. to

6. *Wolpho* or *Welfo*, Count of *Ravensburg* in *Schwaben*. He dy'd in the Isle of *Cyprus* A.D. 1101, and was succeeded by his Son

7. *Welfo* II. He being in the year 1119 succeeded by his Brother

8. *Henry* IX. (so reckon'd in reference to some other Princes of the same name; who, according to the *German* fashion, had taken on them the Name and Title of Dukes of *Bavaria* without enjoying the Government) who dy'd in the year 1125.

9. *Henry* X. surnam'd the Proud, succeeded his Father. He married the only Daughter of *Lotharius* the Emperor; and by that means was also made Duke of *Saxony*. After his Father-in-Law's death he pretended to have a better Title to the Empire than *Conrade* Duke of *Schwaben*, who had got possession of the Throne; refusing to pay him Homage, or acknowledg him his Superior. Whereupon he was (by consent of the States of the Empire) procrib'd of all his Dominion and Power; which before his Revolt was so vast as to extend it self from one Sea to the other. This done, the Dukedom of *Bavaria* was conferr'd upon

10. *Leopold*, Marquis of *Austria*, and half Brother to his Predecessor *Henry* X. After his death, in the year 1141, the Dukedom was some short time given to

11. *Henry* XI. *Leopold*'s Brother; who (at the Emperors command) resign'd it to

12. *Henry* XII. *Henry* the Tenth's Son; who afterwards was surnam'd the Lion; from the Coat of Arms given him in remembrance of his many brave Acts of Chivalry in the Holy Land. Of the Deposing this unfortunate Prince by the Emperor *Frederic* *Barbarossa*, and the Descent of the Dukes of *Brunswic* from his Loins, we have already given the Reader an account in the Description of *Lunenburg*. The Territories of this great Prince being broke to pieces, as is there specify'd, the Emperor settl'd this Dukedom (contracted within the bounds of the modern *Bavaria* and the Palatinate of *Noribgoia*) on the person and in the posterity of

13. *Orto* of *Wittelsbach*; by which means the Dukedom was again restor'd to a true branch of its ancient Dukes. For this *Orto* descended lineally from *Arnolph* Baron of *Scheyren* in the Upper *Bavaria*, and second Son of *Arnolph* the first Duke of this Country. As is shew'n at large by *Andreas* Presbyter *Ratisponensis*, *Nauclerus*, *Trithemius*, *Aventinus*, and other *German* Genealogists. He dy'd in the year 1183, and left the Dukedom to his Son

14. *Ludovic*; who, as *Aventinus* tells us, was made Count Palatine of the *Rhine* by the Emperor *Frederic* the Second. Tho' others say, that this Honour was first conferr'd upon his Son

15. *Orto* II. who had just Title thereto, by marrying with *Gertrude* sole Daughter of *Henry* Count Palatine. Whereupon the Electoral Dignity was also first brought into the House of *Bavaria*. This story is confirm'd by an ancient Rithim written under this Prince's Picture in the long Gallery in the Elector Palatine's Palace at *Heydelberg*, in these words:

Otto der Erst Pfaltzgraf bey Rhein
Hat Pfaltzgraf Heinrichs Tochterlein:
Mit manheit erst also erhebt
Des Reichs Chur blieb seinem geschehen.

Duke *Orto* dy'd at *Heydelberg* in the year 1294, leaving behind him two Sons *Rudolph* and *Ludovic*. To the former of these he bequeath'd the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; giving the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to his second Son

16. *Ludovic*; who was afterwards chosen Emperor, and is nam'd by Historians *Ludovicus Bavarus*. Tho' his Brother *Rudolph* oppos'd his admission to the Empire (for which reason he was forc'd to end his days in Exile) yet he was so generous to his Brother's Children that he confirm'd them in their Title to the lower Palatinate and *Amberg*; and (by a Decree publish'd at *Pavia* in the year 1329) order'd, that the Electoral Dignity should remain by turns in his own and his Brother's posterity. Now, tho' the Emperor *Charles* IV. and his Successors refus'd to observe this Edict, conferring the whole Electoral Dignity on the *Rudolphian* Family, yet (as *Chr. Gewollus*, in his *Antirhefius* ad M. *Frederic* *Affertionem* de *Palatino* *Electatu*) the Dukes of *Bavaria* always enter'd a Protestation when it came to their turns to give a Voice at the Election of any Emperor. But this controversy has been sufficiently bandy'd by several learned men, of different Interests; whose innumerable Treatises on this subject were printed at *Heydelberg* and *Munchen* about the years 1612 and 1614.

17. *Stephen*, the Emperor's eldest Son, succeeded his Father in this Dukedom; and dying in the year 1375, left behind him three Sons (*Stephen*, *Frederic*, and *John*); who, for some time, were Joint-Governors, but at last committed the greatest share of it to

18. *Frederic*; who left the whole to his Son

19. *Henry* XII. (by some Historians, for the same reasons as *Henry* IX. before-mention'd, call'd the Fifteenth). His Son

20. *Ludovic* (surnam'd the Rich) banish'd the Jews out of *Bavaria*, and seiz'd their goods. He left the Dukedom (A.D. 1479) to

21. *George*, surnam'd al the Rich, the Founder of the University at *Ingolstadt*. He dyed in the year 1503, without Issue Male; having married his only Daughter to *Rupert* Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, who expected to have had the Dukedom of *Bavaria* for a Dowry. But *Maximilian* the Emperor (unwilling to see any

X x 2

of the German Princes rais'd to so ungovernable a greatness encourage'd the Bavarian Dukes at *Munich* to resist the Elector in his pretensions. This they did in a long and bloody War; which at last ended in the peaceable enjoyment of this Dukedom by

22. *Albert*; lineally descended from Duke *Stephen*; as appears by his Pedegree drawn up by *Aventinus* in his Chronicle, printed at *Regensburg* A.D. 1533. He left the Dukedom, in the year 1577, to his Son

24. *Albert II.* (III. or IV. as some reckon him) so great a promoter of the interest of the Church and Court of *Rome*, that he built and endow'd several Colleges for Jesuits in *Landshut*, *Ingolstadt*, and *Munich*. His Son

25. *William* succeeded his Father in the year 1579; who (having been all his days as zealous a Son of the Church of *Rome* as his Father) dy'd A.D. 1623, leaving his Dukedom to

26. *Maximilian*, who (having for some time before his Father's death sided with the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* against Count *Friedrich* Elector Palatine, chosen King of *Bohemia*) was in consideration of the great services he had done the Imperial and *Romish* Interests, invested in the Upper Palatinate together with the Electoral Dignity. This honour was only at first conferr'd on him for term of Life in the Diet at *Regensburg* A.D. 1623; the Electors of *Mentz*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburg* having then protested against it. But afterwards (in the Diet at *Prague*, A.D. 1628) 'twas given to him and his Heirs for ever; and confirm'd to them by the *Westphalian* Treaty concluded in the year 1648. He had several Sons (some whereof dy'd before their Father), and was succeeded (A.D. 1651) by

27. *Ferdinand-Maria-Francis-Ignatius-Wolfgang* (commonly call'd, in his Edicts, Memorials, &c. only *Ferdinandus Maria*), a Prince of singular referend and great piety; but not remarkable either for Valour or Learning. He was married (in the year 1652) to *Hemietta-Adelaide*, Daughter of the Duke of *Savoy*; a Princess of a Spirit so masculine, and so far beyond her Husband's, that an ingenious Description of the *Bavarian* Court in those days, sticks not to apply the conceit of our Poet *Owen*, on a like occasion, to this; *Grammatici fugite hinc; Hæc Vir, & Hic Mulier*. 'Tis observed, that this Elector was the first German Prince that had the Virgin *Mary's* name crowded into his Christian-name; this being a device of the Jesuits, by begetting an early reverence and veneration of the Virgin in the minds of these Princes, to establish the *Roman* Doctrine, *Ignatius* too, no doubt, was in to keep up the credit of their Founder *Loyola*. And *St. Francis* had a share, because one of the peculiar Saints of this Country. His only Son

28. *Maximilian-Emanuel*, the present Elector, was born in July A.D. 1662. His Youth and Neutrality during the late Wars with *France* kept him from giving the World any testimony of his prowess hitherto; tho he is said to be a Prince from whom great things may be hereafter expected. His only Sister (*Maria-Anna-Victoria*) is married to *Lewis* the present Dauphine of *France*.

Interests.

State-policy obliges the Elector of *Bavaria* to lean towards the House of *Austria*; yet so as not to reject the Friendship of the *French* King; for bordering upon the Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*, he stands in continual fear of having the Imperial Forces break in upon him, if ever he shall seem to be guilty of the least Infidelity to the Im-

perial Interest. Especially, since the present Emperor's strength is considerably encreas'd by the new Acquisition of the rich and populous County of *Tyrol*, and by matching into the (late) formidable *Burgundian* Family. But then the same reasons engage him to beware of foregoing his Interest in the *French* King; who alone is able to plead his Cause, should the Emperor call him to account. Antiently the House of *Bavaria* was in firm League and Alliance with the Marquises of *Brandenburg* and Dukes of *Brunswick*; but the Reformation first bred Jealousies, and the continuance of different opinions in matters of Religion widen'd the breach beyond all probability of a reparation; and now its greatest confidence seems repos'd in the Dukes of *Newburg*.

Tho the Treaty of *Munster* pretended to pass an Act of Oblivion as to whatever had hapned between the Houses of *Bavaria* during the late Civil Wars of *Germany*; yet how much this Cicatrizing of the wound differ'd from a thorough Cure is evident from those heats which soon after broke out upon the death of the late Emperor *Ferdinand III.* when each Elector pretended to be Vicar-General of the Empire during the *Interregnum*. But of this we have already given an Account in the foregoing Volume (pag. 32.) to which we refer the Reader. Nay, this Diffention betwixt the two Princes is now grown up into a National Quarrel; which, 'tis to be fear'd, will hardly be ended but with the extinction of one of these Electoral Families. The City of *Regensburg* is a great eye-fore to the Elector of *Bavaria*, especially since it pretends to a Regality in the *Danow*, even within the precincts of his Territories. Hence all occasions and opportunities are watch'd of picking a Quarrel; since, without just pretensions, 'twould be highly Criminal to attack an Imperial City. Another reason which may keep him from annoying the *Regensburger* is the fear of having *Thouvenot* restor'd to its ancient State; if he should endeavour to bring any more Imperial Towns to his beck. For he cannot but be sensible how unjust Duke *Maximilian's* Title was to that *Schwabish* Town upon the Proscription of it by *Rudolph* the Emperor, in the year 1607, and how much more unreasonable his forcible reentrance upon it, in the year 1634, after it had been restor'd to, and for some time enjoy'd, its ancient Imperial Freedom.

The Elector of *Bavaria* is reckon'd as potent a Prince as any Member (except the Head) of the *German* Empire. His Territories are wonderful populous: tho 'tis confess'd his Subjects are rarely reputed to good Souldiers as those of the neighbouring Countries. His Monopoly of Beer and Salt (before mention'd) together with the great Impôts on all Commodities carried along the *Danow* and other great Rivers of his Country (to both which add the vast Revenues of his own Estate) are sufficient to keep on Foot as formidable an Army as the best of the other Electors can pretend to lead into the Field.

The whole Dukedom of *Bavaria* (fitting a side the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, which by some is reckon'd no part of the Dukedom and for which a particular Description is refer'd in this work) is commonly divided into the Upper and Lower *Bavaria*. The former, lying under the *Alps*, is but cold and barren: affording little Corn, and no Wine. But the latter, extending it self along the banks of the *Danow*, is much more fruitful; and hardly inferior to any Province of the *German* Empire for Riches and pleasure.

Places

Power.

Division.

Places of Note in the Upper BAVARIA.

Munich.

MUNICHEN, call'd by Latin Authors *Monachium*; and suppos'd to be the *Kaushaven* of *Ptolemy*. Tho *Aventinus* tells us, that Duke *Henry XII.* was the chief Founder of this City, which he built out of the Ruins of a Monastery; whence it got the name of *Munich*, and to this day has the picture of a Monk for its Arms. 'Tis a City of a wonderful pleasant situation, on the banks of the River *Isar*; and betwixt two lesser Rivulets, the *Lech* and *Imm*. The *Isar* is drawn in several Channels thorow a great many of the streets, which gives the richer Citizens an opportunity of having fair Fountains and Water-works in their Houses, and the whole Town the convenience of Mills within their Walls. This City has been known to quarter 18000 Soldiers for a considerable time, without any sensible augmentation of the number of its inhabitants; the greatest part whereof are Glasiers and Silk-Weavers, every where intermix'd with Nobility and Gentry that attend the Elector's Court. The Country round *Munich* hardly affords Corn enough to supply the Town; but there is hence sent off great quantities of Salt and Wine; especially at their two chief Fairs, at *St. James-tide* and the week after the Feast of the *Three Kings*. The Town is govern'd by a Common Council of Thirty-six persons; whereof twenty-four are call'd the Outer House, and twelve the Inner; all superintended by six *Burgermeister* or Aldermen, who are usually persons of good Extraction.

The most remarkable Buildings in the Town, are: 1. The Elector's Palace; a stately and Royal structure, fit to receive the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, with his Attendants and Guards.

'Twere endless to give a particular Description of all the curiosities in this Palace; tho *M. Zeiller* has taken the pains to reckon up the greatest part of them in the twelfth Chapter of his larger *Reyss-buch*. Things best deserving a curious Traveller's eye are: The long Gallery; The *Antiquarium* or *Statuarium*, containing a vast number of old and new pieces in Marble, Wood, Stone, &c. The noble Fountain in the midst of the Garden, on the top whereof stands *Perseus*, holding *Medusa's* head in his left hand and a drawn Sword in his right, and her beheaded Body at his feet; the Water gushing out of the Head and Neck in small streams as out of the Veins of a Body newly dissected; The several rare Water-works and Grotes; The old Palace, wherein are preserv'd the Sword and several other Reliques of Duke *Christophher*, who (by the stories they tell of them, much like the Memoirs of our *Guy of Warwick*) was an Hero of an extraordinary bulk and strength; The Library, wherein (besides a vast Collection of Printed Books in all Languages, antient and modern) are good store of Manuscripts of good note, amongst which are these that follow: A Latin Treatise in Folio, in an old square character, said to be written by Pope *Clement* the first to *St. James* the Apostle: The New Testament in the *Indian*, *Armenian*, and *Wendish* Tongues: Three noble Volumes in Royal Paper, Folio, of Musical Compositions by *Orlando di Lasso*, and other famous Artists: A large Book of Medicinal Preparations by that famous *Italian* Physician *Grattiano di Francolino*, &c. (Some augmentation this Library might probably have from the ruins of that fa-

GERMANY.

mous one at *Heydelberg*; tho, I know, the Elector's choicest Manuscripts went cross the *Alps*). In the *Kantzkammer* (or Chamber of Rarities) things most observable are: A neat Perspective Globe, in the circumference whereof you have the whole History of our Saviour's Passion; which being inverted, shew's the Elevation of the Serpent in the Wilderness on one side, and the Crucifixion of our Saviour on the other: A Landskip in Coral: The figure of *Paradysus* in the same substance; with the nine Muses plac'd round it: Flowers and Plants cast in Gold: Several Drawers full of antient and modern Coins and Meddals: A Landskip, lively representing Buildings, Fields, Woods, &c. in their proper colours; made of Stones of different colours laid in Wood: Idols and Heathenish Gods and Goddesses of various sorts: The Picture of *Christophher Froschammer*, a notorious Murderer; who is said to have committed 345 Murders with his own hands, and to have been privy to 400 more, committed by other persons; he was born at *Salzburg*, and executed at *Wells* in *Austria*, in the year 1578: with many more curiosities in Art and Nature.

II. The next place worth viewing is the *Jesuit's* College; a Princely Fabric, by some reckon'd the finest piece of new Building (next to the *Escorial* in *Spain*) that *Europe* affords. It consists of two large Quadrangles (besides Cloisters); wherein are a vast number of Lodging and Dining Rooms, Scholes, &c. and 800 Cross-Windows. Over the great Gate of the Church is written this Inscription:

DEO. OPT. MAX. SAC.
IN. MEMORIAM. D. MICHAELIS. ARCH-
ANGELI. DEDICARI. CURAVIT. GUILIEL.
COM. PALATINUS. RHEUTRUS. BAVARIE.
DUX. PATRONUS. ET. FUNDATOR.

The Church is built *All Italian*; and is now the usual burying place for the Electors and Princes of *Bavaria*. The first of that Race here entomb'd was *Renata*, Daughter of *Lorraine*, and Wife of *William* the Founder of this Church and College; who dyed May 23. A.D. 1602. Behind the Quire they have their Treasury; wherein, as 'tis reported, is repositied a vast deal of wealth, besides Golden and Silver Crucifixes, Candlesticks, Calices, rich Tapestry, and other Church Ornaments.

III. The *Dom-Kirch*, or chief Church in the City, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. 'Tis beautified with two delicate Towers, each whereof is 333 foot in height; and enrich'd with the Reliques of *St. Benno*. It was at first only a Chappel of ease to *St. Peter's* Church; but in the year 1271 made a Parish Church of it self. In the year 1468, the ruinous old Chappel was pull'd down, and the first foundation of this stately Fabric laid by Duke *Albrecht*; annexing to it, not long after, the two Colleges of *Illmunster* (famous for the Reliques of *St. Arsatius*) and *Schliers*. At this day the Church is govern'd by a Provost, Dean, and thirteen Canons.

IV. The *Franciscan* Monastery is worth an *English* man's view; and that 1. Because of the neat piece of Clockwork which represents to the eye the postures of two *English* Cavaliers, to whom an Angel blows the Trumpet. 2. For his Country-man *Will. Occam's* sake, who (having for some years stoutly maintain'd Duke *Ladovic* the fourth's cause against the Pope) was here buried A.D. 1347.

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II. FREYSING

Freyfing.

II. FREYFING may justly, for its Antiquity, challenge the next place to *Munchen* in the rank of the Cities of the Upper *Bavaria*; being suppos'd to have been first founded at what time the *Romans* overran *Noricum*, *Rhetia*, and *Vindelicia*, and by them to have been call'd *Fruxinum*, *Fruxinium*, or *Fruxinia* (all which names we find still given it by Latin Authors), which was easily corrupted into its modern name. And some Antiquaries have inform'd us, that the neighbouring Hill (whereon now stands *St. Stephen's* Monastery) was anciently call'd *Tetmos*, *Tetmons*, or *Teutonifmons*, from a famous Altar (as is suppos'd) whereon the inhabitants of this part of the Country us'd to sacrifice to their great God *Teut*. The others think, that the true Etymology of the word is *Theodonis-mons*; from some of the *Bavarian* Princes of that name. They further add, that King *Pepin* (*Charles* the Great's Father) kept his Court for some years at a Castle on the top of this Hill; which, for many Generations before his coming hither, had been the Palace of other Kings and Princes. This story they confirm by certain Villages in the neighbourhood which to this day retain that Prince's memory in their names; as *Piping*, *Pipinshausen*, *Pipinriedt*, &c.

The Town (and especially the Bishop's Palace with its Dependances) is pleasantly situated on the high Bank of the River *Mosach*, not far from its entrance into the *Iser*; whence you have so good a prospect of fair Fields, Parks, &c. that *Otto Frisingensis* (of whom more hereafter) has thought fit to name it *Specula Venatorum*.

The Christian Religion is said to have been first planted here about the year of Christ 444, at which time, they say, there was a Church or Chapel Dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* in the place where now stands the Cathedral. Afterwards, about the year 716, Pope *Gregory II.* sent hither one *Corbinianus* a French man (whom he made the first Bishop of this Diocese) to confirm the newly converted Christians. This Prelate was follow'd by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops till the destruction of almost the whole Town, in the year 1632, by the King of *Sweden's* Forces. In the year 1639 Episcopal Jurisdiction was again restor'd to this See; which is of late days commonly enjoy'd by some Prince of the *Bavarian* Line; who is bound to own the Archbishop of *Salzburg* for his Metropolitan.

Amongst all the Bishops of *Freyfing*, none ever more advanc'd the glory of the See than *Otto* the First, Son to *Leopold* Marquis of *Austria*; who from an obscure *Cistercian* Monastery (to which he had at first condemn'd himself) was advanc'd to be Abbot of *Morebadi*, and thence translated to this Bishopric. He prevail'd with his two Brothers (*Henry* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Austria*, and *Conrad* Archbishop of *Salzburg*) to assist him with moneys towards the first foundation and perfecting of the large Monastery of *Newfist* near *Freyfing*; which (with several others of less note in this Diocese) was begun and completed whilst he held the See. He attended the Emperor *Conrad II.* thro' *Syria*, *Grecia*, and *Palestine*, in his Expedition against the *Saracens* in the Holy Land; and not long after his return (having held the Bishopric of *Freyfing* near twenty years) dyed at *Morebadi* A.D. 1158. His memory is still, and will be for ever, precious in that accurate and learn'd Work of his entituled, *Ottonis Frisingensis Chronologia*; containing a judicious Chronological Account of the most memorable Revolutions of all Empires and

Kingdoms of the world, from the Creation down to his own days. A Work which bespeaks its Author a man of greater Learning than could well be expected either from the Age he liv'd in, or in the midst of so many Affairs (of a quite different nature) wherein we find the greatest part of his time bestow'd.

Another Prelate of this See (nam'd *Waldo* or *Valdo*) is famous for taking care to have the four Evangelists translated into old *Francic* Rithms for the use of the common people in his Diocels. *B. Rhenanus* (having occasion to consult *St. Corbinian's* Library in this Town, when employ'd in his Commentary on *Livy*) met accidentally with a Copy of this Translation, entituled *Liber Evangeliorum in Theodisiam Linguam versus*; and concluding with *Waldo me fieri iussit. Sigefridus Presbyter scripsit.* This *Waldo* is reckon'd the ninth in the Catalogue of the Bishops of this See; and is said to have enter'd upon the Bishopric about the 883. *Rhenanus* tells us the Book began thus:

*Nu uail ich scriban unfer heil,
Evangeliano deil.
So uair nu hiar bigumen
In Frenkiska zungen.*

From which last line he endeavours to prove (with what force of argument let the Reader judge) that the French Nation which settled themselves on the Western side of the *Rhine*, and gave the first original to the now formidable Kingdom of *France*, was a true branch of the German; and that their Tongue was anciently High Dutch.

III. INGOLSTADT (by most Geographers, but very falsely, said to be seated in the Lower *Bavaria*) by some Latin Writers, mistaking the true Etymology of the word, is render'd *Aureum*; but by *Munster*, *Schopper*, *Dresser*, *Romanus*, and others, 'tis call'd *Engelsfadt*. Our learned Antiquary, *Mr. Camden*, gives us the true original of the word, when (speaking of the *Angli* that came into *Brittain*) he tells us, *Horum Anglorum pars nonnulla in interiores Germaniae tractus profecti, Longobardis & Suevis permixti, in Italiam penetrarunt & sui nominis vestigia in Engelheim Caroli Magni Patria, Ingoltadiao, Englburg, Englute Germanix, & Angleria Italiae, reliquiae creduntur.* Hence some Historians have given it the name of *Anglopolis*; and there is to this day a remarkable place in the City of *Ingolstadt*, call'd *Engelhof*, and suppos'd to be some part of the ancient Town. *P. Berius* and *Caspar Ens* report, that before the Emperor *Ludovic* the Fourth's days *Ingolstadt* was no more than a Village or Mannour belonging to the Monastery of *Altaich*; and that 'twas by that Emperor first rais'd into a City. *P. Henzner* (in his *Reysbuch*) adds further, that this Town was in the year 1312 near half enlarg'd; that about an hundred years after this Duke *Ludovic* first Wall'd it round; that Duke *George*, surnam'd the *Rich*, was the Founder of the strong Castle which to this day is the Town's chief Defence; and lastly, that Duke *William* compleated its Fortifications in the year 1537.

The Town is pleasantly seated on the banks of the *Danow*, in a plain and fruitful Country. The Houses are generally well built, and the Streets fair and uniform. The City is famous, in the writings of Historians and Geographers, for these three things: 1. The Gymnasium, which enjoys the like privileges with *Bononia* and *Vienna*; wherein the great Cardinal *Bellarmino*, *Obertus*,

Obertus, *Gifanus*, and *Petrus Appianus* had their Education. 2. The notable siege it endur'd in the Civil Wars of *Germany* A.D. 1545, of which we have a large Account in the Works of *Sleidan*, *Ludovicus D'Avila*, *Lambertus Hortensius*, and other Historians of those times. 3. The impregnable Castle before mention'd. To which might be added a Fourth, i.e. the Image of the Virgin *Mary* in the great Church; the workmanship whereof (with its Jewels and other ornaments) is said to have cost fifty thousand Crowns. The Image it self is of pure beaten Gold, and of a considerable bulk. Before which kneels a French King (of the same metal, but somewhat less) clad in a long Purple Robe, enamell'd with Yellow Flower-de-Luces. Near to this stands another small Image of Gold and precious Stones, richly enamell'd with all manner of colours; representing *St. Michael* with a pair of Scales in his hand.

Thonauwerd.

IV. THONAUWERD, or *Danow-werd* (in the Map *Dunawert*) has manifestly its name from the River *Danow*; on the banks whereof 'tis seated. For *Werd*, *Werder*, or *Wert*, signifies properly in the Teutonic Language any Dam or Mound of Earth thrown up for a defence against the fury of the Ocean, or any great River. Hence the learn'd *Schottelius* (speaking of the word *Werder*, amongst many others of the like termination) tells us, *Derivatur a fiendo, von werden; & non dicitur de Insula quae in flumine sit, sed etiam de Aluvione Alveorumque incrementis & de Angulis Terrae in confluente fluvium; quae loca solent esse Editoria, & ad pacis imprimis apta.* Sic *Dona-werda, quasi Danudiana Peninsula.*

The Town is conveniently plac'd for the reception of all Travellers that pass up and down the *Danow*; who are here forc'd to Land. Besides, the Land-Passengers bring in a considerable sum of money; the Town being seated at no great distance from several of the largest Cities in this part of the German Empire; as, fourteen German miles from *Munchen*, twelve from *Nuremberg*, three from *Nordlingen*, five from *Wessfenburg*, and six from *Augsburg*. This last City may be seen, in a clear day, from the top of *Schellenberg* (the Castle of *Thonauwerd*); from which, taking a due estimate of the length of a German mile in these parts, 'tis near thirty of our English miles distant.

Before the Emperor *Rudolf* the Second procur'd this Town (for the Religion of its inhabitants, who had shaken off the Roman Yoke) in the year 1607, 'twas an Imperial City, and enclos'd within the *Schmähjß* Circle. But since that time (excepting only from *March* 1632 till *August* 1634, during which short time it re-enjoy'd its Liberty and Reform'd Religion, which was brought in by the King of *Sweden*) it has been subject to the Electors of *Bavaria*.

Lands-perg.

V. LANDSPERG, seated on the River *Lech*, about six German miles from *Augsburg*. From the top of the *Jesuits* College (which is one of the first that ever that Order had in the German Empire) you have a fair prospect of the Country; which is tolerably pleasant to the eye, but uneven and hilly.

Oettingen.

VI. OETTINGEN (Old and New) seated in a Plain betwixt the River *Imn* and the Mountains. These two were formerly only parts of the same City (tho now at some distance from each other); which extended its bounds to the other side of the *Imn*. Nay, and some enlarge its ancient limits as far Southward as *St. George* and *Morfeldt*;

which fancy (tho they cannot make out from any testimony of Antiquity upon Record, yet) they labour to confirm by the Ruins and Foundations of Walls and Houses every where discoverable in the neighbouring Fields. Hence 'tis fancied to have been the *Eni Pons*, *Pons Aeni*, or *Pontus* of the *Romans*, that inhabited *Noricum* and *Vindelicia*; which in process of time, was chang'd into *Utinum*, a name deriv'd from *Uto* or *Otto* a Prince of these parts. This is certain, that in this City stood the Palace of *Otto*, a Duke of *Bavaria*, who with his Brother *Theodo* was converted to Christianity (by the persuasion of *Reginotrud*, Wife to *Theodo* and Daughter to *Childebert* King of *France*) and baptiz'd by *Rupert*, first Bishop of *Salzburg*, about the year 616, or as some prove from an old Inscription found in this place, 575. These two Brothers were Founders of the two most ancient Churches in the German Empire, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; the one at *Regensburg* (where *Theodo* kept his Court) and the other at *Oettingen*. In the latter whereof is still to be seen an ancient and curious Image of the Virgin in Wood; said to be presented by the foremention'd Bishop *Rupert*. Upon the irruption of the *Huns* into these parts, in the year 910, this City, with most of its neighbours, was wholly laid waste; excepting only the old Church or Chappel of *St. Mary*, which seems to have escap'd their fury through providence more than the Enemy's mercy. The Town is still the *Loretto* of *Germany*; continually resorted to by great multitudes of zealous Pilgrims, who by their rich Presents have wonderfully increas'd the Churches Treasure. The grand Miracles that have here been done by the Virgin's Image, *St. Philip's* Arm, and some other holy Reliques, have got great credit to the place; and the *Jesuits* (particularly *Jalijns*) have taken care to keep up the repute of these Godly Impostures.

Tegernsee.

VII. TEGERNSEE (so call'd from the *Lacus Tigurnus*, on which 'tis seated) a very famous Monastery betwixt the Rivers *Isar* and *Imn*; not far from the foot of the *Alps*. 'Twas first founded by *Albert* and *Oekar*, Sons of *Hatovic* Duke of *Bavaria*; but was afterwards very much enrich'd and enlarg'd by some of the following Princes of this Country. It is at this day rarely well fortified with a Wall and Ditch; and of so great credit that the Abbot of this Monastery has the precedence (at any public Convocation of the *Bavarian* Clergy) before all other Priors, Abbots, &c.

Scheyren.

VIII. SCHEYREN (call'd in Latin Authors sometimes *Schyrum*, sometimes *Schyrense Monasterium*) was formerly a Town of good note, and the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Bavaria*. But after Duke *Otto* the third had remov'd his Court hence to *Wittelsbach*, the Town became considerable for nothing more than the Monastery of *Benedictines*; which still keeps up its credit. There was printed at *Ingolstadt* in the year 1623, a Book entituled *Chronicon Scheyrense*; which gives an exact account of whatever Alterations, new Endowments, &c. have hapned to this place since its first foundation, and particularly (among other things) informs us, that 120 Dukes and Dutcheffes of *Bavaria* lye buried in this Monastery.

To these might be added the Monastery of *Ebersberg*; with the Towns of *Wasserburg*, *Buckhausen*, *Fridberg*, *Brauna*, *Newstatt*, *Dachau*, &c. But few or none of these have any thing in them that merits a description.

The Cities and great Towns in the Lower
BAVARIA.

Regens-
burg.

REGENSBURG, in Latin *Ratisbona*, is the chief Town in the *Bavarian Circle*; and the only free Imperial City within the Precincts of this Elector's Dominions. There are two old Inscriptions in this Town (the one over the outermost Gate upon the great Stone-bridge, the other in a Tower near St. Peter's Gate) which tell us, that *Tiberius*, the Emperor *Augustus's* Son-in-Law, pitch'd his Tents here, and nam'd the place *Augusta Tiberii*, or *Augusta Colonia Tiberii*. But *Tacitus*, a better witness and more authentic, seems to thwart this story; when he says, that the *Romans* had no more then one Colony in all *Rætia*, and he fairly hints, that this was the *Augusta Vinidicorum* or *Augsburg* in *Schwaben*. Besides, neither the Tables of *Antonine*, nor the Author of the *Noctitia Imperii*, makes mention of this *Colonia Tiberii*; and therefore the report may justly be suspected to be fabulous. Some of the Historians of this Country say 'twas built by *Herman*, a famous King of some part of the *German Nation*, from whom it got the name of *Hermanheim*. Others call it *Ingramheim*, from another Monarch its pretended Founder. And a third say, that 'twas call'd *Germanheim*, because the chief City in *Germany*. But these stories are precarious and groundless.

That it had its modern name from the River *Regen* (which here empties it self into the *Danow*) is beyond all question; and the *Latin* name *Ratisbona* was at first given it in consideration of an excellency in its situation, as *Bellostium* formerly to our *Oxford*. For we need no other account of the etymology of this word then *Gunter* has given us in the following Lines:

*Inde Ratisponæ vetus ex hoc nomen habenti,
Quod bona sit Ratisbus, vel quod confluxit in illa
Pomere Nauta Rates, &c.*

The Town is at this day large, populous, and well fortified with a double Wall, besides Ditches and Rampires; nor is there any thing wanting in its situation which may conduce to the pleasure or profit of the inhabitants. The neighbouring Fields afford them good store of all manner of Grain, and pasturage for Cattel; besides large Vineyards of a strong and palatable Wine, hardly inferior to any on the banks of the *Rhine*. The *Danow* carries off the Commodities of the Country, and enriches the Citizens with a continual Trade; and the *Rigen*, *Nab*, and *Laber* supply them with plenty of fresh Fish.

That which has got this City the greatest repute amongst Foreigners, is the Diet, held ordinarily here by the Emperor and States of the Empire. We have already given the Reader an account of the nature and proceedings of this Assembly, in the foregoing Volume, pag. 42, 43, 44, having only reserv'd the description of the Room they meet in, as most proper for this place. They sit in a large and stately upper Room in the Town-Hall; richly hung with most curious Tapestry and Needle-work. The Emperor's Throne is cover'd with Cloth of Gold; and the Chair and Benches of inferior Princes and States (in the Order mention'd pag. 43) some

Cloth of Silver, others with Velvet, Satin, Silk, &c. according to their different qualities and degrees.

This City, having been formerly the usual seat of the chief Princes of *Bavaria*, shews still a great many venerable pieces of Architecture; the remains of the Palaces and Houses of the prime Nobility of *Salzburg*, *Brixen*, *Passau*, *Freyburg*, *Augsburg*, *Bamberg*, and other neighbouring places, who usually attended the Court. The *Herzogs-Hof* (or Duke's Palace) behind the great Church, in the Corn-Market, retains still its ancient name; tho' hardly so much as its ruins remain visible. The Elector Palatine had formerly two other fair Palaces in *Regensburg* (the one near St. *Emeran's* Monastery, to which twas afterwards sold for a good sum of money; and the other by the wooden Bridge which leads to the under *Werth* in the *Danow*); but he was forc'd to quit all pretensions to any Hold in this City, upon his disagreement with the Citizens about the Royalty of the *Danow*. Which is a Controversie not hitherto so well decided, as to ccase in a firm Friendship and Alliance; but suggests continual occasions of fresh quarrels and animosities. In one of these old fashion'd Houses (over against the Town-Hall) is still to be seen a famous Monument representing the Emperor *Henry* furnam'd *Auceps*, and a Duel betwixt one *Dellinger*, a Nobleman of this City, and a Turk; said to be fought in the year 930. That which is most considerable in this piece of Antiquity is the exact figure of Launces, Armour, and Habit of those times. The *Saracen's* real Armour was hung up formerly in the Church of the Nunnery *Nider-Munster* in this Town; and there remain'd, above six hundred years, till (in the year 1542) the Emperor *Charles V.* beg'd it of the Lady *Barbara of Aham*, the then Abbess. His Helmet is said to have been made of Cast Brass of twenty pound weight; his Harness was a long Coat, made of an Elephant's Skin, and almost cover'd over with thick bosses of Iron nail'd upon it. His Shield was a piece of rarely well polish'd Steel, wherein was engrav'd the picture of a Devil with a Spear in his hand; his Sword about two yards and a half in length, and near five inches broad.

To shew, that the *Regensburger* are no ways under the Jurisdiction of the Elector of *Bavaria*, they are profess'd Enemies to the *Romish* Faith; which is generally own'd by that Prince's Subjects. The *Augsburg* Confession was first publicly introduc'd here in the year 1442, and afterwards thorowly grounded and establish'd in the Doctrine of *M. Luther* by the preaching of *Nicolaus Gallus*, who was call'd hither from *Magdeburg*, in the year 1553. Only in the Cathedral the Bishop takes leave to have Mass said weekly, and all the service perform'd according to the institution of the *Roman Church*. *Goldschmidt* affirms, that the Bishop of *Regensburg* is not (as some Historians endeavour to make out) within the Jurisdiction of *Salzburg*; but immediately subject, in Spirituals, to the Pope.

The Cathedral has little of curiosity in it; except the famous Monastery of St. *Emeran*, which is really worth a Traveller's view. This Saint *Emeran* (or *Haimeran*, as he is sometimes call'd) is said to have taken a Journey from *Poitiers* in *France* into *Bavaria*, on purpose to preach the Gospel, about the year of Christ 640. During his stay here it fortun'd that *Uta*, Duke *Theodo's* Daughter, was got with Child by one *Sigebald* a *Bavarian* Knight; who had perswaded the Lady to lay her *Baltard* to *Emeran*, then newly

Landshut.

newly set forward on a Journey towards *Rome*. Whereupon her Brother *Lampracht* immediately pursues the suppos'd Ravisher, and having overtaken him at *Helfsdorf* in the Upper *Bavaria*, kills him. But the good man's innocence being afterwards discover'd, his Corps were with great solemnity brought to *Regensburg*, and entomb'd in St. *George's* Church; where Duke *Theodo*, in remembrance of this murder'd Saint, founded a Monastery forthwith of *Benedictine* Monks; who were to own St. *Peter* and St. *Haimeran* for the Joint Patrons of their Convent. In this Monastery they pretend to shew the Tomb of *Dionysius Areopagita*, whose bones, they say, were brought hither by the Emperor *Arnolph*, an eminent Benefactor to this place. This report (how-ever true or false) occasion'd a grand dispute and quarrel betwixt these Monks and those of St. *Dennis* in *France* (both pretending to shew the true body of this Saint); which is not to this day wholly laid aside. Pope *Leo* the ninth, a *German* born, endeavour'd, but in vain, to put an end to the controversy; by forbidding the Monks of St. *Dennis* to dare any longer to impose upon Pilgrims, by shewing the counterfeit body of their Patron. Amongst the many Reliques here shew'n to Strangers and Travellers (such as some of the Virgin *Mary's* Hair, a piece of the Crown of Thorns, part of the Crofs, &c.) they have three Books of a great antiquity and value. The first of these is a Copy of the four Evangelists in *Latin*, written in an old *Lombardic* character, in Golden Letters, by two Brothers of this Monastery A. D. 870, adorn'd with Bosses of Pearl, and Claps of Gold, presented to the Emperor *Charles the Bald* (whose picture stands before the Book) and given to this Monastery by the Emperor *Arnolph*. The second is another Copy (of greater age, tho' not so richly attir'd as the former) of the Evangelists; written by an Anonymous Bishop ninety years old (in a delicate and ancient character) A. D. 754. The third is a curious Register of the Acts and Exploits of *Attila*, the famous King of the *Huns*. The Abbot of this Monastery is immediately subject, in Spirituals, to the Pope of *Rome*; to whom he yearly pays a Tribute, in token of Homage. The Bishops of *Regensburg* kept their usual Residence here for some time; and 'tis lastly remarkable, that *Apollonius* study'd the *Greek* Tongue (of which he was so great a Master) in this Monastery, about the year 697.

Bridge.

The Stone Bridge cross the *Thonaw*, is another thing which well deserves a curious observation. It was begun at the equal charges of *Henry X.* Duke of *Bavaria* and the Citizens of *Regensburg* in the year 1135, and finish'd in the year 1156. It consists of fifteen large Arches, supported by square Pillars; which are defended from the violence of the water, and the great shoals of Ice in the Winter, by sharp three corner'd Buttresses. 'Tis 23 foot broad, and one thousand ninety and one (or, as some have reckon'd it, four hundred and seventy paces) in length. On this Bridge (besides the three fair Towers built upon it) there is usually shew'n to Travellers the greatest Stone us'd at the building of it, with the least (of the same figure) enclos'd in it. Whereby is enigmatically given to understand, that all the Stones us'd in this structure are cut exactly into one and the same figure. If you give a *German* an account of these stones and their meaning, he doubts not of your having been at *Regensburg*; but otherwise (whatever relation you give him of any other part of the Town) will peremptorily

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pronounce you a stranger to that City.

II. LANDSHUT, the Elector's chief Town in the Lower *Bavaria*, and seat of his Lieutenant; under whom are a Chancellor, Council, Forrester, Rentmaster, Toll-gatherers, Scribes, Registers, and other Officers. And to these are again subordinate several other Wards and Bailiwicks; as *Erlding*, *Mosburg*, *Welnach*, *Ratzenhofen*, *Rottenburg*, *Kirchberg*, &c. besides thirty-two Market-Towns, fourteen Monasteries, and seventy-four seats of Noblemen with their Dependances.

This Town was built by *Orto* Duke of *Bavaria* the first of that name of the Line of *Wittelsbach* upon *Regensburg's* throwing off the Duke's Yoke, and becoming an Imperial City. Here, as in a pleasant Country and about the middle of his Territories, he resolv'd to build himself a Palace and keep his residence; and therefore endeavour'd to fortify it as much as by Art (with the convenience of its situation on the banks of the *Isar*) was possible. Whereupon, says *Aventinus*, he gave it the name of *Landshut*, i. e. *Terræ Custodia*; the Defence and Bulwark of his Country. Duke *Ludovic*, *Otho's* Son, enlarg'd it, and added the Castle; for which reason some Historians have ascrib'd the first foundation of the whole Town to this Prince, about the year 1204.

Its Streets are generally well built, having been anciently crowded with Nobility that attended the Court; and of later days inhabited by the Duke's Officers, and others of good note. St. *Martin's* Church, the chief in the Town, is famous for its Tower; thought by some to be the highest in the *German Empire*. The new Buildings in the Duke's Palace are a neat piece of Architecture, built (after the *Italian* mode) by Duke *Albert*.

Passau.

III. PASSAU, by *Latin* Authors *Passavia* or *Patavia*. Whence this great and famous City should have its name, is not easily agreed on by Geographers; tho' the two following opinions carry most probability along with them. The first, and most natural, is that which makes the word a compound of two *Dutch* monosyllables, *Pass* and *Aw*; the former whereof signifies a Ford or Passage over a River, the latter (in the ancient *Teutonic* Dialect, as the learn'd *Fr. Junius* in his Notes on *Willelramus* observes) is the same with our *English* *Saxon* *ea*, denoting a Water or River. Which agrees well to the situation of *Passau*; which by three Rivers (the *Danow*, *Inn*, and *Ill*) is divided into so many lesser Towns or parts of the same large City. Others fetch the name from a famous siege it endur'd against the *Hollanders*; whence (says the Scholiast on *Euclippius*) it got the name of *Bataris*, corrupted afterwards into *Battaw*, and then into *Passau*. But this Etymology seems a little too harsh.

Cluverius, *Berrius*, and other learned men think, that *Inshut* (which stands on the outmost bounds of the old *Noricum*, as *Passau* does of *Vindelicia*) is much more ancient then *Passau*; having been call'd *Bojodurum*, from the *Boii*, who seated themselves in this Country. The River *Inn* (which gives name to this part of *Passau*) empties it self into the *Danow* with so great a force and violence, that it keeps its streams for a long way unmixt with the water of the *Danow*; as is easily observable from the different colours of these two Rivers, tho' in the same Channel.

On the other side of the *Danow*, the black and muddy streams of the *Ilz* are for many furlongs very discernable. This River springs in the *Bohemian* Forests (inter *Narifcos*); and runs in a furious and heady torrent Southwards. It is first call'd

Zz

call'd *Ochar*; but before its entrance into the Bishopric of *Passau* gets the name of *Utz*; by *Latin* Authors translated into *Ulfus* and *Ulfus*.

The City of *Passau* is on all sides fenced with either Rocks or Rivers; and for that reason as well fortified by Nature as almost any other City in the *Bavarian* Territories can be by Art. The Magistracy of the Town are subject to the Bishop; by whose Commission they act; and to whom they pay the same Obedience which *Landsbut* and other *Bavarian* Cities do to the Elector. The Cathedral (dedicated to St. *Stephen* the Protomartyr) was built by *Plestrudis*, or *Platard*, Daughter to *Grimoaldus* Duke of *Campania* and *Bavaria* (who kept his Court at *Passau*) and Wife to *Pipin Heristal*, a *French* Count Palatine. It was afterwards much enlarged and beautified by Bishop *Urban von Trenbach* (the surname of a very ancient and noble Family in *Bavaria*, now extinct); and is at this day a neat and stately Fabric, adorn'd with a great many fair Tombs and Monuments. This City is famous for the Treaty of Peace concluded here betwixt the Emperor *Charles* the fifth and Duke *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, in the year 1552.

The Bishopric of *Passau* is bounded with *Bavaria*, the Archbishopric of *Salzburg*, the Upper *Austria*, and *Bohemia*. The City of *Mautern* in *Austria*, with the Market-Towns of *Ebersperg* upon the *Travn* and *Ambstetten*, are parts of this Diocese; as are also several large Mannours and Lordships in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. *Of Schadeus* (in his continuation of *Sleidan's* Commentaries) tells us, that the yearly income of this Bishopric amounts to 80000 Crowns. This See was first founded at *Ens* in the Upper *Austria* (call'd formerly *Lauriacum* or *Lorch*, as we may have occasion to acquaint the Reader hereafter); but was thence translated to *Passau*, upon the destruction of *Lorch* by the *Huns* about the year 735. The Diocese has commonly of late years been govern'd by some Prince, or other of the *Austrian* Family.

Mospurg.

IV. MOSPURG, a Town and County betwixt *Landsbut* and *Freyung*, situate near the conflux of the Rivers *Isar* and *Amber*. *Aventinus* tells us, that this City next to *Regensburg* is the oldest in *Bavaria*; but *Brunner* has at large confuted that opinion. *Otto Frisingensis* calls it *Mosenburga*, and commends it for a fair and pleasant place; which is a character 'twill still bear. It was first annex'd (says *Andreas Ratipsonensis* in his *Bavarian* Chronicle) to the Dukedom of *Bavaria* by Duke *Ludovic*; having before that time been govern'd

by Counts of its own. There is to this day kept here an High Court of Judicature (very much resembling our County-Courts in *England*); to which the inhabitants of twenty-eight Towns of good rank, besides a great many small Villages, have recourse for Justice.

Altaich.

V. The two great and famous Monasteries of the Upper and Lower *Altaich*; seated, at about five *German* miles distance from each other, on the banks of the *Danow*. They have their names (in *Latin* Authors *Altaba*, *Altachum*, or *Altaichum*) from two great old Oaks, *von Zweyen sehr Alten und wunder grossen Eichbaumen*, under which the ancient *Druids* or Heathenish Priests of *Germany* us'd to sacrifice to their Idols. In which places the *Bavarians*, as soon as converted to Christianity, built Churches; which were afterwards advanced into Monasteries. The Lower *Altaich* was built, at the request of St. *Pirminius* Bishop of *Metz*, by *Utel* Duke of *Bavaria* about the year 741; about two years after he had finish'd the Upper. Of the Abbots of the former, with an account of their ancient precedence amongst the *Bavarian* Clergy, there is publish'd a particular Chronicle; which *Brunner* (*Annal. Boicorum* Part 2. pag. 688 & 805) calls *Chronicon optima notæ & fidei*. The Counts of *Pogen* were formerly protectors of both these Monasteries; and for that reason were at the charges of rebuilding the Upper *Altaich*, when destroy'd by the *Huns* in the year 1102; but now they are immediately subject to the Elector, who disposes of the Government and Revenues of both as he sees occasion.

Places of less note than these already describ'd are, 1. *Thonawstauß*, seated (as the name intimates) upon the *Danow*, about one *German* mile from *Regensburg*; to the Bishops whereof it anciently belong'd, but is now wholly at the Elector's service. 2. *Abach*, a fair Market-Town on the *Danow*, about two *German* miles above *Regensburg*, famous for the birth of the Emperor *Henry II.* There have formerly been digg'd up in and about this Town several pieces of *Roman* Money and other Antiquities; and the place is still notable for a good and wholesome Bath, which (being Artificially heated) is a ready cure for Melancholy, Apoplexies, Dropsies, &c. 3. *Kelheim*, about a *German* mile from *Abach*; famous for the *Kelheimer Beer* before mention'd. 4. *Erding* or *Aerding*. 5. *Dingelring*. 6. *Deckendorf*. 7. *Vilsbosen* (which has its name from the River *Vils*, on the mouth whereof 'tis seated); both on the banks of the *Danow*.

THE



THE

Upper Palatinate,

OR

NORTGOIA.

Name.



HAT is meant by *Comes Palatinus* and *Palatinatus* we have already given the Reader an account in the foregoing Volume; treating of the *German* Nobility and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

To which we shall now only add, that *Claverius* is of opinion, that what the modern *Germans* call *Palitz*, or *Pfalz*, was by their Ancestors term'd *Palantz* or *Palans*. Which opinion is very much countenanc'd by (the *German* *Chaucer*) *Orfrid*, who in his old Translation of the Gospels, speaking of *Pontius Pilat's* Hall, or Court of Judicature, says:

Ther Bischof Kaiphaz was thar
Joh ther Herizgo in war.
Giang er selbo in gegin uz
Thar zi themo Palantius.

Now, in all probability, the word *Palantz* or *Palintz* (as *Orfrid* both ways writes it) was anciently the ordinary appellative given to any Court of Judicature in the whole Empire; so that 'twill be no great wonder to read (what we do in the *Sachsenpiegel*; of which in the Chapter treating of the Laws of the Empire) that every particular Province had formerly its Palatinate or *Pfalzgrafschaft*; and that in the single Dukedom of *Saxony* there were no less than five *Pfalzgraven*, or Counts Palatine, at the same time. And this gives a great light to *Bertrius's* story of thirty-four Counts Palatine met together at a Tilting in *Zurich*; which would otherwise seem a little harsh and incredible. Hence it comes to pass, that Historians are at a great loss to make out the true Genealogies of these Counts; because in former days their Title and Office were not Hereditary nor continued in a

lineal descent, but conferr'd only by the Emperor as his own good pleasure and the merits of some of his more eminent Nobility should direct him. However, in process of time, the Title of *Palatine* was appropriated to the two Houses of the Upper and Lower Palatinate; which have now branch'd themselves into a great many lesser Families (as those of *Newburg*, *Sulzbach*, &c.) who all stile themselves Counts Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Die Oberpfalz, or Upper Palatinate, is known by the modern name of *Nortgon*, *Nortgoia*, or *Nortgoia*; signifying a Country on the North parts (as indeed this is the utmost Boundary that way) of the *Bavarian* Dukedom. It is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; on the North with *Vatlandia*; on the West with *Schwaben* and some part of *Francia*; and on the South separated from the Upper and Lower *Bavaria* by the *Danow*. Its length, from the edge of *Bohemia* to *Haimburg*, is said to be about eighty *English* miles; and its breadth, from *Feichtelberg* on the coasts of *Vatland*, to the *Danow*, seventy.

Bounds.

The Country is something rocky and rough, but pleasant enough to the eye. They have a tolerable plenty of Wine, but of a harsh and unpleasant taste; and in some places grow fair crops of Corn and store of Grains. But the greatest riches of the inhabitants proceed from their Mines of Silver, Copper, and other Metals; and especially Iron, which is hence carried in great quantities into the neighbouring Cities and Towns of Trade. At *Freyung*, in this Country, there were found two remarkable sorts of Lead-Ore in the year 1664, and sent over (with some more specimens of other Metals and Minerals of those parts) to our Royal Society. One of these is a kind of Crystalline Stone, and almost all good Lead; the other not so rich, and more farinaceous: but both of most singular use for Essays upon the *Coppel*. These two were not, it seems, met with in the Mines under ground,

Soil.

Z z 2 but

Altmühl
and Red-
nitz.

but in heaps of Metallic Earth, which for many years (during the Civil Wars of *Germany*) had lain neglected. So that thence there could not be had such quantities of this Ore as at first were expected; nor have I heard of any the like discovery since.

On the South-West corner of this Province there are two small Rivers, *Altmühl* and *Rednitz*, the former whereof empties it self into the *Danow*, and the latter into the *Main*, and so at last into the *Rhine*. Betwixt the heads of these two, not far distant, *Charles* the Great began a Channel intending thereby to make a passage out of the *Danow* into the *Rhine*. In this work he employ'd some thousands of men; who, upon the falling of excessive showers, and the appearance of certain strange *Spektra* which affrighted them, were forc'd to desist. Some parts of the intended Water-course are still to be seen near *Weissenburg*, which stands not far from the head of the *Radnitz*.

Govern-
ment.

Ludovic the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*, upon the partition of the Dukedom betwixt him and his elder Brother *Rodolph*, relinquish'd this Province for ever to the House of the Lower Palatinate. But *Rodolph* having forfeited all his Territories by opposing the Election of his Brother and siding with *Frederic III.* was forc'd to quit his hold, and end his days in misery and exile. However, 'twas afterwards generously bestow'd on and confirm'd to his Sons by the Decree of *Pavia*, in the year 1329. Of which, with a resolution of some controversies between the two Families concerning the Title to this Province, we have already given the Reader an account in the Catalogue of the *Bavarian* Dukes; where also, in the story of Duke *Maximilian*, he may see how the Upper Palatinate was recover'd to the House of *Bavaria*. Tho it has not been so peaceably enjoy'd by the Elector since that recovery, but that (besides the pretensions of the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*) both the Landgrave of *Lichtenburg* and the City of *Nuremberg* have laid claim to the Country.

The Manners, Religion, &c. of the present Inhabitants of the Upper Palatinate are much what the same with those of the Upper and Lower *Bavarians*; and therefore I shall not trouble the Reader with a repetition.

The Cities and great Towns in the Upper Palatinate.



F the Cities of *Nuremberg* and *Nienmarkt* (with their Dependances) we shall give the Reader a large and particular account anon.

Amberg.

I. *AMBERG*, the Metropolis that large portion of the Upper Palatinate subject to the Dukes of *Bavaria*. It is situate on the banks of the River *Vils* (which falls afterwards into the *Nab*) about eight *German* miles from *Regensburg*; and is so well fortified that 'tis reputed one of the strongest Towns in the Higher *Germany*. Some Historians tell us 'twas built by the Emperor *Henry* the First; others say 'twas rais'd from a small Village to a City by a Bishop of *Aichstadt*, about the year 1297, and not Wall'd round before the year 1326. It was anciently subject to the Dukes of *Schwaben*; but (by the last Prince of that Race) made over to

the House of *Bavaria*. The great ornaments of the Town at this day are the Castle and Armory; both curious structures.

The greatest Trade of the Citizens arises from the Iron Works in the neighbouring Hills; which employ a vast number of Miners under ground, and Smiths in the City. The Iron is here hammer'd out into Bars, and afterwards made into all sorts of Utensils; which are hence convey'd in great quantities down the *Nab*, and vendid in the neighbouring Cities; especially at *Regensburg*.

II. *SULTZBACH*, seated on the top of an Hill not far from the banks of the *Vils*; whence you have a tolerable good prospect of a Woody Country. It was formerly govern'd by Earls of its own; the first whereof (Count *Gebhard*) is said to have founded it. *Ernest* Count of *Sultzbach* (who liv'd in the days of the Emperor *Henry* the third) was so considerable a Prince, that his two Daughters were married to two Emperors; *Gertrude* to *Conrad* the third, and *Bertha* to *Emanuel* Emperor of *Constantinople*. The last Earl of this place was *Gebhard*, the fifth of that name; who, in the reign of the Emperor *Frederic* the second, dyed of the Plague at *Rome*. Whereupon, and the failure of the Issue male of this House, the County of *Sultzbach* fell into the hands of the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and soon after to the Dukes of *Newburg*; a branch of which Family still keep their Residence in this City, styling themselves Counts Palatine of the *Rhine*, Dukes of *Newburg*, *Bavaria*, *Gulick*, *Cleves*, &c.

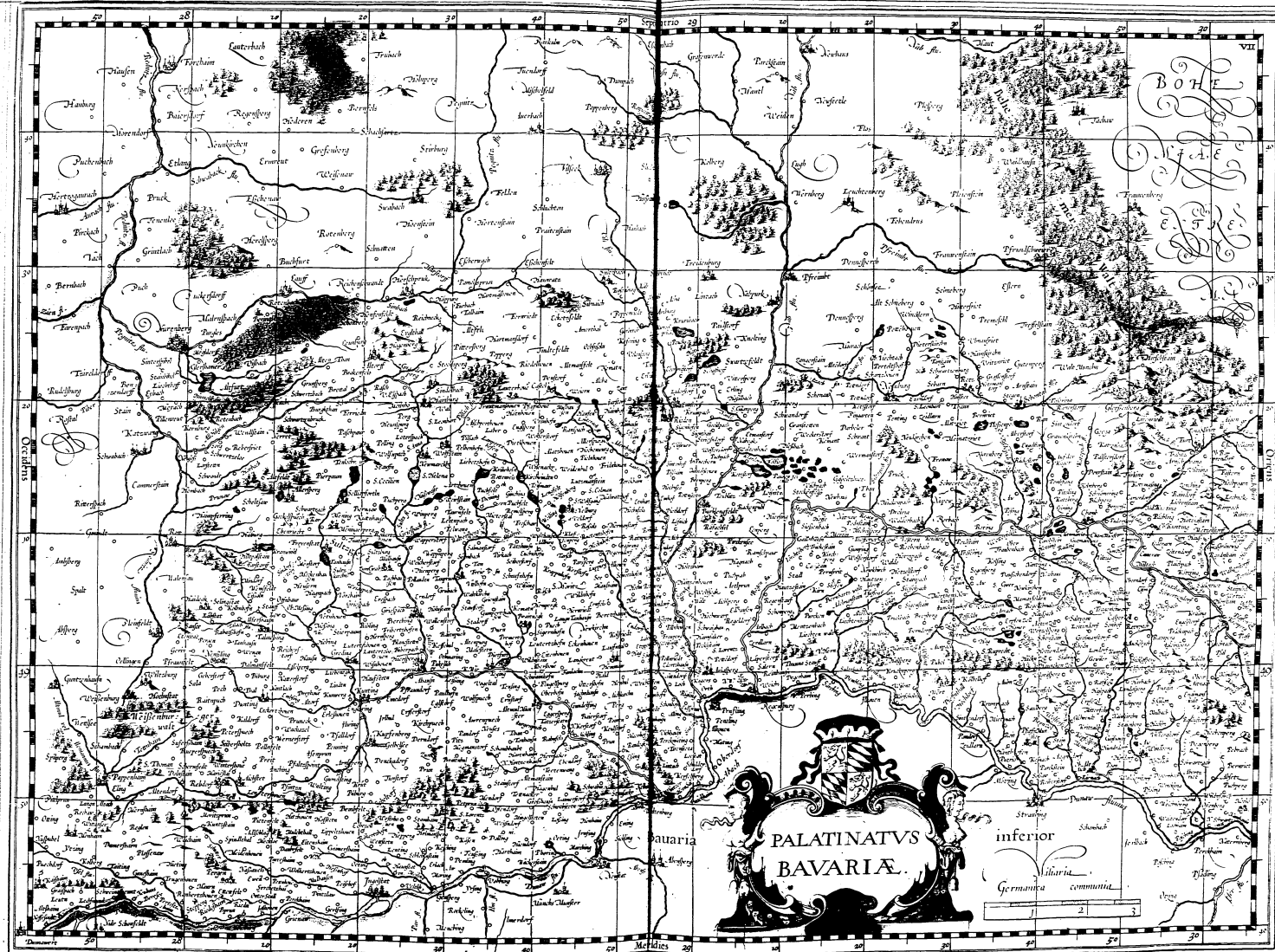
The Country round *Sultzbach* is so stony and dry that the inhabitants have no water but what one small Kivulet affords them; out of which they brew a strong and palatable Beer, which well supplies the defect of Wine. The Dukes Palace and the Church (for there is only one in the whole City) are fair structures; and indeed the Houses are generally well built, and the Streets strait and uniform; saving only that the late Civil Wars (wherin sometime the *Suede* and sometimes the *Bavarian* was Master of this Town) have left some ruins hardly yet repair'd. *Sultzbach* is one *German* mile from *Amberg*, seven from *Nuremberg*, and nine from *Regensburg*.

III. *CHAM*, upon the Rivers *Champ* and *Regen*, was anciently govern'd by a Marquise of its own; who was the Emperor's Lord President of the Marches on the South of *Bavaria* and on the coasts of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. Some say 'twas once a part of *Voitland*, but cut off from that Province by the Earls of *Vohburg* (a small Market-Town upon the *Danow*, about two *German* miles below *Ingolstadt*, but formerly a large City), who were descended from *Berthold* a Duke of *Bavaria*, and entitl'd themselves Counts of *Vohburg*, Marquises of *Cham*, *Eger*, and *Nienmarkt*. This account is given us by *Wig. Hundius*, in the first part of his *Bavarian* Genealogies; where he further adds, that the last Count of this Family dyed about the year 1204. But *Andr. Brunnerus* (a diligent enquirer into the Annals and History of the *Bavarian* Princes) corrects this mistake, and shews, that about the year 1220, one *Eberhard* Marquise of *Vohburg*, being driven to great necessity, was forc'd to sell his Lordships of *Wundisfel* and *Kirchschlantz* to the City of *Nuremberg*, and the County or Marquise of *Cham* to the Dukes of *Bavaria*; who have ever since been masters of it. The greatest Traffick of the Town arises from the entertainment of Travellers who come this Road out of *Bavaria* (and other parts of *Germany*) into *Bohemia*.

IV. *WAL-*Sultz-
bach.

Cham.





IV. WALDSASSEN, a fair and rich Monastery of Cistercian Monks, about a German mile from Eger; founded about the year 1131, some say sooner. To this place belongs the Town of *Durwenuth* (a Market-Town in the neighbourhood) with a great many adjoining Villages; and in it lye buried several of the Landgraves of *Leuchtenberg*, Counts of *Sulzbach*, with others of the Princes of *Germany*. It pays at the rate of 144 Florens monthly into the Emperor's Exchequer, as one of the Princely Abbeyes of the Empire.

Castel.

V. CASTEL, another famous Monastery on the River *Lauter* or *Lauterbach*; in one of the pleasantest parts of the Upper Palatinate. The Counts of *Castel* (for such Princes we find mention'd in the Historians of this Country) are said to have been descended from a certain Prince of *Zeeland*; who, upon an irruption of the Sea into that Island, fled with his Wife and Family hither, where he built him a strong Palace or Castle, and founded three Churches at the mouths of so many Springs which he there met with. Afterwards *Beringer* Count of *Sulzbach*, with his Sister *Luitgard* (part of the aforesaid Prince's posterity) turn'd this Palace into a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks; which alteration was by them begun about the year 1098. and finish'd not long after by Count *Otto*, who nobly endow'd it. Of late years the Jesuits have got themselves into possession of this, as well as many more rich Houses and Mannours in the *Bavarian* Countreys. Amongst many other ancient Monuments in the Chappel of this Monastery, the Epiraph of *Sigefrid Schwepperman* (a great Champion in the days of the Emperor *Ludovic IV.*) is most remarkable. It ends thus:

Iedem ein ey

Dem frommen Schwepperman zwey, i.e.

"Let every man have his Egg; but give

"stout Schwepperman two.

The occasion of which expression (now grown proverbial in these parts of *Germany*) was this: The aforesaid Emperor having obtain'd a considerable victory against his Antagonist *Frederic the Third*, and that chiefly thro this General's means; commanded, that after the Fight was over the Soldiers should refresh themselves with such victuals as their Tents would afford. But finding the greatest part of their provision spent, and nothing left but a few Eggs, he order'd that these should be dispos'd on as far as they would go; giving each Soldier an Egg (himself taking no more) but allowing two to *Schwepperman*.

Newburg.

VI. NEWBURG, for distinction's sake call'd *worm Waldt*, because situate near the great Woods which part *Bohemia* and the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from *Newburg* upon the *Danow*. 'Tis a small City guarded with a Castle of no great strength; as appears from its being taken upon the first Assault of the *Suedish* Forces in the year 1634. The River *Schwartzach*, on which 'tis seated, would give it the opportunity of conveying its commodities (if these parts afforded any thing worth the exporting) down the *Nab* to *Regensburg* and other great Cities upon the *Danow*; but Providence has hardly allotted the inhabitants of this poor Town a possibility of improving their Estates.

In the same rank with this *Newburg* stand 1. *Leuchtenburg*, which makes a shift to give Title to a Landgrave. 2. *Pfreimot* upon the *Nab*. 3. *Averbach*, at the head of the River *Vils*; near which stands the fair and strong Monastery of *Michelsfeld*, founded by *Otto* Count of *Andechs* GERMANY.

and Bishop of *Bamberg* (the great Apostle of *Pomerania*) about the year 1119. 4. *Freyenstatt*. 5. *Weyden*, with some others.

The Cities and great Towns, in this Country, subject to the Dukes of *NEWBURG*.

THE City of *Newburg* on the *Danow* (to distinguish it from *Newburg* upon *Schwartzach* before mention'd; which *Dr. Heylin* mistakes for the Seat of the Dukes of *Newburg*) is a neat little City, about three German miles above *Ingolstadt*; which is said to have had this name given it in opposition to *Altenburg*, the ruins whereof are still to be seen not far from this City. *M. Velferus* tells us, that in *Charles* the Great's days there was a Bishopric founded here, and one *Manno* made the first Bishop of it; but this, he says, was soon after united with the Bishopric of *Augsburg*. *Andr. Brunner*, in his *Annals of Bavaria* adds, that this *Manno* took place of all the rest of the Prelates assembled at a National Synod (or Council, so he terms it) held at *Dingolviden* in the year 711; but, says the same Author, this was the first and last time that ever *Newburg* challeng'd any such preeminence, there having been no more Bishops of this Diocese. After the Emperor *Maximilian* had put an end to the bloody *Bavarian* War, he annex'd this City (in the year 1505) with many other great Towns in this Circle to the Palatinate; tho soon after they were made a peculiar Dukedom of themselves, whereof *Newburg* was then declar'd, and still continues to be the Metropolis. This new Principality being thus scised, *Otto-Henry*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine* and Duke of *Newburg*, built here (or rebuilt rather out of the ruinous remains of an old Castle) that stately Palace which to this day is honour'd with the usual Residence of that Princes potent Successors. After him Duke *Wolfgang-William* began and almost finish'd the new Fortifications round the City; leaving only the addition of some few ornaments to his Son *Philip-William*. This Duke was first married to *Ann-Catharine-Constance* Daughter to *Sigismund* the Third King of *Poland*; but this Prince dy'd without Issue the seventh of *October* in the year 1651. About two years after her death he married *Elizabeth-Amelia* Daughter of *George* Landgrave of *Hessen-Darmstadt*; by whom were born to him *Mary-Ann-Joseph*, in the year 1655; and *John-William-Joseph-Ignatius*, in the year 1658; with several others.

The Duke of *Newburg's* ordinary Titles are: Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; Duke of *Bavaria*, *Newburg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, and *Mons*; Count of the *Mark*, *Ravenberg*, *Waldens*, and *Spanheim*; and Lord of *Ravenstein*. But how vain and empty some of these Titles are, has been already shown the Reader in the description of several of those places he here lays claim to; and how weak his pretensions to some of the rest are, may probably be shew'n hereafter.

Crusius (in the second part of his *Schwabish Chronicle*) tells us, that the noble Nunnery of *Benedictines*, which formerly was the great glory of this Town, was first founded here by the Emperor *Henry* the Second and his chait Wife *Conigund* Countess Palatine of the *Rhine*,
Aaa in

Newburg.

in the year 1007; altho *Gewoldus* (*Tom. 2. Metropol. Salisburg fol. 525.*) makes this Emperor no more than the repaire of this Nunnery. But however uncertain the time of its first foundation may have been, its dissolution is well enough known; the Lady *Magdalene Hund* of *Lauterbach*, who dy'd in the year 1555, having been the last Abbess of this place. Afterwards Duke *Wolfgang-William* before mention'd (having upon his Father's death thrown off the *Augsburg* Confession, and restor'd the *Romish* Faith) built out of the ruins of this Nunnery a fair Church and College; which he gave to the Order of the *Jesuits*, the mighty Darling of most or all Popish Princes in the German Empire, who enjoy it to this day.

The great Trade of this Town is in Wine; considerable quantities whereof are here weekly expos'd to sale in the public Markets held for that purpose. The Boats and other Vessels that pass this way up and down the *Danow*, advance the Duke's Revenue much more than they increase the profit of private Citizens; who have little or nothing of Merchandise themselves to dispose of, but reap some small benefit by the entertaining of those that have.

Laugingen.

II. LAUGINGEN, upon the *Danow*; furierto the South-Weft then *Thonaw-wert*, which terminates our Map of the Upper Palatinate that way. The many Roman Antiquities found in and about this City (especially at *Fenningen*, a neighbouring Village) are undeniable arguments of this place's having been anciently a Roman Colony; or at least of its being inhabited by some of their scatter'd Troops. Of these Monuments *Marcus Welserus* (in his Treatise *De Rebus Augsti. Vindelic.*) has given us a large Collection. *Laugingen* was formerly subject to the Dukes of *Schwaben*; but by *Cowradine*, the last Duke of that Country, made over to the Princes of *Bavaria*, who in the year 1505 annex'd it to the Palatinate.

Albertus Magnus was born, of an ancient and noble Family, in this Town; whose memory is still very precious and highly honour'd by the Citizens here. In his days a stout Shoemaker of *Laugingen* got the Town no small repute by the conquest of a savage Hungarian Giant, whom

he slew in combat; whereupon the Emperor *Otto* the First (besides many other favours) gave the City for their Arms a *Moor's* Head Crown'd, with a Golden Chain about his Neck, which it still bears.

The Town is regularly fortified and well built; the Bridge cross the *Danow*, the Castle and great Church are its chief Ornaments. This last is cover'd with Copper, and beautified with a Tower of 301 foot in height. 'Twas formerly the burying place of the Dukes of *Newburg*, and other Counts Palatine; who now are commonly entomb'd at *Newburg*.

III. HOCHSTATT on the *Danow*, betwixt *Laugingen* and *Thonaw-wert*. 'Tis some dispute whether this Town belong properly to the Palatinate or the Bithopric of *Bamberg*; but, tho the controversy has been manag'd with great heat on both sides and remains still undetermin'd, the Dukes of *Newburg* keep possession by an high hand. The *Croatians*, in the year 1634, fell into this small Town in a cruel and barbarous manner; putting most of the inhabitants to the Sword, and laying wast the most considerable building. However, they have since tolerably recover'd their strength; being well guarded with an almost impregnable Castle, which overlooks the *Danow*, and is furnish'd with all necessities that Corn Fields and rich Pasturage can afford them.

IV. NABBURG, a pleasant City upon the River *Nab* (whence it has its name) about half a German mile from *Pfreimb.* 'Tis seated on the top of an Hill; and is a great Road for Travellers who pass betwixt *Eger* and *Regensburg*.

V. To these we may add *Aichstatt*, a Bithop's See upon the River *Altmuhl*. The first Bithop of this Diocess is said to have been *S. Wilibald*, descended from some of our English Saxon Kings; tho *Daesser* says he was Son to *Richard* Duke of *Schwaben*. From this Saint the Bithop's Palace (which stands about an English mile out of the Town) is still call'd *S. Wilibaldsburg*. This City is but small, and (excepting a few Popish Reliques that now and then work wonders) has little in it observable. In the fields near *Aichstatt* are found the *Scheffer* stones mention'd in the Description of *Mansfeld* p. 111.

Hochstatt.

Nabburg.

Aichstatt.

THE



The City and Territories of

NEWMARCKT

IN THE

Upper Palatinate.



NEWMARCKT or *Newenmark* is a fair City on the banks of the River *Sultz*; about five German miles from *Nurnberg*, and two from *Altorf*. 'Twas anciently, as well as *Cham* and *Eger*, subject to the Marquises of *Vohburg*; afterwards it fell into the hands of the Kings of *Bohemia*, but was recover'd in the *Bavarian War A.D. 1266*. Others tell us, 'twas left, amongst other Legacies, to the Dukes of *Bavaria* by the last Will and Testament of *Conradine* the last Duke of *Schwaben*. This is certain, that it afterwards became subject to the Electors Palatine of the *Rhine*; and that Count *Frideric* the second, before he came to the Electorate, kept his Court for some years in this City. Before it was in the late Civil Wars taken from this Prince's posterity, there was here a considerable *Gymnasium* or College, wherein a great number of Students were bred up in the Reform'd Religion (so the Germans usual term the Doctrines of *Calvin*). But as soon as the Duke of *Bavaria's* Forces had driven out the *Swedish* Garrisons, Popery was immediately restor'd, and this Nursery wholly destroy'd.

It appears from sundry Imperial Registers and Records, that several of the Emperors granted and confirm'd many and large privileges to this City; particularly *Charles* the Fifth, in the year 1521. But those freedoms and immunities are now quite lost, and the Citizens wholly devoted to the Elector of *Bavaria*: so that they have been forc'd to cut off one Head of the Spread-Eagle in their Arms, as not daring any longer to pretend to the Title and Privileges of an Imperial City. Hence the name of *Newmarck* is now struck out of the *Matricula Imperii*, and no Voice nor Seat allow'd it in Diets of the Empire. All the Honour it now has, is to give name to a small portion of

the Elector's Dominions, which from it is nam'd *Die Newmarksche Gow, or Territorium Neomagensis*.

'Tis situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, abundantly provided with all manner of necessities. The Air is healthy, but too sharp to permit the thriving of any Vineyard; so that the richer sort of the Citizens have their wine from *Alsace* and other Countries upon the *Rhine*. The Rivers of this Country are almost every where cover'd with Iron-Mills; for this whole Palatinate, tho more especially about *Amberg* and *Sulzbach*, abounds with Mines of Iron more than any other commodity whatever.

The most considerable place within the Liberties of the Citizens of *Newmarck*, next to the Town it self, is *Gnadenberg*; not far from the banks of the River *Spwartzach*, and about half a German mile from *Altorf*. The Hill whereon stands this famous Monastery was, we are told, anciently call'd *Eichelberg*; but as soon as the Convent was here founded, and dedicated to the Order of *S. Saviour*, the Mount chang'd its name into the modern *Gnadenberg*, or *Mons Gratie*. Before the Reformation this large foundation was divided into two parts (which still stand at some distance from each other); the one whereof was a Monastery of Monks and Friars of the foremention'd order, the other a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Briget*. These two Convents had one Church betwixt them; a magnificent and stately Fabrick, beautified with six and thirty Altars, built by the noble Family of the *Fuggers* in *Nurnberg*. In the Quire of this Church lies buried *Catharine* Dutchess of *Pomerania*; who, with the help of her Husband *John* Duke of *Bavaria* and Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, founded this Monastery in the year 1436, or (as others will have it) 1426. Since the reftoring of Popery in these parts *Gnadenberg* has not recover'd its ancient grandeur; but its Revenues are shar'd by two *Jesuits* and one of the Elector's Deputies or Lieutenants.

Allersberg, on the West of this District, is a small

Situation.

Gnadenberg.

Allersberg.

Priviledges.

small Market-Town of some Trade. *Udo Henry* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, mortgag'd *Heideck*, *Hilpoltstein*, and *Allersberg* (with three fair Mannours not far from the last) to the City of *Nurnberg* for a vast sum of money; with condition that himself or his Heir might have the priviledg of redeeming them within the compals of thirty six years, or otherwise they were to be for ever forfeited into the hands of the purchasers. This bargain was ratified by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth and *Ferdinand* the first, King of the *Romans*. Before the said term of thirty-six years was expired, *Philip Ludovic* Duke of *Newburg* (having married a rich Dutchess of *Juliers*) redeem'd the Mannours with his Wife's portion: since which time they have belong'd to the house of *Newburg*.

Freyenstattlein and *Sultzburg* (both situated in that part of the District of *Newmark* which, from the River *Sultz*, has the name of *Sultzgow*) are also Towns of some note. The former was taken, plunder'd and burnt, by the *Swedish* Forces in the year 1632 but afterwards it came into the hands of Count *Tilly*, whose Heirs (*Sabois* *semper Juribus & Privilegijs Dn. Electoris Bava-*

riae) pretend to be Proprietors to this day. *Holenstein* (a Wall'd Town and Castle on the confines of the Bishopric of *Aichstett*) is famous for the Iron Mines in the neighbouring Hills; which, from the quantities of that Metall here found, are call'd *Eisenmansbergen* or *Iron-Mongers Mounts*.

It is a hard and difficult task to name the many Governours of this small piece of ground, and to mark out the different boundaries of the several Estates or Tenements claim'd by the Citizens of *Newmark*, the Dukes of *Newburg*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, &c. In the Woods near *Pirbaum* four or five Lords pretend to be Paramounts; who have all some part of their Territories so inseparably mix'd and entangled with those of other men, that 'tis hard to challenge one piece without lying in a pretension to the whole. The Town and Mannour of *Deining* (on the banks of the Lower *Laber*, in the Road betwixt *Newmark* and *Regensburg*) is *Newburg*; but *Helfenberg*, *Lengenfeld*, and other places upon the Upper *Laber*, are Electoral. After the same manner the other Towns and Villages are mix'd and confounded.

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the Coun-
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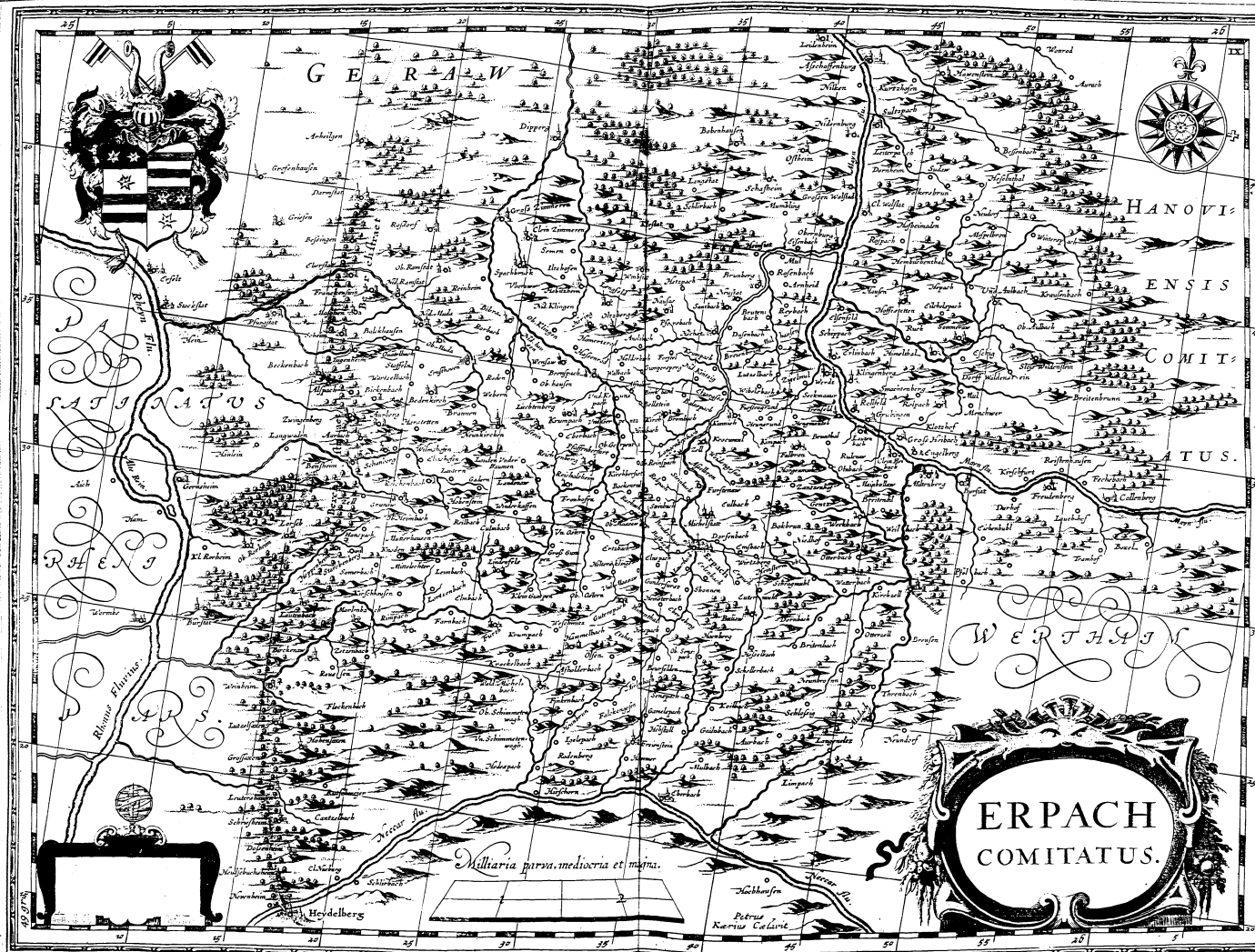
T H E



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THE
City and County

OF
E R P A C H.



OST Names of the Towns and Villages in this County are terminated with *bach* (as *Eisenbach*, *Reybach*, *Santbach*, *Langenbrobach*, *Emsbach*, with hundreds more, easily observable by the Reader's running his eye

over the Map); which is a manifest argument of the multitude of Rivulets and Streams in every part of the Province. *Bach* (corrupted sometimes into *Pach*) signifying in the High Dutch any River or Stream of running Water.

Soil.

And indeed the nature of the Soil in this County well answers its name; it being every where plentifully water'd with Brooks and Rivulets, and almost environ'd with three of the most considerable Rivers in the Empire, i.e. the *Rhine*, which separates it from the Palatinate on the West; the *Neccar*, which bounds it on the South; and the *Mayn*, which divides it from the County of *Hanow* on the North. Hence the whole County abounds with fruitful Valleys, rich Meadows, and store of all sorts of Grain and Fruit, besides plenty of good Wine; all which commodities are easily vended either at *Heydelberg* on the *Neccar*, *Frankfurt* on the *Mayn*, or *Worms* on the *Rhine*.

Inhabitants.

The ancient inhabitants of this County were the old *Franchi*, who left the name of *Franconia* to this Circle; whereof we have already given the Reader a large Description in the foregoing Volume. And for the modern possessors of the County of *Erpach*, a late Writer gives this account of them: That they are, *Gens viribus Armisq; potens, Nobilitate pollens, Ingenioq; Laborum patiens*, i.e. Men of strength and courage enough to make Soldiers, most of them descended of good Pedigrees and ancient Families, Quick-witted, and of a temper that will endure Drud-

GERMANY.

gery. One thing more the people of this Country are remarkable for; which is, the furnishing most of the neighbouring Provinces, and other parts of the Empire, with Iron Stoves.

The Counts of *Erpach* (who are but just considerable enough to have their names Registered in the Catalogue of Princes of the Empire, and to come in with other Princes and States of the *Franconian* Circle for a Vote in the Diet) pretend to derive their pedigree from *Eginhard*, Secretary to the Emperor *Charles* the Great.

Counts.

On the West of this County lies the *Bergstrafs*, or pleasant Road betwixt *Heydelberg* and *Darmstadt*; which is about thirty *English* miles in length, and so delicately beset with Orchards, Vineyards, &c. that (as *Zeiller* tells the story) an *Italian* travelling this way fall into this Ejaculation: *O Teutschland, Teutschland, wie gerne wollest du Welschland seyn!* i.e. O Germany, Germany, what an earnest desire hast thou to be Italy! Meaning, that this part of the Empire came as near the Delicacies of Italy as the Climate which Nature had plac'd it under would permit. Most of the Towns you pass thorow in this Road have names terminated in *heim* (as *Ingenheim*, *Benlheim*, *Hippenheim*, *Weinheim*, *Schreishheim*, *Dossenheim*, *Heudsbachheim*, and *Neuenheim*) which in the High Dutch is no more then *Domus*, *Domicilium*, a House or Home-Stall; and signifies the same with our ordinary *English* termination *Ham* in *Darham*, *Wickham*, &c. *Freherus* (in his Learned Treatise *De Origin. Palat.*) mentions an old Inscription at *Heppenheim*, which asserts that all the forementioned Towns were built by the Romans under the Emperors *Probus*, *Gratianus*, and *Valentinianus*; and it further adds, that these and many other neighbouring places had their names from the Roman Generals and Captains, such as *Nævius*, *Doffenus*, *Siricius*, *Vindius*, *Heppius*, *Bafinus*, *Sejus*, *Gernicius*, *Bibalus*, &c.

Bergstrafs.

Bbb

Cities

Cities or Towns of Note in this and the neighbouring Provinces; omitted in the Description of FRANCONIA.

Erpach.



ERPACH, is a Town of no great Trade considering the convenience of its situation; but probably the vicinity of *Michelsstadt* and *Fusthenaw* (at the latter whereof, about two English miles from *Erpach*, the second branch of the Family of *Erpach* is usually resident) may take off somewhat of its Traffick. *Herm. Latherus* tells a pleasant story of a custom in this and the neighbouring Towns, of confiscating the Goods of any man who dyes above five and twenty years of Age having never earnestly attempted to Marry.

Darmstadt.

II. DARMSTADT, the Seat and Inheritance of the younger House of the Landgraves of *Hessen*; of which Family we shall have occasion to speak at large hereafter. 'Tis a neat and well built City; seated on a Plain not far from the banks of the *Rhine*. In the year 1622, *Ludovic* Landgrave of *Hessen-Darmstadt* was taken prisoner by Count *Mansfeld*, and his whole Country expos'd to spoil and rapine; because (amongst many other ill offices) he was the chief perfwader of the Princes of the Union to disband their Forces, muster'd for the defence of themselves and the Emperor. In this sudden surprize, the Landgrave's Palace was wholly demolish'd; but it has since been rebuilt, the Fortifications repair'd, the Galleries and entertaining Rooms painted and hung with very rich Tapettry, &c. in a much more magnificent and pompous manner then before.

Alschaffenburg.

III. ALSCHAFFENBURG upon the *Mayn*; call'd by *Drefferus* *Alsbirgum*. This small City was encompass'd with Ditches and Walls, and fortified with a fair Castle, by *Adalbert* Duke of *Lorraine* and the twenty-seventh Archbishop of *Mentz*, who dy'd in the year 1137. The situation of the Palace or Castle (which stands upon a higher rising then any part of the Town) helps you to a full and pleasant prospect of all this part of the Country. Coming down from the Tower you are led thorow a vault number of spacious rooms, and at the bottom brought into a Wine-Cellar which goes round the Castle.

This is the usual Winter Residence of the Elector of *Mentz*; and thought to be the strongest Fort he has in his Dominions. And yet it gave but small proof of any such great strength in the year 1631, wherein 'twas taken by the King of *Sweden* without the loss of a drop of Blood.

Geraw.

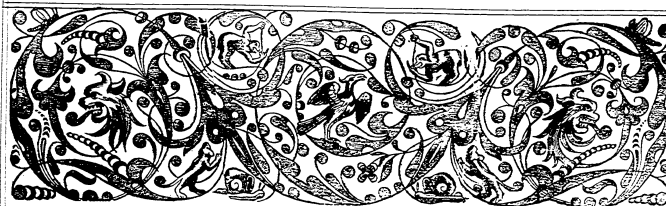
IV. GERAW, *Gera*, or *Geravia*, a small City not far from *Darmstadt*, built about the year 1300, which gives name to a small Province or Wapentake, call'd hence *Das Gerawer Landlein*. The inhabitants of this Town make great quantities of Wine; which is yearly carried off at five great Fairs, whereof two are held (in Summer) in the Fields near *Geraw*, and the other three (in Winter) in the City.

Hanaw.

V. HANAW, a fair City on the *Mayn*, about two German miles from *Frankfurt*; which gives a Title to a Prince or Count of the Empire as well as *Erpach*. 'Tis hard to say, whether the lovely situation of this Town or the magnificence of its Buildings be more admirable. The old Town was first Wall'd in by Count *Philip* in the year 1528, to which the *Belgic* Merchants, who flock'd hither to furnish themselves with Wines and the other Commodities of the Country, in a short time added the New Town, as regular and uniform a piece as most of its big-nels in the Empire. The *Swedish* General *Hubald* took *Hanaw* by a stratagem, after he had for a long time besieg'd it in vain, in the year 1631. Afterwards it was besieg'd by the Emperor's Forces; who, having lain almost a whole year before it, were at last forc'd to raise the siege and make a shameful retreat. 'Twas a third time block'd up by *William* Landgrave of *Hessen* in June A.D. 1636; but so bravely defended by the valiant and expert *Swedish* General *Ramsay*, who bravely manag'd a small Garrison for some years against the greatest part of the Imperial Forces, that it came not into the hands of the *Germans* before February A.D. 1658; and then 'twas treacherously betray'd to the Officers of the besiegers, who took *Ramsay* Prisoner, and committed him to close custody at *Dillenberg*, restoring the City to its own Prince.

The Counts of *Hanaw* are divided into two distinct Lines or Families; whereof the one has the Title of *Hanaw-Muntzenberg* (from *Muntzenberg* near *Frankfurt*, the place of their ancient Residence, which is now remov'd to *Hanaw*) and the other from *Hanaw-Leichtenberg*, from their Seat near *Strasburg*.

THE



THE

City and Territories

OF

N U R N B U R G.



THE City of *Nurnberg*, is by all ancient Geographers (and some modern ones) reckon'd the Metropolis of the Upper Palatinate; but is not indeed any part of that County, as having been made a Member of the Circle of *Franconia* by the Emperor *Maximilian*, in regard that most of its Lands and Estates lye in that Country.

Antiquity.

That this City is exceeding ancient is beyond all question; but whether it be the same with *Prolomy's Segodunum* (as *Reusner* endeavours to prove) seems very disputable and hardly made out. Some Historians report, that 'twas formerly nam'd *Nabrungsborg*, others say *Norkesberg*, and a third fort alledg the testimony of Antiquity for writing it *Nureinberg*, which comes nearest to the modern name. *Crusius* will have the best Orthography of the word to be *Neroberg* or *Nerowerck*, i.e. the Work of *Nero*; whom he makes to be *Drujus Nero*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*. In the year 1563 there was publish'd at *Nurnberg* a Book pretending to give an accurate account of the ancient and modern state of that City; wherein the Author asserts positively, that the old Tower in the Castle here was founded by the Emperor *Tiberius Nero*, just twelve years before the birth of our Saviour; when sent on an Expedition against the King of *Thuringen* by the Emperor *Augustus*. But this fancy (tho it once seem'd so credible to *Bertius* as to procure his assent) is now exploded; and all sober Geographers agree, that this Town had its name from the *Norici*, the ancient inhabitants of these parts.

Antient Inhabitants.

These *Norici* first inhabited that part of *Germany* which is now divided into *Austria*, *Syria*, *Carinthia*, and the Bishopric of *Salzburg*; but were driven out of those Seats by the *Huns*, who

overran all the best and wealthiest Provinces near them. Whereupon they fled into the *Herry-nian* Forest; and having here met with a piece of ground, on the banks of the two Rivers *Pegnitz* and *Rednitz*, capable of improvement, and out of the reach of their persecutors the *Huns*, they resolv'd to settle themselves once more. Here therefore they threw down their Anvils and Hammers (being most of them Smiths, and notably skill'd in the Art of Refining of Iron and other Metals); and for their further security, they soon after built a Castle on the top of an adjoining Hill; intending thereby both to discover their Enemies at some distance, and likewise to put themselves in a better posture of defence, if they should chance to be attack'd. So that most of the principal men among them began to creep as near this Bulwark of their Country as they could, and to build Tents and Cottages under its shelter; which lay the first foundations of this vast and populous City. Multitudes of inhabitants being thus by degrees drawn together, we may easily imagine they would generally contribute towards the improvement of these rude draughts of a Fort, whereon depended the universal safety in case of any assault. Accordingly we find in ancient Records (written about the time of *Charles* the Great's coming into these parts) mention made of *Castrum Noricum*; as a Fortrefs which gave the greatest check to the (till then) uninterrupted progress of that Emperor's Victories. After his days 'twas a notable receptacle of profest'd Robbers, who strangely infested all the neighbouring Provinces, and liv'd upon pillage; which occasion'd the siege and almost utter destruction, more then once, of this Castle by the Forces of the Emperors *Conrad* and *Henry*. But yet these methods did not prove so successful as wholly to reclaim the *Norimbergers*, too much accustom'd to these practices to quit them upon the Emperor's displeasure; and therefore 'twas necessary to take other measures. The most effectual means

Bbb a

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wholly to suppress these outrages were at last thought to be the placing of a strong Garrison in the Castle; who, being possess'd of their chief Fort, might be a constant and lasting terror to the forward Aggressors of any Villany for the future. These Forces were commanded by a Burggrave, or Governor of the City; who, upon the first information of any Robbery committed, was immediately to fall out with his Guards and endeavour the seizure of the Delinquent. This Edict of the Emperor gave occasion to the Custom (still continu'd in the City of *Nurnberg*) of maintaining a Troop of Horse and two or three Companies of Foot, who receive pay out of the public stock, to secure Travellers in the Woods and High-ways within the Territories and Liberties of this City.

These were the first beginnings of the noble City of *Nurnberg*; which may now be call'd the Glory of the *German* Empire, and (considering its situation at so great a distance from the Sea or any River of note) the wonder of *Europe* for Traffic and multitude of Inhabitants. No City in the world has a greater number of curious Artificers in Steel, Brass, Ivory, Wood, &c. than this; nor does any Mart-Town afford so good a pennyworth in all sorts of Artificial Commodities. So that *Fabritius's* character of the Town is no Panegyric, when he says:

*Teutonici qua non est ulla celebrior oris,
Seu Leges Spectes, &c.
Sive tot Artifices claros, æquandaque priscis
Ingenia, & varios Juvenumque senumque labores.*

'Tis, amongst many other memorable things to the Honour of *Nurnberg*, reported of the Grand Seignior, That having a noble Clock presented to Him by the King of *Poland*, he was so much enamour'd of the Present that (having had some mischance, and wanting a little mending) he sent it from *Adrianople* as far as this City to be set in order.

The Town has by degrees grown to that bulk, that 'tis now reckon'd to be near seven *English* miles in compass; which great Body is girt round with a triple Wall and a large Ditch. Upon the Walls are erected three hundred sixty and five Towers; whereof one hundred eighty and three are built of hew'n Stone, on purpose to be of sufficient strength for the support of the great Guns and other piece Ordnance placed thereon. The Free-stone whereof these Towers (as also most of the Houses of the richer Citizens) are built is got in the neighbouring Fields; where in the Quarries they are very soft and easily wrought into any figure; but being afterwards dry'd in the Sun and Wind, become as hard and lasting as Marble. The River *Pegnitz*, which runs thorow the middle of the Town, fills the Ditch, and supplies the greatest part of the City with Water. There are six great Gates which lead to as many Roads into the different parts of the Empire, each whereof is defended by a strong Tower and good Outworks. The River is let out of the City (much after the same manner as 'tis receiv'd in) by twelve large Arches under the Walls; whence you may reckon up a great many various sorts of Mills for Corn, Paper, Iron, &c. In some of which you have all sorts of Swords, Knives, and other Iron-Ware made with a great deal of readiness and art.

A Traveller that has seen all the other Cities in the *German* Empire, will think himself carried into another Country when he comes

to *Nurnberg*; so surprizing and extraordinary to what he has elsewhere met with, will seem the fairness of the Streets, uniformity of Buildings, difference of Habit, industry of the Inhabitants, and neatness in all things. They have near five hundred and fifty Streets and Allies; wherein most of the Houses are of Free-stone, and many of them six or seven stories high. There are ten several Market-places in the Town; thirteen public Bathes, and a vast number of Conduits and Draw-Wells. Their chief Fountain was finish'd within these few years; being adorn'd with a great many Statues in Brass. The Sea-Horses about it are very large; the Sea-Nymphs much bigger than the life; and *Neptune*, who stands on the top, above three yards and an half high. Upon the *Pegnitz*, within the Walls, stand above threecore Mills; many whereof are Corn-Mills, and sufficient to grind for the whole Town in case of a Siege.

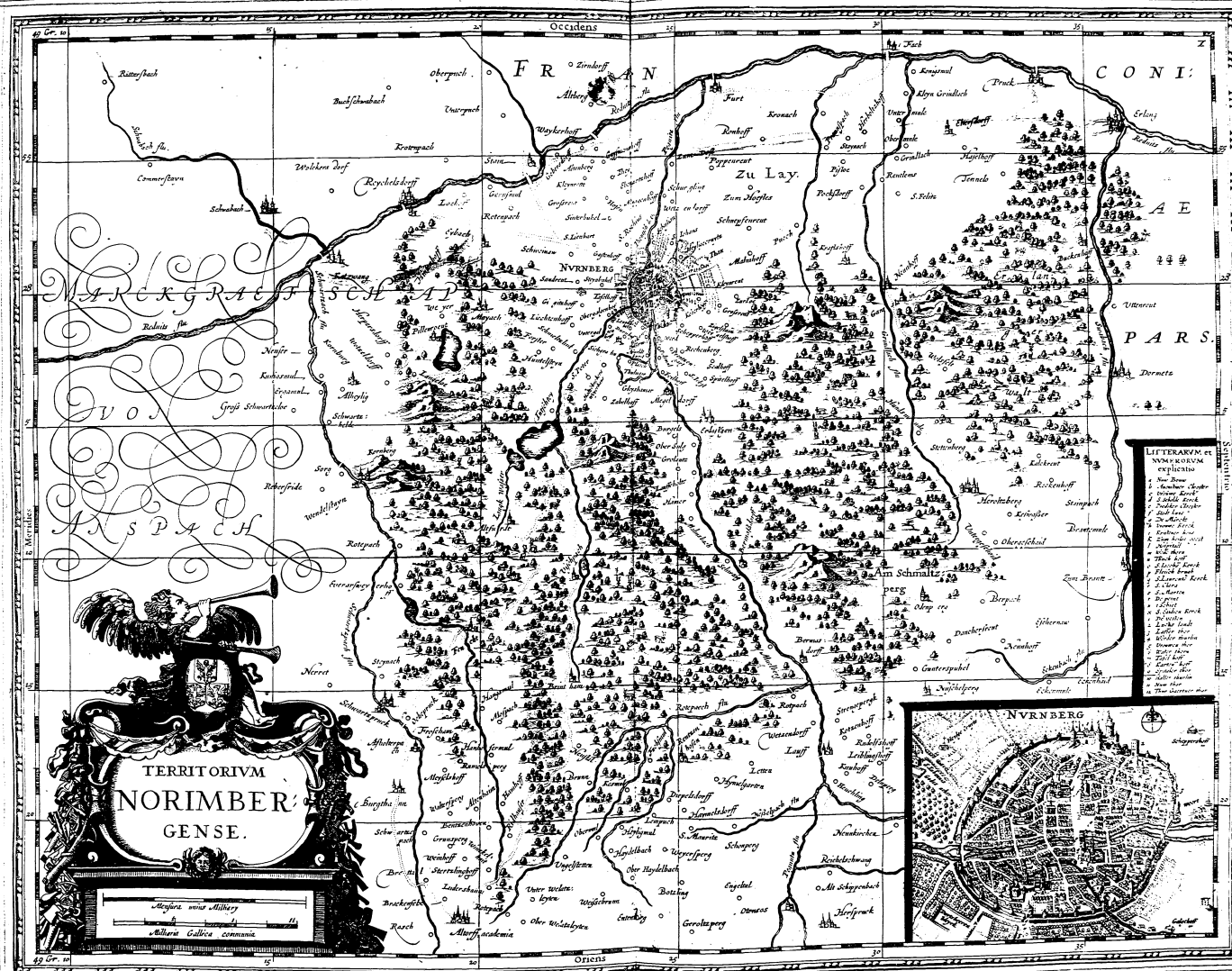
That threecore thousands Inhabitants (for *Dreffer* could long since reckon up 52000 Citizens in *Nurnberg*) should make up no more than two Parishes, seems strange; and yet *St. Sebald's* and *St. Lawrence's* are the only Mother or Parochial Churches in this great City. *St. Sebald*, to whom the chief Church in the Town is dedicated, is said to have been descended of a branch of the Blood-Royal of some of our *English-Saxon* Kings; and to have travell'd out of the Isle of *Great Britain*, on purpose to bring over his Countrymen in these parts to the Christian Religion. In gratitude to this good man, for his extraordinary performances, the *Norimbergers* caus'd his dead Body to be carried in procession on a Cart drawn by Oxen; and in that place where the Oxen first stood still they buried the Body, and erected this Church to his Memory. The Sextons here pretend to have in their custody a rare Collection of Reliques and rich Church-Ornaments; which, they say, are only shewn to Princes and Travellers of an extraordinary rank. The Crucifix without the Church is very large, and of a black colour; and some fancy that the *Rabi-Herrn*, and Magistrates of the Town, have reposit'd a great Treasure in it. In short, the whole Fabric is as stately as any of its kind in the Empire; wherein is preach'd up the *Lutheran* Doctrine taught here in its purity.

St. Lawrence's is chiefly frequented by the Nobility; the most considerable Families whereof have here their Burial-places and Monuments. Each of these have, besides their Escutcheons hung up as in other places, a long Table or Scroll wherein are register'd the Names of those who lye buried in the several Vaults; with an account of the time and manner of their decease. And this Custom has been of so long continuance among the Citizens of *Nurnberg*, that we shall find some of these Registers to have been begun above five hundred years ago and continu'd down to this day. The Epitaphs, Inscriptions, &c. in this and the other Churches and Chappels in *Nurnberg* have been collected by *M. Rotenbeck*, a learned man; and were printed in the year 1622.

The Burgers (amongst many other privileges, of which anon) have the keeping of most of the Ornaments us'd at the Coronation of an Emperor: As, 1. The Imperial Crown wherewith *Charles the Great* was Crown'd Emperor; about which there is a Mitre enrich'd with numberless Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls; and on the forepart thereof a Cross of Diamonds of very great value. 2. The *Dalmatic* Gown,

Churches.





or Robes of the said Emperor; embroider'd with huge Pearls. 3. The Golden Apple or Globe, carried before the Emperor by the Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*. 4. *Charles* the Great's Sword; born by the Elector of Saxony. 5. The Golden Scepter; carried by the Elector of Brandenburg. 6. The Imperial Cloak, set all over with Eagles embroider'd; the border whereof is full of great Emeralds, Diamonds, Sapphires, and Crysolites. 7. The Buskins cover'd with Plates of Gold. 8. The Gloves, embroider'd with precious Stones. *Andreas Ratispensis* (in his Chronicle of *Bavaria*) tells us, that these Ornaments were first kept at *Carlslein* in *Bohemia*; whence they were remov'd, by the Emperor *Sigismund*, to *Plintenberg* in *Hungary*, in the year 1424; and from thence to *Nurnberg*. He further adds, that the same Emperor brought hither several holy Reliques, which *H. von Rebdorff* (in his Annals, printed at *Ingolstadt* A.D. 1618) says were these: 1. The Iron part of the Spear wherewith our Saviour's side was pierc'd on the Cross. 2. One of the Nails that fasten'd his Arms to the Cross, with a piece of the Wood. 3. A part of one of the Arms of *St. Ann*, the Virgin *Mary's* Mother. 4. One of *John* the Baptist's Teeth. 5. A piece of the Rope wherewith *Jesus* was bound, when the *Jews* deliver'd up to *Pontius Pilate*, &c. But whether these are still to be seen, I know not.

The Castle, wherein the Emperor lodges when he comes to *Nurnberg*, stands on the top of an high Hill; whence you have a fair prospect of the whole City. Amongst the many fine pictures and rare pieces of Painting, the most curious is a Night-piece, representing a man behind a Curtain transparent; little inferior to which is the Draught of the large Possessions obtain'd by the *Nurnbergers* in *Bohemia*, from the Emperor *Matthias* in the year 1612. In a Rock on the back of the Castle there is a Draw-Well of that depth that you cannot see the water; and yet the Wheels which draw it up are so artificially contriv'd, that the Buckets are wound up with the greatest ease imaginable. Near this Well is shew'n the Armour of *Apeline von Geilingen*, a famous Sorcerer of this Country; and in the Wall of the Castle the marks of his Horse's feet, when he leap'd from thence over the Town-Ditch.

The Town-Hall is a stately Fabric, well worth the seeing; much larger then that which the Citizens of *Augsburg* brag off, and of late as well adorn'd within. The Dining Room, Council Chamber, and other Apartments in it, are well painted and gilded with Gold; and adorn'd with rare Pictures.

The chief Nobility and Gentry of the Town consists of twenty-eight Families; out of which are constantly chosen the supreme Magistrates and Governors of the City. Their Common-Council, or whole Body of their Magistracy, is made up of Forty-two Members; whereof thirteen are Burgomasters, as many *Schopfen*, usually render'd by the *Latin* word *Scabini*, and of the same nature with our Aldermen; the other sixteen are only term'd *Die Alte*, the Elders or Sages of the People. One Burgomaster and one Alderman have, by turns, the superiority and rule over the rest; and their courtes are so order'd that each Member of these two Thirties is Regent for the space of one Lunar month yearly. Any small concern of the Corporation is controverted publicly before the whole Common-Council; but if matters of greater moment (as the raising of Troops, Le-

GERMANY.

vying of Taxes, &c.) be to be debated, 'tis usually refer'd to the consideration of a select number; who, by way of preeminence, are call'd the *Eight*. These are allow'd to call in three or four Doctors or Licentiats in the Civil Law to their assistance; who are permitted to give advice in Court as Assessors, but may not presume to give a definitive sentence as Commissioned Judges. For by the ancient Municipal Laws of their Commonwealth, all Civilians are prohibited to share in the administration of Justice; and therefore have Salaries appointed them upon any emergent occasion which requires their attendance.

These are their two ordinary Courts of Judicature; but besides them they have one more that takes place in cases extraordinary. This they call *Der Grosse Rath*, which we may *English* a General Assembly of the States of the city; consisting of about four hundred Burgers, chosen out of all trades and callings in the Town. To this grand Council is committed the power of electing new members of all other Courts in the Town: which is done yearly. The Handicraftsmen and others of inferior employments are not suffer'd to keep any public Rendezvouses, Feasts or other Meetings, save only in time of Divine Service or at a burial: the *Nurnbergers* being sensible how many great and populous Cities have been laid waste by a riotous Rabble.

There is a *Gymnasium* or a College of all Faculties in *Nurnberg*; but since the erection of an University at *Altorf*, 'tis not much frequented.

Places of less note subject to the Magistrats of NURNBERG.

ALTO RF, about twelve *English* miles from *Nurnberg*, is the most considerable Town which has been purchas'd by the *Nurnbergers*. Its name seems to import no more then that it has been many years inhabited; tho it has not long pretended to the repute of a City any more then it has yet forgot the name of a Village. But some will have its true name to be *Adolphsdorf*, fetching its Etymology from one *Adolph*, a Count of *Nassau*, its pretended founder. *Irenicus* tancies that it might possibly have its name from the Emperor *Adolph*: who, he saies, was the first that granted this place any privileges which could render it considerable. The most probable account we have of it in History is; That 'twas antiently a Mannour of the Upper Palatinate, and at last bought of some of the Counts Palatine by the Citizens of *Nurnberg*; who, before their money made them Masters of it, had often vainly endervour'd to take it by force. One signal defeat it gave them in the year 1449, when they besieged it hotly for some months, and burnt down near half of it; but were at last forced by *Marquise Albert's* Soldiers (who kept the Town) to raise the Siege, and make a dishonourable Retreat.

In the year 1578, the *Nurnbergers* (finding their own populous and trading Town very inconvenient for the study of Liberal Arts and Sciences) founded here an *Academia*; or Nursery for young Students. This was afterwards (in the year 1623) advanced into a compleat University; save only that the Faculties of *Law* and *Physic*

Altorf.

Castle.

Town-Hall.

Magistracy.



Physic were only allowed to be profess'd, and no provision made for any public Readers of Divinity. But soon after, upon more mature Deliberation, 'twas order'd that there should be Professours of Divinity as well as Arts. Yet such as should be promoted to their Doctor's Degree, if ever they advanc'd to high, in some other more celebrated University of the Empire. The Emperour *Ferdinand* the Second, with a great deal of Pomp and Ceremony confirm'd its privileges; a large account whereof is given us by *Linneus*, in his seventh book *de Jure Publico*. The University has got credit enough by the Education of *Hugo Donellus*, *Obertus Gryphanus*, *Petrus Wesembecius*, *Scipio Gentilis*, *Conradus Rittershusius*, *Mathias Hobnerus*, *Nicolaus Tawellus*, *Philippus Scherbius*, *Ernestus Sonerus*, *Johannes Praetorius*, *Michael Piccartus*, *Arnaldus Clapmarus*; with several other writers of good repute, especially in their own Nation.

At this day Learning flourishes as much at

Altorff as ever: the whole University consisting of about two hundred Students, reckoning in the public Professours and Readers into the number. Their *Physic Garden* is a thing that best merits a Strangers view; being well stock'd with plants, to the number of about two thousand. Their Anatomy-Theater is not large: but remarkable enough, because the only thing in that kind in these parts of the Empire. In this they have several Skeletons and some other curiosities of good note: and in their Library they show you a fair *Hortus Eystetenfis* and *Youngerman's* collection of Plants by his own hand.

II. LAUFFEN upon the *Pegintz*, about six English miles from *Nurnberg*, is the next place of note in these Territories.

To these we may add *Burthan*, *Herspruck* and some others less considerable; all which were antiently parts of the Upper Palatinate, but taken by the *Nurnbergers* in their wars with *Marquise Albert* in the year 1504.

Lauffen.



T H E



T H E

Arch-Dukedom

O F

A U S T R I A.

Name.



ESTERREICH (which by *Latin* Authors is usually render'd by the words *Austria* and *Austria*) signifies no more in the High-Dutch Language than *Regnum ad Orientem Positum*, a Country or Kingdom on the East: notwithstanding that many antient Historians, mistaking the true Etymology, have deriv'd the word *ad Austro*, from its lying on the Southern banks of the *Danow*. For, we find that the whole Empire of *Germany* was antiently divided into *Oester-ryck* and *Westenryck*, and these two subdivided into a great many lesser Provinces: tho now the former is dwindled into the small compass of this Arch-Dukedom, and no marks of the latter left but in the name of *Westphalia*. So that the *Latin* Historians, and others that mention this Country, ought instead of their ordinary words *Austria* and *Austria* to write *Ostria* and *Ostria*; for the same reasons that perswade them to read *Ostrogabia* and *Ostrofrancia*, and that have induced the *Greek* Authors to name this Country *Ostria*.

It was antiently call'd *Pannonia Superior*; and is thought to have been inhabited by the *Teracatrie* and *Racatae* mention'd by *Ptolomy*. Which conjecture seems highly probable, for that the *Polonians* call the *Austrians* to this day *Rakuzzy*; and the *Bohemians* and *Moravians* (their next neighbours) name them *Rakauszy* and *Rakussane*. *Puckheimer* fancies that *Ptolomy's* *Curiones* and *Chetwori* liv'd about *Crembs* and from thence as far as *Unaym* and *Nicklasburg*; and *Lazius* believes that the *Boy* were Lords of a good part of this Land, before they were driven hence by the *Marcomanni*. That *Austria* was indeed antiently a part of the large Dukedom of *Bavaria* is beyond all controversy: since 'tis certain that the *Boharian* Princes made it a Marquissate before it came to be a

Antient Inhabitants.

Dukedom, as shall be shown more largely anon.

The whole Arch-Dukedom is divided, by the River *Ens*, into the Upper and Lower *Austria*: the former whereof is bounded with part of *Bavaria*, the Bishopricks of *Passaw* and *Salzburg* on the West; on the East with the Lower *Austria*; on the South with *Styria* or *Steyrmarck*; and on the North with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The Lower *Austria* is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Hungary*; on the West with the Kingdom of *Bohemia* and Dukedom of *Moravia*; and on the South with the *Styrian* Mountains.

Both the Upper and Lower *Austria* are abundantly provided for with all manner of necessaries and conveniences for the support of man's life; as will be made more manifestly to appear in the Description of particular Cities and Towns of note in each Province. The *Danow*, *Erlaph*, *Trafen*, *Ips*, *Melck*, *March*, *Tey*, *Kampff*, and other great Rivers that water the Country, afford them plenty of Fish: and their Fields abound as much with Corn and Saffran. They have so great plenty of Wine, that they send a considerable quantity yearly up and down the *Danow*; and instead thereof bring back other rich wines out of *Hungary* and *Italy*, inasmuch that there are no less than thirty several sorts of wine usually sold at *Vienna*. *Halstadt* furnishes the whole Country with Salt; which is there made by letting in water into the hollow parts of a mountain, where it drinks in the Salt of the Earth, and is afterwards let out and boil'd up. This commodity brings in a considerable revenue into the Emperour's Exchequer; and therefore the *Hungarian* Salt is not permitted to be brought higher than *Presburg*. The *Austrians* have not so great droves of Oxen as other Cattle; and therefore the Kingdom of *Hungary* (not only those parts which are subject to the Emperour, but also other places in the *Turkish* Dominions) supplies them with beef, which is brought thence by the Eastern Company of Marchants

Division.

Commodities.

at Vienna. They have a peculiar sort of Fowl which they call *Hafubendal* or *Gallina Corlorum*; and this they reckon one of their choicest Delicacies. The *Dancer*, and some others of their Rivers, afford them two sorts of fish not known in *England*. The one is call'd in their Language a *Scheiden* (*Gesner* calls it *Silurus*); and is bigger then either a Pike or Salmon. The other they call *Hausons* (*Johnston* names them *Hufones*), and these are much larger then the former, many of them being twenty foot long. This by some is thought to be the same sort of Fish which is nam'd *Antacetus* by *Ælian*; who gives a large account of the fishing for them in the *Isther*. It is a kind of a cartilaginous fish, full of gristles; and has a hollow nervous chord down the back, which being dry'd serves for a whip. At the catching of these *Hausons* the Fishermen usually blow a trumpet or horn; the noise whereof they follow in great shoals.

Such store, as we have mention'd, of whatever good things the necessities or Luxury of life can call for, creates a more then ordinary briskness in the dispositions of the Inhabitants of this Country: who are observ'd to live at a much more jovial rate then any of their neighbours, and have thence got the Nicknames of *Paschaler* and *Flascheltrager*; which we may render Ranters and Flagoners. And indeed there might be good reason for the following conceit of one of their one Poets own this Subject:

*Austriacos fertur Paschales nomine dici
Paschata quod celebrent semper jejunia nunquam.*

Let Physicians enquire whether the unhealthy air they live in may not now and then require a glass extraordinary; and make an Apology for that freedom in an *Austrian* which would pass for intemperance in another man. 'Tis observ'd that, except a brisk wind carry off the infective vapours, the Lower *Austria* is continually infected with an *Hungarian* Ague or the like feverish and shivering Distemper; whence this verse is grown proverbial amongst them:

Austria ventosa est, sine ventis est venenosa.

'Twould be incredible what some *German* writers have reported of the strange numbers of Noblemen and Gentry which have been reckon'd up in *Austria*; but that the usual Residence of the Emperour's Court at *Vienna* must needs be suppos'd to draw good store of such Attendants this way. Many years since a Describer of *Austria* could give an account of no less then an hundred distinct Families of Counts and Barons in this Country; besides an hundred and eighty Knights who had votes in the Assembly of the States of that Province.

Of the Head and Members of the Potent and Imperial Austrian Family.

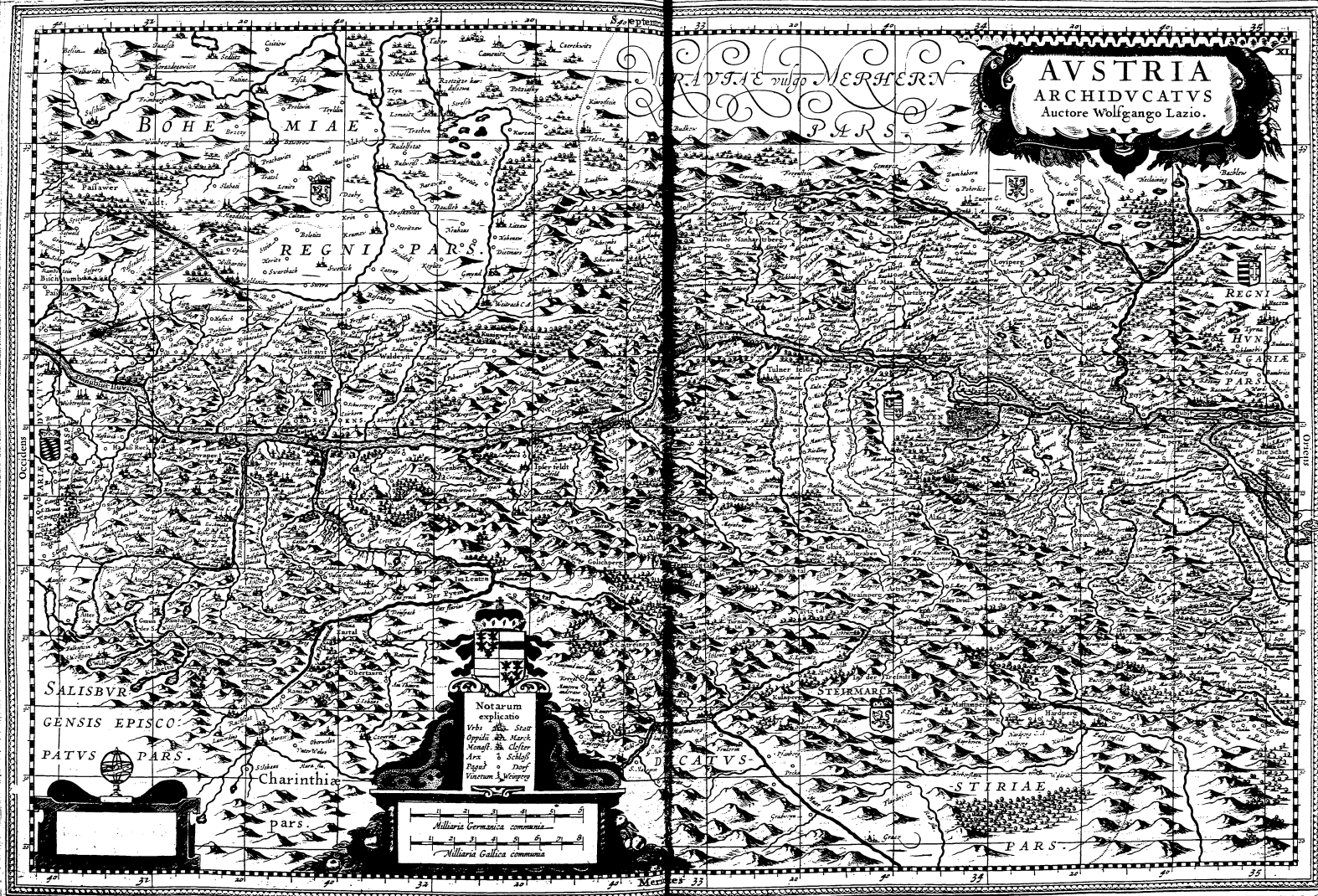
Most of the flattering Genealogists who have hitherto taken upon them to give the exact Pedegree of any mighty Prince or Potentate, are sure to fetch it at least as high as the fatal siege of *Troy*; if they find themselves unable to run the line up to *Adam* or *Noah*. Hence some *German* Heraulds

will have the *Austrian* Family descended in a direct line from *Julius Cæsar*; whilst others confidently assert that it owes its original to one of the *Roman Scipio's*. *John Seisrid*, Abbot of *Tewtal* in *Austria*, publish'd a large Treatise in *Folio* in the year 1613, wherein he endeavours to persuade his Reader to believe that the Counts of *Hapsburg* (who were afterwards made Dukes of *Austria*) are descended from the *Anici*, *Probi*, *Olybri* and other *Roman* families; all which as he afterwards makes out, came from *Troy* with *Æneas* into *Italy*. *Aventinus* steers another course; and derives the Emperour *Maximilian* the First's Pedegree from *Osiris* King of *Egypt*. Most of the ancient Historians of credit (as *Trithemius*, *Manlius*, *Stabius*, *Sandeemius*, *Gerardus de Roo*, &c.) fetch the Family from *Sigebert* King of *France*: and this opinion has been advanc'd by the more modern endeavours of *Wolfgangus Lazius* and *Elias Reuberus*, two learn'd Writers. But, notwithstanding the Authority of these mens Arguments, there was an ingenious Book printed at *Mayland* in the year 1605, and (by its Author, *Franciscus Guillimannus*) dedicated to the Emperour *Rudolph* the Second; wherein is prov'd that the *Hapsburgian* Family had its original at *Vindonissa* an ancient City in *Switzerland*; and that thence it borrow'd its first Title of Honour. Afterwards, saies the Author of that piece, the Lords of *Vindonissa* were made Counts of *Altenburg*; and last of all, upon the removal of their seat, Earls of *Hapsburg*. This *Vindonissa* is mention'd by *Tacitus*; and we find in other Historians that it endur'd several sieges in the days of the Emperours *Diocletian* and *Maximilian*, and that 'twas contracted into one single Fort by *Constantius*. *Antoninus* also speaks something of it: and *B. Rhenanus* fancies its true *Dutch* name was *Windisch*. The foremention'd *Guilliman* proves plainly that the same Fort did, upon some alterations, change its name into *Altenburg*; and that many years after *Habsburg* was built by *Rathbod* Count of *Altenburg*, on a piece of ground which he had beg'd of his Brother *Werner* Bishop of *Strasburg*; which was done in the year 1027. And this account is exactly follow'd by *Caspar Dornavius* in his *Rudolphus Habsburgicus*.

This *Rathbod* was succeeded by his Son *Werner* the first: who left the Earldom to his Son *Otho*. *Otho's* Son, *Werner* the second, succeeded his Father: as *Albert* did him. This Count left his Estate and Title to his Son *Rudolph* the Elder; who (dying in the year 1232) left behind him *Albert*, Father to the Emperour *Rudolph* the first. This *Rudolph* being advanc'd to the Imperial Throne, amongst many other brave actions tending to the eternal glory of his Family (whereof we have a large account given us by *Cuspinian*, *Gerard de Roo*, *Caspar Dornavius* and others), rais'd his Son *Albert* to the Title and Dignity of Arch-Duke of *Austria*. After *Rudolph's* death, *Adolph* Count of *Nassau* was elected Emperour in his stead. But *Albert* (being now Duke of *Austria* by the gift which his Father made him of that principality, and Lord of *Carinthia* by a marriage which he had contracted with *Elizabeth* Heyrets of that Province) could not possibly brook a superiour: and therefore immediately took Arms, slew the Emperour *Adolph* in battle, and forced the Electors to put him into his place, in the year 1298. Ten years after his admission into the Throne (in the year 1308) he was kill'd upon the high-way by his Nephew: and his successors were no more admitted to that Honour before the election of *Frederic* the third

Dukes.





Present
Emperour.

third in the year 1440. This Emperour, having reign'd fifty four years, left the Empire to his Son *Maximilian* the first: whom he procured to be elected whilst himself liv'd. To *Maximilian* succeeded *Charles V.* his grandchild; and to *Charles*, his Brother *Ferdinand* the first: from whom are descended in a right line of males all the Emperours that have reign'd ever since his death, and still reign happily to this day.

The present Emperour and Arch-Duke of *Austria* *Leopold* was born in the year 1638 and baptized by the names of *Leopoldus-Ignatius-Franciscus-Balthazar-Josephus-Felicianus*. His eldest Brother *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, dyed of the small pox in his Father's time: and his Brother *Carolus-Josephus*, Master of the *Teutonic* Order, dyed in the year 1662. He is a virtuous, affable, grave and worthy Prince; and enjoys happily the love and honour of his subjects. He speaks accurately four Languages, *German, Italian, Spanish* and *Latin*; is a great countenancer of Learn'd men; and, when the more important concerns of State will permit, will usually pass some hours at his study. He has also good skill in Musick, and seems much delighted in it both at his Palace and the Church; which may be one good reason why in *Vienna* you shall meet with more Musicians than any other City in *Europe*. He is a great Huntsman and good Horseman; and therefore 'tis no wonder to find at his Palace a noble Stable of Horses procur'd from all parts, *Turkish, Tartarian, Polonian, Transylvanian, Saxon, Bohemian, Hungarian, &c.* He is fanci'd to carry in his face the lineaments of four of his Predecessours; that is, of *Rudolph* the first, of *Maximilian* the first, of *Charles* the fifth, and *Ferdinand* the first. 'Twas a late insolent observation of a *French* Author of the present Emperour of *Germany* that he is a Prince *assez bien fait, mais qui a de grosses levres*. i. e. That he is a Prince of a tolerable shape, baiting the bulk of his lips. Whereas this is reckon'd as one of the grand natural advantages of the house of *Austria*, that they have generally long chins and thick lips; which are look'd upon as Physiognomical marks of their Piety, Constancy and Integrity.

Another extraordinary and signal mercy which God and Nature have bestow'd on this House, is the Arch-Duke's curing of any Wens or other extuberances on the neck or other parts of the body; by giving a glass of cold water, with his own hand, to the party diseas'd. They have bin also known to loose the tongues of several who have not bin able to speak plain, with a kiss.

Privi-
ledges.

The privileges which the *Austrian* Family has receiv'd from the many Emperours that have bin of that House are innumerable. They can create Gentlemen, Barons and Counts thro'out the whole Empire; and the Emperour himself cannot take from them the Lands they are seiz'd on, to give them to another. The Arch-Duke is the first and most intimate Privy Counsellour of the Empire; and his Principality is not subject to contributions. These Princes, when they receive the Lands they hold in Fee, are in Royal Habit; wear an Arch-Duke's Cap upon their Head; pay nothing for their Investiture; and are not subject to the Justice of the Empire. In Assemblies and Diets of the Empire, they take their place on the right hand of the Emperour; after the Electors, but before the Ecclesiastical Princes. If any of them be challeng'd to a Duel, he may send a Champion; tho' that privilege be deny'd his Adversary.

GERMANY.

Lastly, not to insist on any more inconsiderable particulars, if all the Princes of this House should happen to fail, the Eldest Daughter shall inherit all their Estates; and, with the Title and Dignity of Arch-Duke, bring all these privileges to her Husband.

Power.

Whilst *Austria* was a part of the large Dukedom of *Bavaria*, as before is hinted, we cannot imagine the Princes of this Country any wayes potent; or more considerable than some of the modern *French* Marquises. Some small command they had over a few shatter'd troops and Garrisons; whom they were commissionated to Muster and Head in case any of the neighbouring Nations should invade these outmost and unfrequented Limits of the *Bavarian* Prince's Territories. This was all the power they had. Here their Commission ended. But since this Marquisate had bin chang'd into an Arch-Dukedom, the case is alter'd: the *Austrian* Princes are now as great and formidable as before they were mean and contemptible. For this House being first advanc'd in power and greatness by the acquisition of the Countries of *Carinthia, Styria, Tyrol* and *Alsatia*, was rais'd to a prodigious grandeur by the Marriage of *Maximilian* of *Austria* with *Mary* of *Burgundy*; who brought him in Dowry the Seventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries, with the *Franche-Comte*. Not long after the *Austrian* Princes became Lords of a great part of the World: by the Marriage of *Jane* of *Spain* with *Philip* the foremention'd *Maximilian's* Son. For by the death of her Eldest Sister the Queen of *Portugal*, *Jane* became Heiress of all that her Father and Mother had in *Spain*; as also of the Kingdoms of *Naples, Sicily, Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia* and the new found World of *America*. Whereupon, *Charles* the V. seeing he had enough to satisfy the two branches severally, quitted all that he had in *Germany* to his Brother *Ferdinand* (reserving nothing thereof to himself, but the Title of *Austria*); and gave to his Son all his Brothers Dominions: which are so large, that the Sun never sets upon them. Afterwards *Philip* the second, Son to *Charles* the fifth, got possession of the Kingdom of *Portugal* (partly by right partly by force) upon the death of the King and Cardinal *Henry*; Uncle by the Father's side to *Sebastian*, who was unfortunately lost in *Africa* in the year 1578. In short, this single Family has (within the space of three hundred years) produc'd thirteen Emperours, six Kings of *Spain*, and above forty other Kings, Cardinals, Arch-Dukes and Dukes; amongst all which, it has bin observ'd, there was never yet a Tyrant.

Arms.

The ancient Arms of this Family were five Larks Or, in a Sky-colour'd Field. But upon the brave and gallant behaviour of *Leopold* Marquis of *Austria* at the siege of *Prolemais* (where he is said to have bin all dy'd in blood, save only his belt which was white) the Emperour gave them a new Coat; being a *besse Argent* in a Field *Gules*, which they bear to this day.

A Description of the Famous City of *Vienna*; the Metropolis of *Austria* and the German Empire.



O sum up all the particular Descriptions which have bin given of this ancient City, and to trouble the Reader with every foolish conjecture about the original of its name, first foundation, &c. would be a task too tedious and impertinent: D d d

fo

Ancient
Name.

so that I shall at present content my self with some few of the best remarks that have bin made by *Larius*, *M. Merian* in his *Theatrum Europaeum*, *Cyr. Spangenberg*, *Mart. Stella*, *M. Zeiller*, *P. Lambecius*, with some others of the most creditable German Writers: and for the more modern part, rely wholly on the unquestionable credit and curious observations of our ingenious Countryman *Dr. Edward Brown*, a signal encourager of this work.

This City (situated in that part of Germany, which was known to the old Romans by the name of *Pannonia Superior*) is said to have bin anciently nam'd *Vindum* and *Vindomina*; which was afterwards, from the Roman General *Fabianus*, who headed a Colony in these parts, changed into *Fabiana*. This name the Dutch Idiom soon turn'd into *Bian* or *Bien*; and at last into *Vien* or *Wien*, as they now call it. The same word, say some, was turn'd by the Wendish into *Wydmie*; and by the Turks into *Ber*, the ordinary name of Vienna in that Language. Some of these conjectures are disallow'd by the Learned *Lambecius*: who proves, from undeniable testimonies of Antiquity, that the Romans nam'd this place *Vindobona*, and that their *Classis Istrica* lay here under the wing of their tenth German Legion. The story of its being call'd *Fabiana* is, I think, *Orbo Frisigenfis*'s peculiar fancy: but both *Antoninus* and the *Notitia Imperij* favour the relation of its being once nam'd *Vindomina*. *Ptolomy's Juliodona* comes nearer *Lambecius*'s opinion than what *Claverius* has deliver'd on this subject: and therefore, for once, we may venture to recede from the judgment of this great Antiquary. The Southern bank of the *Danow*, whereon Vienna is seated, is known to have bin famous for the actions of several Roman Emperours against the *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*; and especially for the wars of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus*, who notably defeated those Nations, and whom *Aurelius Victor* (who himself was Governour of *Sirmium* in *Pannonia Inferior*, in the days of *Constantius*) affirms to have fall'n sick at *Carnuntum*, now call'd *Petronel*, and to have dyed at *Vindobona*.

Founda-
tion.

It appears therefore that the Romans lay the first foundation of a City in this place by pitching here Tents for their Soldiers: but that there has ever since continu'd something of the reliques at least of that ancient *Vindobona* we cannot affirm. For, after the suppos'd destruction of this Roman Fort, we hear nothing of any new Structures in its room for about four hundred years: after which, in the year 1158. *Henry* the first, Prince of *Austria*, is said to have rebuilt Vienna. But it had hardly the form of a City before it was beautify'd and Wall'd round with the ranfome of *Richard* the first King of England; who, in his return from the Holy Land, was detain'd Prisoner by the Marquis of *Austria* on the twentieth of December in the year 1192. The Marquis pretended he had receiv'd a considerable affront from the King at *Joppa*; where he had contemptuously taken down the *Austrian* banner, and thrown it into an House of Office. Whatever his crimes were, 'tis certain he was kept close Prisoner, till ransom'd with an hundred and forty thousand Marks of Silver, *Collen* weight: a sum so prodigious in those days, before the discovery of the Indian Mines, that our English were forc'd to part with their Chalice and other Church-Plate to redeem their Monarch. With this money, besides the vast enlargement of Vienna, were built the Walls round *Ens*, *Hainburg* and *Neustadt*.

The Town is seated upon a branch of the *Danow*; which, passing here thro an even and low Country, divides it self into a great many lesser Streams and Rivulets. On the South-east of the City there runs a small River call'd *Wien*; which divides it from some part of the Suburbs, and soon after empties it self into the *Danow*. It is fortify'd *a la moderna*, with ten bastions towards the Land and a very deep Ditch; and with two other bastions towards the water. Tho they can let the *Danow* into the Town-Ditch; yet they commonly keep it dry, for fear of incommodeing their Cellars. The whole compass, taking in the Suburbs, makes a very large circuit: but the City it self, which is Wall'd in, is not above three English miles in Circumference. 'Tis very populous; and you may here meet with most European Nations, as *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Gracians*, *Transylvanians*, *Slavonians*, *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Germans*, *Polanders*, &c. in their proper habits.

Aeneas Sylvius, speaking of the stately Fabricks in Vienna above two hundred years agoe, could say of them, *Ubi Palatia digna Regibus & Templata qua mirari Italia possit*, and certainly the Eulogy may now be given them with greater reason. Most of their Houses are six stories high; and are commonly flat roof'd, after the Italian mode. Their Streets are not narrow; tho the compass of the ground will not allow them to be very spacious. But, their Houses are as remarkable below as above ground; some of them standing upon four Cellars one under another. Many of these Cellars have an open space in the middle of each arch'd roof to let the air out of one into another, and from the lowest there is usually an *Adit* or Tube to the top, to let the air in from the Streets.

The Cathedral Church, dedicated to *St. Stephen*, is a fair and stately Fabrick; but something dark, by reason of the thick painted glass in the windows. Its first foundations were laid by *Henry* the first Marquis of *Austria*; and finish'd by *Henry* the second, who was the first Prince of this Country that had the title of Duke conferr'd on him; which was done by the Emperour *Frederic Barbarossa* in the year 1158. The steeple and spire is reckon'd one of the stateliest pieces of its kind in the Empire; as being much stronger then that at *Strasburg*, tho not so fair to the eye. On the top of the spire stands a Cross under a Star and half Moon; according to the custome observ'd in *Mohometan* Countries and the Turkish Dominions. How these Pagan Emblems came first to be sett up in this place, they give us the following account: "When *Solyman* the magnificent besieged Vienna, perceiving the Forces in the City to be obstinate, he had once a design to batter down the steeple about their ears. But some of his *Bassoes* and great Commanders immediately alter'd his resolutions; by telling him how little advantage such a project was like to bring him, and by desiring him to consider what an honour 'twould be to have so Noble a Pyramid in his Dominions, as soon as he should make himself Master of this City. Whereupon he presently sends word into the Town, That he was willing to spare the steeple; provided they would set up the half Moon and Star (the Turkish Arms) on the top thereof. They return'd him this answer: That they would readily comply with his request, if he would fend them his Arms; which he did, and they were accordingly set in the place where they now stand. The height of this steeple is said to be four hundred and eighty

Situa-
tion.

Buildings.

Cathedral.

Empe-
rour's
Palace.Reposito-
ry.

eighty foot high: which nevertheless falls much short of that at *Lansbut* in *Bavaria*. In the Tower hang a case of wooden Hammers, by the beating whereof they call the people to Church from good Friday till Easter-day; not suffering any Bells to ring out during the time that our Saviour was in the grave. At your entrance into the Church there is a stone placed in the wall; which is generally believ'd to be one of those wherewith *St. Stephen* was ston'd. It is much polish'd and worn by the touch of mens hands: hardly any entering in at this door without paying a superstitious respect to the holy relique.

The Imperial Palace is a noble piece of building; tho hardly answerable in bulk to the greatness of its Master. It consists chiefly of two Courts; in the larger whereof, and outer, are lodg'd the Guards and other Attendants on the Emperour himself, the Emperess, and some prime Ministers of State. At your entrance you have the five Vowels *A, E, I, O, U*, in capital Letters over the Gate; the meaning whereof is thus given in Latin and High Dutch:

Austria Est Imperare Orbi Universo.
Alles Erdreich Ist Osterreich Unterthan, i.e.
Austria Emperress Is O'is Universe.

Tho this Exposition seems rather conjectural then design'd at first by the Architect.

The Princes of Germany affect generally a pre-eminence in Repositories, or choice Collections of several Curiosities in Nature and Art; and therefore we may easily imagine the Emperour's Court will surpass the rest in this as well as other Ornaments. To give a particular account of this large Magazine of Rarities, would be a work too tedious for this place (since a bare catalogue of them, kept here in the Repository at Vienna, takes up a large Book in Folio); but what is most notable in the curious observations made by *Dr. Brown*, *M. Zeiler*, and *M. Merian*, the Reader may be pleas'd to take as follows: 1. A large Agate, whereon is wrought the History of that Victory which *Augustus Cesar* obtain'd over the *Dalmatians* and *Pannonians*, in the ninth year of our Saviour; about five inches in length and four in breadth, highly valu'd. 2. A large Agate Dish, betwixt three and four spans diameter, with *CHRISOS* naturally cypher'd in it. Unto which, says *Dr. Brown*, one apply'd that of *St. Luke*, *Dico vobis quia si hi laverint, lapides clamabunt*. This I suppose is the same that *Merian* tells us has *JEHOVAH* written in it. 3. A Crystal representing the Picture of our Saviour thrice one way, and once another. 4. The Imperial Crown, being very rich in Jewels, having a large blew Sapphire on the top. 5. A Model of the Crown wherewith the Emperour is Crown'd; much richer then the Original. 6. A Scepter made of an Unicorn's Horn, and adorn'd with rich Stones. 7. A noble Basin, us'd at the Baptism of the *Austrian* Family. 8. Three rich Dog-Collars, sent with three Mattisus out of England; with this mark upon them *DC. DC.* 9. A large lump of pure Gold, as it was taken out of the Mine. 10. A piece of Ambergreece, as big as a man's head; sent from the Grand *Seigneur*. 11. A large Stone of Agate on the outside, with a bed of Amethysts in the middle; a curious and pleasant Rarity. 12. Ten rich Turkish Saddles, with other Furniture for so many Horses; set with fair Turcis Stones. 13. A vast Medal of the Emperour's Arms, weighing two thousand and two hundred Ducats, or a thousand pound

English. 14. *Philip* the Second, King of Spain, in Diamond-Armour, set in Gold. 15. A Knife swallow'd by a Peasant near Prague, which continu'd nine months in his Stomach, and was safely cut in the year 1602. 16. The Picture of *St. Catharine* of Sienna, drawn by *Sigismund* King of Poland. 17. A Nail of our Saviour's Cross, almost a foot long. 18. A noble Chain of Pearl, eight yards long; taken from Count *Tekely* in the late Hungarian War. 19. A Paragon Diamond, weighing seventeen Carats and an half. To which might be added several Vessels and Cups of Jaspis, Agate, Lapis Lazuli, Oriental Granats, Onyx, Sardonyx, Crivolites, Beryls, &c. with rare Clock-work and Watches in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

Near this Repository stands the Imperial Library; whereof the late learned Librarian *Pet. Lambecius* has given us a large Account in his Commentaries on that subject; publish'd in several Volumes in Folio. And we might have hop'd for a much more complete History of this vast Collection, had he liv'd to finish his designs. The number and value of the Books (excell'd by no Library in Europe, if we believe *Lambecius*, who was a competent Judge, if unprejudic'd) well merit a better Receipt than that wherein they are reported; which is dark, narrow, and extremely obnoxious to fire. The present Emperour, at the request of his Librarian, began a stately Fabric at some distance from his Palace, whither he design'd to have remov'd his Library; but this Pile is since turn'd to another use, and made a Theater for Comedies. The whole Library consists of eight Chambers or Rooms; which are so well cramm'd, that great numbers of Books lye in heaps on the Floor; and the Shelves are every-where so close set, that there is but just room to pass betwixt them. The Manuscripts are not mix'd with the Printed Books, but make a distinct Library of themselves; being rank'd according to their Languages, and divided into six Classes, *Theological*, *Juridical*, *Medical*, *Philological*, *Historical*, and *Philosophical*. In the first Chamber you have Oriental Manuscripts, mark'd by their Tongues, *Hebren*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Aethiopic*, *Persian*, and *Chineje*. This Collection was begun by the Emperour *Maximilian* the First, but has been since strangely augmented by succeeding Emperours; most of them having their own themselves great Patriots of Learning, and have made it their business to buy up the choicest Libraries they could meet with. The famous Library at *Buda*, collected by the learned Kings of Hungary, *Matthias Corvinus* and his Father *Hunniades*, were remov'd to which was soon after added, the Library of *Wolfgangus Lazius* (the Emperours Library-keeper), and three thousand Volumes out of the Study of *Joh. Sambucus*. Another considerable Addition was given it by *Augerius Bulbequius*, sometime Librarian here; who, in his two Turkish Embassies, procur'd a vast number of noble Greek Manuscripts at *Constantinople*; which are all inscrib'd with his own hand thus, *Aug. de Bulbeck, emit Constantinopoli*. A great many more Books were added from the Library of the learned *Joh. Cuspinianus*, Library-keeper and Counsellor to the Emperour; and the noble Magazines of Mathematical Books and Instruments collected by *Tycho Brahe*, *Kepler*, and *Gassendus*, were purchas'd for it. But the largest accession was made by the noble Library of Count *Fugger*; which, consisting of sixteen thousand Volumes, was purchas'd by the Emperour *Ferdinand* the

Library.

the Third. A great many curious Volumes were brought, not many years ago, from the *Ambrosian Library at Inspruck* by *Pet. Lambecius*, who himself lately bequeath'd to it a good collection of his own. In the Commentaries before mention'd, the Reader may have an accurate and large account of many choice Manuscripts, and other Rarities of this Library; to which we will only add these few following pieces of Curiosity and Antiquity out of the Observations lately made by the ingenious Dr. *Brown*. 1. A Letter from the Emperor of *China*, in the *Chinese* and *Tartarian* Languages, unto the present Emperor of *Germany*; woven in a very fine Roll. 2. An excellent Copy of *Livy's Works* in large square Letters, without distinction or sentences, very easy to be read; above a thousand years old; brought from the Library near *Inspruck*. 3. An old fair *Greek* Manuscript of *Diogenides*; written eleven hundred years ago, in large characters, without distance of words or accents; wherein all the Plants are lively painted. 4. A Book of Geometrical Propositions; demonstrated in the *Chinese* Language. 5. An ancient *Greek* Manuscript of the Book of *Genesis*, in large Letters without Accents; written thirteen hundred years ago; wherein are forty Draughts in Miniature, much conducing to the knowledge of the Habits, the manner of Feasting, the *Jewish* postures at Meals, waiting of Servants, Musical Instruments, &c. 6. A fair and ancient Copy of the New Testament in *Greek*; written fifteen hundred years ago, in Letters of Gold upon Purple.

Amongst some other Manuscripts of note, not here mention'd, the learned Doctor tells us he met with one in the *Runic* characters; which, if of any considerable age, is a Monument of great value. For *Ol. Wormius* (in the twenty-fifth Chapter of his *Literatura Runica*) says the old *Rune* used to write their characters upon Stones, Wood, Bones, and Horn; but that they ever made use of Paper or Parchment he could not learn. He says, indeed, he has seen some scraps or fragments of those characters in old Copies of the *Danish* and *Norwegian* Laws; and in the ancient Manuscript *Edda* and *Skjald*; but that he ever met with any entire Tract in the *Runic* character (save only some late counterfeit pieces, common in *Sweden*) he will not affirm. So that it appears, that the Genealogies of the *Danish* Kings, with other Historical Remains, publish'd at the end of his *Monumenta Danica*, were written in some old *Latin-Gothic* Letter; and by himself only transcrib'd into a *Runic* character.

University.

The University at *Vienna* is also remarkable enough both for its Antiquity and number of Scholars, as also for the Privileges and Accommodations of its Students. 'Tis said to have been founded by *Albert* the Third, Duke of *Austria*, about three hundred years ago; and to have borrow'd its Statutes and Orders from the University of *Paris*. The others make it much older; telling us its first foundation was laid by the Emperor *Frederic* the Second; who, in the year 1237, endow'd it with a fair Revenue, and bestow'd on it many and great Privileges. 'Twas afterwards enlarg'd by *Ottocar* King of *Bohemia*; completed by the foremention'd *Albert*; and in the year 1384 had all his Privileges confirm'd by the Pope, at the intercession and request of *Albert* the Third. This University (as that at *Leipsic*) is divided into four Nations or Classes; which are these: 1. *Austria*; under which are comprehended the *Friulians*, all the Dioceses of

Trent, all *Italy*, with other Provinces beyond the Mountains. 2. The *Rhine*; to which are refer'd *Suevians*, *Alsatians*, *Francians*, *Hessians*, &c. with all the Kingdoms and Nations to the South-West of *Europe*, as *France*, *Spain*, *Navar*, *Holland*, and *Brabant*. 3. *Hungary*; under which are also contain'd the *Bohemians*, *Polonians*, *Moravians*, *Slavonians*, and all others that speak the *Slavonian* Tongue. 4. *Saxony*; to which are reduc'd the *Westphalians*, *Frisians*, *Thuringians*, *Misnians*, *Brandenburgers*, *Pruissians*, *Livonians*, *Lusatians*, *Pomeranians*; together with the ultramarine Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Denmark*. Sometimes the several Nations fall out and bandy against each other; but upon any general Quarrel with the *Jews* or Towns-men (which often happens) they unite as one body. The Emperor *Ferdinand* the Second (about the year 1622) made an Order, that the *Jesuits* only should be permitted the public profession of Divinity and Philosophy; with this proviso, That sometimes, for Disputation's sake, a *Dominican* or *Franciscan* might be indulg'd the Chair. But the Civilians and Physicians (who were then exempted from the *Jesuitical* yoke) are still an independent Body of themselves; and are govern'd by a Rector of their own chusing, who (as in most other Universities in the Empire) is elected every half year. Into this latter Society are admitted such *Lutherans*, and others of the Reform'd Religion, as are pleas'd to matriculate themselves in the University of *Vienna*; tho they are excluded the former.

Welfgangus Lazius (in the large Description of this City given us in the twelfth Book of his Commentaries *De Repub. Rom.*) tells us, that there are in *Vienna* twelve several Courts of Judicature; whereof four, he says, are Ecclesiastical, and the other eight Civil. In the Ecclesiastical Courts preside the two Bishops of *Passaw* and *Vienna*, the Rector of the University, and the Dean of *St. Stephen's*. The Rector is allow'd sixteen Assistants; and has a very large Jurisdiction and great power, having the power of Life and Death granted him by several ancient and later Charters from many Emperors and Arch-Dukes. Causes in the Civil Courts are determin'd by 1. The Chancellor of the Arch-Duchy of *Austria*. 2. The President of the Council-Chamber. 3. The two Land-Marshals (who in other Cities of the Empire are styl'd *Landschaupten*, or Sheriffs) and their Assessors. 4. The *Hansgraff*; of whose Name and Office we have given the Reader some account in the 47th page of the foregoing Volume, which needs not here be repeated. 5. The Burgomasters and Court of Aldermen. 6. The *Statt-Richter*; something resembling the Office of a Recorder in one of our *English* Corporations. 7. The *Mautner*, or Custom-Master. 8. The Chief Ranger; who takes cognizance of all misdemeanors in and about the Forest of *Vienna*.

No Religion is here publicly tolerated but the Confession of the *Roman* Church; and therefore the Protestants are glad to go as far as *Edinburg* or *Presburg* (forty *English* miles from *Vienna*) to receive the Sacrament. This was an insupportable trouble, had they not the convenience of the *Danow*, and of Coaches which daily pass betwixt *Vienna* and *Presburg*. *Maximilian* the Second allow'd the *Lutherans* the exercise of their Religion in the Church of the *Holy Cross*; but that privilege was afterwards taken from them by *Rodolphus* II. The Emperor *Matthias*, not long after, gave them leave to meet at *Hernals*, little

Government.

Religion.

little more than an *English* mile from *Vienna*; and allow'd their Ministers to come into the City, and there to Marry, Baptize, and Visit the Sick. This Toleration gave them an opportunity of promoting their Principles, and of gaining daily great numbers of Profelites. But *Ferdinand* the Second, returning from the Battle of *Prague*, banish'd their Teachers out of *Vienna* of *Prague*, committing Baron *Forger*, their grand Patron, close Prisoner at *Lintz*; and not ceasing till he had taken away their privileges of meeting in any part of the Lower *Austria*.

Formerly the *Jews* (who swarm more in *Germany* than in any other part of the Christian world) had a considerable freedom of Trade allow'd them in this City; but for many years last past they have been exceedingly distast'd by the Citizens and Trades-men, who look'd upon them as fellows that robb'd them of their Traffic and Employments; and lately, upon a quarrel betwixt them and the Scholars, were wholly banish'd from them, assaulted having receiv'd an affront from them, assaulted the *Juden-Stadt*, or *Jews-Town* (a part of the Suburbs, beyond the River, whither they were always forc'd to retire in the night time, tho permitted to traffic within the Walls in the day) beat and wounded many of them, and threw several into the River; some of themselves being also kill'd in the fray, and divers wounded. Upon this, a good number of the *Jews*, who first occasion'd the uproar, were immediately banish'd the Town; and not long after the whole Nation of them prohibited from living, not only at *Vienna*, but in any other part of *Austria*. 'Tis hard to judge whether a Toleration or Exclusion of them conduc'd most to the public good of the Town; for, tho they would most readily accommodate you with all manner of necessities, either upon sale or exchange for other commodities, yet the Magistrates of the City and the Emperor's Minister of State were usually jealous of their holding a correspondence with the *Turks*, and betraying the secrets they could learn to the *Ottoman* Ministers.

Other Cities and Towns of Note in the Lower AUSTRIA.

Baden.

BADEN (according to the account given of that place by the ingenious Dr. *Edw. Brown*, in some Papers of his publish'd by the Royal Society in their Philosophical Transactions, *Numb. 59*, and in the Relation of his Travels in these parts, made public in the year 1673) is a neat little Wall'd-Town about four *German* miles Southward from *Vienna*; seated on a Plain, but nigh to a ridge of Hills which are the excursions of Mount *Cetus*. It is much resorted to, by reason of the Natural Baths of that place; wherein the Springs are so numerous as to supply two convenient Baths within the Town, five without the Wall, and two beyond a Rivulet call'd *Szechet*.

The Duke's Bath is the largest, about twenty foot square; in the middle of an House of the same figure built over it. The Vapour passes thro a Tunnel of Wood at the top; and the Water is convey'd into the bottom of the Bath, at one corner, thro Wooden Pipes and Trees

GERMANY.

under the Town-wall from the Spring-head, which rises at a little distance Westward. The Springs of the rest of the Baths rise under them, and are let in thro holes in the Plancher, (for all the Baths are Waincoated; the seats, sides, and bottoms being made of fir). The water, for the most part, is clear and transparent; yet somewhat blewish, and makes the skin appear pale in it. It colours all sorts of Metals (except Gold, whose colour it also heightens) turning them black in a few Minutes. The Coin of this Country consisting of a mixture of Copper and Silver, is in a minute's time turn'd from a white into a dark yellow; and soon after becomes black. To the Moss and Plants which it washes it gives a fine green colour; and leaves often a scum upon them of a Purple mixt with white. *Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam*, dropt into the Water of this Bath, newly taken up at the Spring-head, is receiv'd into it quickly; but *Oleum Tartari per deliquium*, causes an ebullition, as in the making of *Tartarum Viridulum*. None of the other Baths are very considerable, except the fow'r Bath; which is set about with Stone Ballasters, and cover'd with a handom *Capota* and Lanthorn. The Water of this Bath is very clear; and its steams will colour Silver black; and yet gild it at least at a good distance; and yet the Water it self, once cold, will not change the colour of any Metal tho boil'd in it. The hottest of the Baths in this Town have not the heat of the King's or Queen's at Bath in *England*. They that bathe use no Guides, as with us; but direct themselves with a short staff.

The *German* Physicians commend these Waters for curing most Distempers incident to the Head, as Head-aches, Dimness of sight, Deafness, &c. They also recommend the use of them as a sovereign remedy against the Gout (if drunk in time) the Droptic, and other Cronical Distempers. The best times for bathing are reckoned the four months of *June*, *July*, *August*, and *September*; and three weeks or a month is thought a sufficient time for any man to use the Waters. This, and much more to the same purpose, the Reader may find on this subject, in *Joh. Guinterius Asdemacius's* Treatise *De Balneis & Aquis Medicatis*, page 63.

HAIMBURG, or *Haynburg* (call'd by *Latin* Authors, for distinction sake, *Hamburgum Austriacum*) is sitated on the utmost borders of *Austria* towards *Hungary*, upon the *Danow*; about eight *German* miles from *Vienna*. Some learned Geographers have thought it to be the same with *Ptolomy's* *Carentum*; tho that opinion has since been excellently confuted by the learned *Wolf*, *Lazius*; who proves from undeniable testimonies of Antiquity, and several Medals and Coins of Antiquity; that *Petrone* (now a small Village lately found, that *Petrone* (now a small Village betwixt *Vienna* and *Haimburg*, about two *German* miles from the latter) is the true *Carentum*. However the Ruins of strong Walls and Fortifications round this Town, still discernable, sufficiently demonstrate it a place of great Antiquity, and shew 'twas heretofore much more considerable and large than at this day.

This was anciently the Metropolis of *Austria*, and fear of the Dukes; during which time it was one of the greatest Mart-Towns in this part of *Europe*; being much frequented and throng'd with the *Schwabians* and other Nations who traffick'd this way into *Hungary*, down the *Danow*. But as soon as Duke *Leopold* the Sixth had remov'd his Court from hence to *Vienna*, the Trade began to decay; and the frequent incursions of the *Hungarian* Rebels since have daily render'd

Ecc

Haimburg.

it less considerable. The greatest Trade of the Town is in Wine and Corn, of each whereof they have good plenty. They have also a Bath in the Town; but such an one as is not much regarded, because they make use of an artificial heat to warm it. In the Clefts of the Rocks in a craggy Hill adjoining are bred the best Falcons in the Empire.

Tuln.

III. TULN, an ancient Town, about four German miles from Vienna Westward, not far from the banks of the Danow; deriving its name from a small Rivulet whereon 'tis seated. From this Town a good part of the adjoining Country has got the name of *Tulner-feld*; which is reckon'd one of the richest and healthiest parts of *Austria*. Thro the middle of this Country runs the River *Trafam* (whence *Trafamaur*, a Market-Town not far from Tuln has its name); which, says *Lazius*, is nothing but a corruption of the Latin words *Terra sana*; a name the ancient Romans thought fit to bestow on this healthy Country. But notwithstanding the compliment usually paid upon this place as plentifully stock'd with all manner of provisions, a Traveller will hardly meet with worse usage in any part of the Emperor's Dominions than at an Inn in Tuln. Near this place forty thousand Huns perish'd in a Battle against the Roman Lieutenant *Matrinus*, who himself was slain in the conflict; which ended, *Attila* was chosen King of the Huns.

Krems.

IV. KREMS, *Cremesia*; has its name from the small River *Krems*, which (not far from this Town) empties it self into the Danow. 'Tis a well built and neat Town; fancied to be larger than *Presburg* in Hungary. The Citizens have a great Trade, especially at two Fairs; whereof the one begins on St. James's-day and the other on St. Simon and Jude's, and each of them last fourteen days; during which time the streets are continually crowded with Merchants and Tradesmen out of all parts of Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and Poland. Over one of the great Gates of this City is writ in large Letters this sentence,

Felix illa Civitas quæ tempore Pacis Bella cogitat.

Melck.

to put the Burgers in continual remembrance of the many calamities they have undergone by being unawares seiz'd on by the Hungarians; and to persuade them to be in a constant readiness to receive any assault for the future.

V. MELCK; a pleasant Town on the banks of the Danow, above *Krems*. Some will have it to have been an ancient Roman Colony, and to have been formerly nam'd *Claudianum*. But *Lazius*, who takes care to magnify every clod of dirt in his belov'd *Austria*, says, that *Julius Cæsar* being enamour'd of the pleasant situation of this Town call'd it *Mea Dilecta*; which was afterwards corrupted into *Medelick*, and at last contracted into *Melck*. And to make the story formal, he further tells us, that the said Emperor built three Forts in this Country; the first whereof was this *Medelick*; the second he nam'd *Turis Mirabilis* or *Wunderburg*; and the third *Castrum Ferreum*, *Eysenburg*. And one main argument, whereby they endeavour to evince that this place was undoubtedly once a Roman Colony, is founded on the pictures of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking a Wolf, cut in the Wall of the great Church.

In the Monastery are preserv'd several Reliques of St. Colman, descended of the Royal Blood of Scotland; who, in his passage thro this Country

towards Jerusalem, was barbarously murder'd by the Bares of *Stockerau*, four German miles from Vienna, in the year 1012. His Body was hung on a Tree; but having for the space of a year and half endur'd the weather uncorrupted, was at last taken notice of as attended by an extraordinary providence, and conceiv'd able to cure Dificases and work other Miracles. The first that try'd the experiment was one *Rumaldus*; who having a Son tormented with the Gout, cut a piece of St. Colman's flesh from the Tree (whereupon a fresh stream of Blood is said to have issued out) and applying it to the place griev'd, found present remedy. The noise of this Cure immediately retriev'd the Saint's reputation, who had been executed as a vagabond and spy; and procur'd an honourable interment for his Corps near *Stockerau*. About a year after this, the Danow (they say) overflow'd its banks, and destroy'd most of the Churches in this Country; only this small Church was miraculously preserv'd in the midst of the inundation. Upon this the Body was translated by *Meginhard* Bishop of *Eichstadi* to *Melck*; from whence 'twas afterwards convey'd into Hungary, his Head being kept for some at *Stulweissenburg* or *Alba Regalis*.

VI. NEUSTATT, or *Neapolis Austria*, is another principal Town of this Country; seated about eight German miles from Vienna, on the Road into *Styria*. 'Tis seated in a Bog, near the middle of a large Plain; so that it may be seen every way at a good distance. It is encompass'd with a Ditch and two Walls; which render the place so impregnable that the Turks, having long besieg'd it with the main force of their Army, were at last forc'd to retreat on this condition, that something might be given them to carry from the Town to Constantinople as a false Trophy; which was agreed to by the besieg'd, who sent them their Whipping-post. Over the chief Gate of *Neustatt* are set three Capital Vowels, as over the Imperial Palace in Vienna; but here they have an interpretation different from that before mention'd, viz. *Aquila Electa Juste Omnia Vincit*.

VII. S. POLTEN (by Latin Writers *Oppidum Sappolitanum*, and sometimes *S. Hippolyti*) a pretty compact Town on the banks of the *Dravus*; having its name from the Monastery and Church of St. Hippolytus, which first gave occasion to the founding of a City in this place. The Monastery was built and endow'd by two of the ancient Counts of *Boisheim* (*Occarius* and *Albert*) under the Reign of King *Pepin*; and 'twas afterwards enrich'd by Pope *Zachary* with the Holy Reliques of St. Hippolytus and St. *Quirinus*, in recompence for the assistance they had given his Holiness in an Expedition against the *Saracens*. But the Town it self cannot pretend to any such age, since (as *Hundius* tells us in his *Metrop. Salisb. Tom. 3.*) the Emperor *Rudolph* the first, in the year 1276, granted to *Peter* Bishop of *Passaw* a Licence to Wall in his Villages of *S. Polten*, *Everding*, and *Amstetten*, and to fortify them as he should think good. Besides the Abbey, Church, and Town-Hall (and none of these very remarkable) there is nothing here worth the seeing.

VIII. PECHLARN, the venerable Reliques of an once famous Town and Fort on the Danow; betwixt *Melck* and *Ips*. *Cluverius* says this place was anciently call'd *Arlape* (or *Ara Lapidea*); whence probably the River, which here empties it self into the Danow, has to this day retain'd the name of *Erlap*. Here the Roman Navy har-

Neustatt.

S. Polten.

Pechlarn.

bour'd; as has, by *Lazius* and others, been prov'd from several old Monuments and Inscriptions found near this Town. 'Tis said to have been the Metropolis and Seat of the first Marquises of *Austria*, and (next to *Melck*) a City of the greatest strength in their Territories; whence 'twas by the Romans, or Franks, nam'd *Presclara*; which was afterwards corrupted into *Pechlarn*. At this day the Town is only famous for Pottery; who, having the convenience of the Danow, send off their Earthen Ware in great quantities down to Vienna, and other great Cities in *Austria* and Hungary.

To these might be added, 1. *Bruck*; a neat Town on the borders of Hungary; famous for a yearly Fair of Cattel. 2. *Horn*; a strong Fort not far from *Moravia*. 3. *Ips*, on the Danow; by *Cluverius* fancy'd to be *Ptolomy's Pons Ipsi*. 4. *Tyrnfein*; where our King *Richard* the First was kept Prisoner by Duke *Leopold*. With some others of less note.

Cities and Towns of Note in the Upper AUSTRIA.

Lintz.



ON the Banks of the Danow, and not far from the mouth of the River *Dravus*, stands *Lintz*, or *Lentia*, the Metropolis of the Upper *Austria*; and fancy'd to be a place of the most pleasant situation of any in the Emperor's Dominions. Hence most of the chief Austrian Nobility have Houses of Pleasure in the neighbourhood of *Lintz*; where they usually spend the Summer, for the convenience of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and other recreations. The Suburbs on the other side of the Danow, consist chiefly of the Houses of Noblemen and Gentry; and are join'd to the Town by a long Wooden Bridge cross the River. When, in the Civil Wars of Germany, *Lintz* was besieg'd by the Swedish and Saxon Forces, most of these fair buildings were laid waste; but the Town it self escap'd without any considerable damage. The Emperor *Matthias* returning from the Diet at *Ratisbon* in the year 1614, was so much delighted with the pleasures of this place, that here he fix'd himself and his whole Court for almost a year together. During his stay, there was a general Assembly of all the Branches of the great and numerous Austrian Family; who came hither with a design to enter into a strict League, Offensive and Defensive, against all the Potentates of the Earth that should dare to oppose them. But their Consultations had no other effect than the utter ruin of a Lutheran Church and University; which, as *Crausius* informs us, was before that time in so flourishing a condition, as that within the space of twenty years there were no less than three thousand Counts, Barons, and other Noblemen here educated. Near the place where these Lutherans were instructed, the Jesuits have now a College; plentifully endow'd, and furnish'd with a good Library. Within the Walls, the Church and Palace are things most remarkable; and in the Suburbs, the Monastery of *Capuchines* is worth the seeing. They have here yearly (at Easter and St. Bartholomew-tide) two great Fairs; at which times the City is throng'd with Hungarians, Bohemians, &c.

Enfs.

II. ESSS (in Latin Authots *Anasum*, *Anafissum*, and sometimes *Ensum Civitas*), a fair, strong

and well built Town on the River *Enfs*; which gives it its name. 'Tis only a small remnant of the formerly large and famous City *Lauriacum*, as *Antoninus* and the *Notitia Imperii* names it; call'd by others *Colonia Aureliana Laureacensis*. And to justify the later, *Lazius* says this ancient Town (which he makes the Metropolis of *Noricum Ripense*) was first built by *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, in his expedition against the *Marcomanni*. Adding, that it had the name *Lauriacum a literis laureatis*. But what he means by the Eymology (I must confess) I cannot rightly apprehend. However, we must believe that the *Norici* (the ancient inhabitants of these parts) corrupted the word into *Laurich* or *Lorch*; contracted at last into *Lorch*, the name of a small Village on the banks of the Danow, not far from this City. This Village *Lazius* proves to have been a part of the old *Lauriacum*; which, he tells us, was above two thousand paces in length; reaching from the Danow as far as the utmost limits of St. *Florian's* Monastery, which is now wholly beyond the Southern Wall of *Ens*. About the year 903 the Huns (pow'ring in their fury upon this as well as other neighbouring Towns) laid the City *Laureacum*, formerly the Seat of some of the Roman Emperors, in Ashes; out of which, says *Lazius*, soon after sprang another less Town with the new name of *Enfs*. If the Reader be desirous to have any further account of the ancient state and grandeur of *Laureacum*, he may peruse the two large Volumes written on that subject by *Bruchius*; many of whose errors are detected by *Chr. Geroldus*, in his *Addimenta ad Tom. 1. Metrop. Salisburg.*

'Twas anciently an Arch-Bishop's See; and that of so great antiquity, that the Germans will needs persuade us to believe, that either St. *Peter* or St. *Mark* was its first Founder. And there is an old Inscription in the Market-place which justifies the conceit; ending thus:

Hæc de Laureaco reliqua est: His Marcus in cruce cum Luca Christi dogma professus erat.

Others will have St. *Lawrence* to have been the first man that planted Christianity and founded a Church in this City; and thence, say they, the Cathedral (the ruins whereof are still to be seen at some distance from the Town) came to be dedicated to that Saint. That our British King *Lucius* was here educated and instructed in the Christian Faith, is a story told with great confidence, but maintain'd with no great argument.

The Emperor *Rudolph* the First bought this Town, and the Territories adjoining, of *Eberhard* the last Count of *Ens* and *Spiegelberg*; and annex'd it to the Hereditary possessions of the house of *Austria*. The same Emperor purchas'd all the pretensions of *Wigandus* Provoist of St. *Florian's* Monastery; obliging him and his Successors for ever to pay yearly a Golden Ring (of the value of five Ducats) to the eldest Duke of *Austria* as a token of Homage.

III. STEYER, a neat and compact Town, at the confux of the *Steyer* and *Ens*; from which two Rivers its Suburbs have got the names of *Steyerdorf* and *Eudorf*. The Town is chiefly inhabited by Cutlers, Smiths, and other Iron-mongers; who enrich themselves by exporting their Ware up and down the Danow. *Lazius* tells us, the *Gefate* were the ancient Inhabitants of this part of the Country; and that *Steyer* stands upon the same ground with *Ptolomy's Gerdanum*; whence, says he, that pleasant Valley

Steyer.

which reaches from this Town as far as the borders of *Syria*, retains to this day the name of *Gastenthal*. Not far from this Town stands the rich Monastery of *Garfen*, well worth a Traveller's view; which, in several old Records and Instruments quoted by *Lazius*, is usually nam'd *Monasterium Gastense*, from the Valley before-mentioned.

Wells.

IV. WELLS, on the *Draun*; a neat Town about four German miles from *Lintz*. *Cluverius* says, that the *Noric*, the old Masters of this Country, nam'd this place *Willabs*; which word, founding a little too harsh for a Roman to pronounce, was melted into *Ovilaba* or *Ovilava*. In *Antonine's* Tables 'tis nam'd *Ovilabis*; and in an old Inscription, quoted by *Cluverius*, *Colonia Aureliana Antoniana Ovil*. *Lazius* having observ'd that *Scotus* (in his *Codex Præfectorum Romanorum*) mentions such a place as *Falsiana*, fancies 'tis the fame with *Wells*; altho the situation of *Scotus's* Town is not so agreeable as the name.

Everding.

V. EVERDING, or *Esferding*, about three German miles from *Lintz*; not far from the banks of the *Danow*. 'Tis fortified and defended with one strong Castle within the Walls and another without. The latter of these is call'd *Schaumburg*, and gave Titles formerly to Counts of that name; a branch of the Family of *Julbach*. To these Counts belong'd anciently the Town of *Everding*, with all its dependances; till, in the year 1267, 'twas sold by *Ulric* and *Henry* (two Brothers and Cohairs) to the Bishop of *Passau* for four thousand Gilders. But it seems it fell again afterwards into the hands of some of the succeeding Counts of this House. For *Wolfgang* the last Count of *Schaumburg* of the Line of *Julbach* (who was alive in the year 1551) left all his possessions and goods to his two Daughters; the elder whereof was married to *Erasmus* Count of *Stahrenberg*, and the younger to a Baron of

Schwanberg in *Bohemia*. Whereupon, says *Lazius*, both *Everding* and *Schaumburg* came into the hands of the Counts of *Stahrenberg*; who are Lords of both places to this day.

Gemund.

VI. GEMUND, call'd usually by its Inhabitants *Gemundren* has its name from its situation at the mouth of the *Draun*, as it falls into the *Gemunder* Sea or Lake; *Gmund* or *Mund* signifying the fame as *Os* or *Ostium* in the Latin. Hence we meet with several other Towns of this name in the Empire; one in *Franconia*, another in *Hessen*, a third in *Schwaben*, and a fourth on the *Neckar*, not far from *Heydelberg*; all which are so nam'd from the mouth of some River or other whereon they are seated. The Trade of this small Town is very considerable; especially in Salt, which is digg'd, boil'd, and exported into most of the *Danow* as far as *Vienna*.

VII. The last Town of note in the Upper *Austria* is *Freystatt*, on the borders of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; a place of no great strength (as appear'd in the Civil wars of *Germany*, wherein a handful of Country Rustics took it at the first assault, and lost it as speedily) but tolerably well built. The Burgers of *Freystatt* are famous for a palatable sort of Beer; brew'd here and carried off by most of their neighbours. But the greatest advantage and reputation of the Town arises from the Fair; which begins at the Convent of *St. Paul* and lasts fourteen days; during which time there is a wonderful concourse of people, *Bohemians*, *Germans*, &c.

The Country round *Freystatt* is nam'd *Machland*, and belong'd anciently to the Counts of *Burkhausen* and *Machland*. Upon the extinction of that Family (about the year 1186) these Territories fell to a branch of the *Austrian* Family; who took upon them the Title of Counts of *Hardegg*.



THE



SALTZBURG ARCHIEPISCOPATVS et CARINTHIA DVCATVS. Auctore Ger. Mercatore.





T H E

Archbishoprick

O F

S A L T Z B U R G.



L He *Hercules Prodicus* by *Vinandus Pigbius*, tells us of an ancient *Roman* Inscription (extant in his days) wherein the City of *Salzburg* is called *Colonia Hadriana Juvavia*: and the learn'd *Lambecius* (in his Commentaries on the Imperial Library at *Vienna*) says he doubts not the truth of the Relation, tho he could never be so happy as to have a sight of the original Monument. The Epithet *Hadriana* was, no doubt, given it, in remembrance of the Emperour *P. Aelius Hadrianus*, who is said to have here placed a *Roman* Colony. Hence the Burgers of this City do still reckon that Emperour as one of their Eminent Benefactors; but fetch their first foundation much higher. For they tell us that when the Emperours *Augustus* and *Tiberius* had subdued the *Salassi* and *Rhaeti*, with the other ancient Inhabitants of the *Alps*; they immediately infested the *Vindelici*, *Norici*, and *Pannoni*. To secure these new Conquests they quickly found it necessary to raise several Castles and Forts on the outmost bounds of their Empire. Amongst many others, they order'd one to be built in this place: which from the River *Juvavus*, on the banks whereof 'twas seated) they nam'd *Castrum Juvavum*. *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, makes frequent mention of this Fort: tho, in that work, the word is always corruptly written *Juvavum*; and, in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, yet more corruptly *Juarum* and *Juarum*. The Printed Copies of *Charles* the Great's last Will and Testament, published by *Eginhart*, call it *Vivarium*: but a Manuscript, of good note, in the Imperial Library, has the words moit correctly *Juvavum*, quæ & *Salzburg*. *P. Bertius* and *Claverius* are both of opinion that *Juvavum* is the same with *Ptolemy's* *Gavanodorum*: which they agree to have bin placed on, or near, the same piece of ground

GERMANY.

whereon the City of *Salzburg* now stands. And to this *Lambecius* readily assents: but adds, that he questions not but that (in the Edition of *Ptolemy's* Works) *Gavanodorum* is corruptly read instead of *Juvavodorum*; as, by a like mistake in another place of the same Author, *Oviodorum* has bin corrupted into *Joviodorum* or *Juliodorum*.

The Etymology of the Latin word *Juvavus* (which the Authors that treat of this subject will have to be derived a *Juvandis Copiis militaribus*) seems to intimate that the River had its name from the Fort, rather then, on the contrary, this from that: whence some German writers have translated *Castrum Juvavense* by *Helfenburg*, which (in their language) signifies properly *Castrum Adjutorii*. The Town is now usually nam'd *Salzburg*, and the River *Die Salza*; from the many Salt-pits on its banks.

That tract of ground which strictly bears the name of the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg* is bounded on the East with *Styria* and the Upper *Austria*; on the South with *Carinthia* and part of *Tyrol*; on the West and North with the Dukedome of *Bavaria* and County of *Tyrol*.

The Country affords great store of Salt; with Mines of Copper, Iron, Silver, &c. Betwixt *Gastein* and *Rauris*, a little above *Salzburg*, springs the famous *Gastein*-Bath; the waters whereof are very hot and tast strong of several Minerals. It is an approv'd cure for the Stone, Collick, Pox, and other malignant distempers, only by bathing and washing, being never taken inwardly. The chief Mines in the Country are at the fore-mention'd *Gastein* and *Rauris*: some others of note are to be met with at *Brixental*, the Upper and Under *Pintzgow*, *Radstarr*, *Ramingstein*, &c. There are also in many places of this Country great store of Quarries; yielding great variety of Stones of different Forms and Textures. In one of the outward Courts of the Emperour's Palace at *Vienna* lies, little regarded or taken notice of, a large rough *Jaspis*, about nine foot

Name.

Bounds.

Commodities.

Fif Diame-

Arch-
bishop.

Diameter: which was presented by the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, as a rare product of his own Country. The ways of ordering and refining their Salt, Metals and Minerals in these parts is at large set down in a Book entitled *Des Hochloblichen Erzhisths Salzburg Bergwerks Ordnung*, publish'd at *Salzburg*, in the year 1551.

The Archbishop of *Salzburg* is, by his place, Legate of the Papal See; which has given occasion to great quarrels betwixt him and the Archbishops of *Magdeburg* about Precedency, the determination whereof is still depending before the Imperial Court at *Vienna*. Within the Province of this Arch-prelate are reckon'd the Bishopricks of *Chiemsee*, *Gurk*, *Seccau*, *Lavant*, *Freylingen*, *Passau*, and *Brixen*. To these *Hindus* adds the Bishoprick of *Regensburg*, and favs further, that the Bishops of *Chiemsee*, *Gurk*, *Seccau*, and *Lavant* are not look'd upon as Princes of the Empire, and (for that reason) have not any seats allotted them in the Diets.

Within the limits of this Archbishoprick are reckon'd eight Cities; *Salzburg*, *Hallein*, *Lauffen*, *Tietmoning*, *Muldorff*, *Radstatt*, *Friesach* and *St. Andrews*: whereof the two last lye in *Carinthia*, and shall be spoken of when we come to treat of that Province. In a Map of this Country Printed, by one *John Beaumann*, at *Salzburg* in the year 1551. we have the Cities of *Pettau*, in *Styria* and *Gemund* in *Carinthia* brought within the bounds of the Archbishop of *Salzburg's* Territories; neither whereof are now subject to that Prince.

Towns of note in this Country.

Salz-
burg.

SALZBURG (the Metropolis of this Archbishoprick) is thought by *Aveninus* to have chang'd its name from *Juvavia* about the time that *St. Rupert* began to preach the Gospel in these parts.

For the old *Roman Juvavia* was utterly overthrow'n and destroy'd by the eruption of the *Herali*, *Othrogaths*, *Thuringers*, and other branches of the then Heathen German Empire, about the year of Christ 476. and lay buried in its ruins till, some ages afterwards, the Salt Springs were again discover'd and the Town rebuilt by the Princes of *Bavaria*. Since that time it has sustain'd vast damages both by fire and water: but by the care and liberality of its Princes, has had its breaches so readily and nobly repair'd, that at this day it may vye with the fairest and strongest Cities in the German Empire.

The Cathedral was built by *S. Virgilius*, Bishop of this place, an *Irishman* or *Scott* by extraction, about the year 773. and by him dedicated to *St. Rupert* (whose Reliques are still to be shewen by the Sexton of the Church) the first restorer of Christianity in these parts of the Empire.

In *St. Sebastian's* Church in this Town lyes buried the famous Physitian *Theophrastus Paracelsus*: who, as his Epitaph there tells us, dyed the twenty fourth of September, in the year of our Lord 1541. *Christian Wurffisen*, in his Chronicle of *Basil*, tells us this great man was born in *Switzerland*: tho *M. Quade* (in his *Gallantry of the German Nation*, publish'd in the High-Dutch tongue) says he was a bard of one of the Lords of *Brombach*, and, by his Father's order, made an Eunuch; and so sent into a Monastery to study. The Archbishop's Palace is a very Princely Fabric; the great Hall, the Galleries, Tapestry, Rarities in the *Kunstkammer*, &c. are richly worth the seeing. The Gardens and Orchards

are well order'd: and plentifully stock'd with Figs, Pomegranates, and other choice Fruits. But the chief Garden of pleasure which the Archbishop has lyes, about an *English* mile out of Town, at *Hellenbrunn*: where you have most noble Waterworks of various shapes, great plenty of all sorts of strange Beasts, Fowls, Fishes, &c. and at the far end two delicate prospects from a pair of Houses of pleasure, the *Belvedere* and *Waldrems*.

And indeed the City of *Salzburg* is generally well built: the public Inns being fit to receive and entertain the greatest Princes of the Empire with their Attendants.

II. HALLEIN (call'd by Latin Authors *Halliola*, and sometimes *Hallula*) stands about two German miles from *Salzburg*; upon the banks of the River *Salza*. It is famous for the multitude of Salt-panns which continually here employ great numbers of poor people in boyling Salt, and exporting it into other remote parts of the Empire: whence, as *Halle* in *Saxony* and *Schwaben*, it has its name. In the year 1573, there was found, in a Salt-pit six thousand and three hundred foot deep, in the midst of an hard rock of Salt, an entire humane body; with its limbs, hair and clothes, sound and uncorrupted: which, by its antique dress, is thought to have laid some ages in that condition. The truth of this story is attested by *Megiser* in his Chronicle of *Carinthia*: and by another Author of good credit, *Metrop. Salisb. tom. 1. fol. 35*.

III. LAUFFEN, a small Town betwixt *Salzburg*, and *Tietmoning*, on the *Salza*: wherein the year 1147. (or something earlier) the Emperour *Frederic* the First held a general Diet of the Estates of the Empire. *Lazius* fancies this little Town to be all that is left of *Antonine's Lavacum*; and this he endeavours to make out from an old *Roman* Inscription, which he says was found near this place.

IV. TITMONING (written sometimes *Titmaninga* and *Tietmaningum*) is a small Town betwixt *Burckhausen* and *Lauffen*; and suppos'd, by the German Geographers, to be the same with *Antonine's Balaicum*. The Town is a place of no great strength; as appear'd in the year 1611. wherein it was taken in one day by *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*. In the year 1571. *Titmoning* was almost wholly destroy'd by wild fire.

V. RADSTATT, a considerable Market-Town on the banks of the River *Enn*. Several Dutch Geographers (as *Lazius*, *Megiser* and others) make this the ancient *Taurina* or *Teurnia*; built by the *Norick* *Mediterranei*, the old Inhabitants of these parts. *Lazius* proves the probability of this conjecture from the names of several Mountains and Hills near this Town, terminated in *Taurin*; as *Rachstatterbaur*, *Wessentbaur*, *Stubentbaur*, *Rauristbaur*, *Kallerbaur*, &c. Besides, there is to this day a small Rivulet which empties it self into the *Enn* near *Radstatt*, named *Taurach*: whence in some ancient Instruments and Records of the Town, we have it call'd *Taurachstalt*. *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, afterwards advanced to the Imperial Throne, besieg'd this place for two months together; and was at last forced shamefully to quit it: which is some argument of its strength. Otherwise, there is little in it remarkable.

VI. MULDOUFF, Famous for the memorable battail betwixt the two Emperours *Leois* of *Bavaria* and *Frederic* of *Austria*, in the year 1322. It is seated on the *Inn*; about a German mile from *Oettingen*.

Hallein.

Lauffen.

Titmoning.

Radstatt.

Muldorff.

THE



T H E

DUKEDOME

O F

CARINTHIA.



ARINTHIA (in the High-Dutch language *Karndien*) lyes in *Norico* *Mediterraneae*; and was antiently known by the names of *Lawiana* and *Patria Slavorum*. But afterwards (under the reign of *Charles* the Great) 'twas call'd *Carinthia*; from the *Carni*, a branch of the *Wendish* Nation. It lyes encompassed with the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, the Dukedom of *Carniola* and Province of *Friuli*.

The Country is something cold and barren; and therefore (tho they have some quantities of Corn growing in many places of the Dukedom, yet) they are forced to fetch their Wine out of *Styria*, *Carniola*, *Friuli*, and other neighbouring Countries. It is every where Mountainous; but is especially famous for four Hills of an extraordinary height: *St. Ulrich's*, *St. Helen's*, *St. Vite's* and *St. Lawren's*. Upon this last the neighbouring Bords have yearly great footraces and other rustick sports, on the *Three-Holy-Nail Day*: so they call the third Friday after Easter; religiously observing that day Holy, in remembrance of the three nails wherewith our Saviour is suppos'd to have bin nail'd to the Cross. Which custom may possibly make something for the opinion of those Antiquaries who assert that our Saviour's feet were both nail'd with one nail (as the Learn'd *Lambecinus*, in his Commentaries before mention'd, has endeavour'd to prove from an antient Picture of the Crucifix in an old Manuscript in the Imperial Library) contrary to what others have maintain'd of their being fix'd severally. But the controversy is of too little moment to deserve a digression in this place: nor is it necessary for a Christian so critically to enquire into the *Modus* of his Saviour's sufferings.

They have several large Lakes in this Country;

to all which they give the name of Seas: As, the *Ofbacher-See*, *Wieschen-See*, *Forchten-See*, &c. Amongst the rest the *Ward-See* is the largest and best stock'd with most sorts of Fish: being about two German miles in length, and of a considerable breadth. The noblest River in *Karndien* is *Dravus* or *Die Trau*; into which, running cross the whole Dukedom, all the lesser Rivulets (to the number of 120. as some have taken the pains to reckon them up) empty themselves.

The Inhabitants of *Carinthia* are (in temporals) subjects to the Emperour, who styles himself Duke of *Carinthia*: the Clergy acknowledge the Archbishop of *Salzburg* for their Metropolitan and Ruler in chief.

Inhabi-
tants.Cities and Towns of note in the Dukedom of
CARINTHIA.

FRIESACH or FRIESACH, on the borders of the Upper *Styria* is by most thought the eldest Town in this Dukedom: and to have had its name from the antient *Friffj*. Others say it was antiently call'd *Beruan*, from the great store of wild-swine (which the natives of this Country call *Berne*) caught in the neighbouring Woods and Forests: and that this name was by the Romans corrupted into *Veranum*. Afterwards, when their Colonies were again forced out of these parts, the German natives adding their own termination *ach* to the Latin word, made it *Virunach*: which, in time, was corrupted into *Friesach* or *Frielach*.

It is pleasantly situated in a good and fruitful soil; encircled with several rows of Hills and Mountains. Out of these the *Carinthians* form-
F f 2 erly

Friesach.

Soil.

Lakes.

only digg'd Gold: but those Mines have bin many years exhausted. The Town is tolerably strong; being encompass'd with good Walls and a Ditch of a considerable breadth.

Strasburg.

II. STRASBURG, on the River *Gurck*, at the bottom of a very high Mountain; the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Gurck*, one of the Emperour's Plenipotentiaries in the late famous Treaty at *Nimeguen*: for *Gurck* it self, which gives him his title is only an inconsiderable Market-Town, at some distance from this place; famous only for the ruins of an old Monastery, which was turn'd into a Cathedral, and made a Bishoprick, about the year 1073.

'Tis usual for him whom the Emperour has pitch'd on for a new Bishop of *Gurck*, formally to beg the possession of the temporals of that Bishoprick of the Emperour, as Duke of *Carinthia*; upon the delivery whereof he is to swear fealty or homage to him and his successours, Dukes and Dutcheffes of *Karnten*, as his supreme Princes and Governours. Afterwards, he is presented to the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, as his Metropolitan: from whom he is to beg the Collation of the spirituals, and (upon the granting of his petition) to swear Canonical obedience. *Hieronymus Baldus*, the famous Italian Poet, was Bishop of *Gurck*.

St. Veit.

III. St. VEIT; so call'd from a Saint of that name who labour'd much in the conversion of these parts under the persecution of the Emperour *Diocletian*. It was antiently, says *Megiser*, a Bishop's See and the Metropolis of *Karndieu*; but now it is hardly venerable for any thing but its age.

About a German mile from this place are to be seen the ruins of the antient City of *Salla* or *Saal* (call'd in *Lazius's* Map *Colonia Soluensis*) which was destroy'd by King *Attila* in the year 451: at which time 'tis said to have bin 823 years of age. A field near these ruins is still call'd *Ager Soluensis* or *Zolfeld*; in which are dayly found great store of Roman Coins, Medals and other Monuments of Antiquity. In this field stands the famous Chair of Stone, us'd at the installing of the Dukes of *Carinthia*. It is made of square Stones set together in form of two Elbow Chairs turn'd back to back: upon three of these there are still to be read old Roman Inscriptions, which favour of greater Antiquity than the Chair it self. At the Instalment the Emperour or other Duke of *Carinthia*, either in Person or by his substitute, sits in one part of the Chair towards the East; and a Bore, or Country Rustic, in the other, Westward. Amongst other Ceremonies, the Bore rises up and presents the Duke with a fat and lean Ox: upon which, the Duke is oblig'd to accept the lean one and to return the fat; which done, the Bore ends the solemnity by giving his Prince a gentle box on the ear. The Church of *Saal* is still standing; having escap'd the fury of the barbarous Nations. In this stands the Tomb of *Modestus*, a Companion of St. *Vite*: of which plain Monument the *Carinthians* have a tradition that it hath remov'd it self above a yard nearer the Altar then where it was first placed.

Clagenfurt.

IV. CLAGENFURT, at this day the neatest Town in *Carinthia*; built in a square figure, and enclos'd with an handsome Wall. In the

middle of the Piazza stands a noble Fountain: over which is a prodigious Dragon made out of one Stone, *Hercules* with his club standing before it; which the Country people tell you is the statue of a Bore which slew a great Dragon in these parts. But the truth is, this is one of the brave Roman Monuments which have bin brought from *Saal* and placed in the neighbouring Towns. *Aeneas Sylvius* relates a very strange old custom which he says the Citizens of *Clagenfurt* observ'd in his time, that if a man were shrewdly suspected of theft, they hang'd him, and three days after judg'd of the fact: if he were found guilty, they let his body hang till it rotted away; if otherwise, they took down the Corps, bury'd it upon the public stock, and had prayers for his Soul.

Villack.

V. VILLACK (or *Villaco*, as the *Italians* call it) is thought by *Bertius*, *Megiser* and others, to be the old *Julium Carnicum* or *Colonia Julia*. But *Lazius* is of another opinion; and thinks rather that this is the same with *Antonine's Beba*. At *Villack* there is a large bridge over the *Dravus*; which makes the Citizens have a considerable trade by the great number of passengers' twixt *Germany* and *Italy*. About an English mile from the Town are several natural Baths of good esteem: two whereof are sulphureous, but very gently warm, having an acid and no unpleasant tast. They are large, and have stairs to descend into them, with little Rooms of wood about them for accommodation; they are covered over; and people bath in them, cloth'd with shirts and drawers, as in *Austria*.

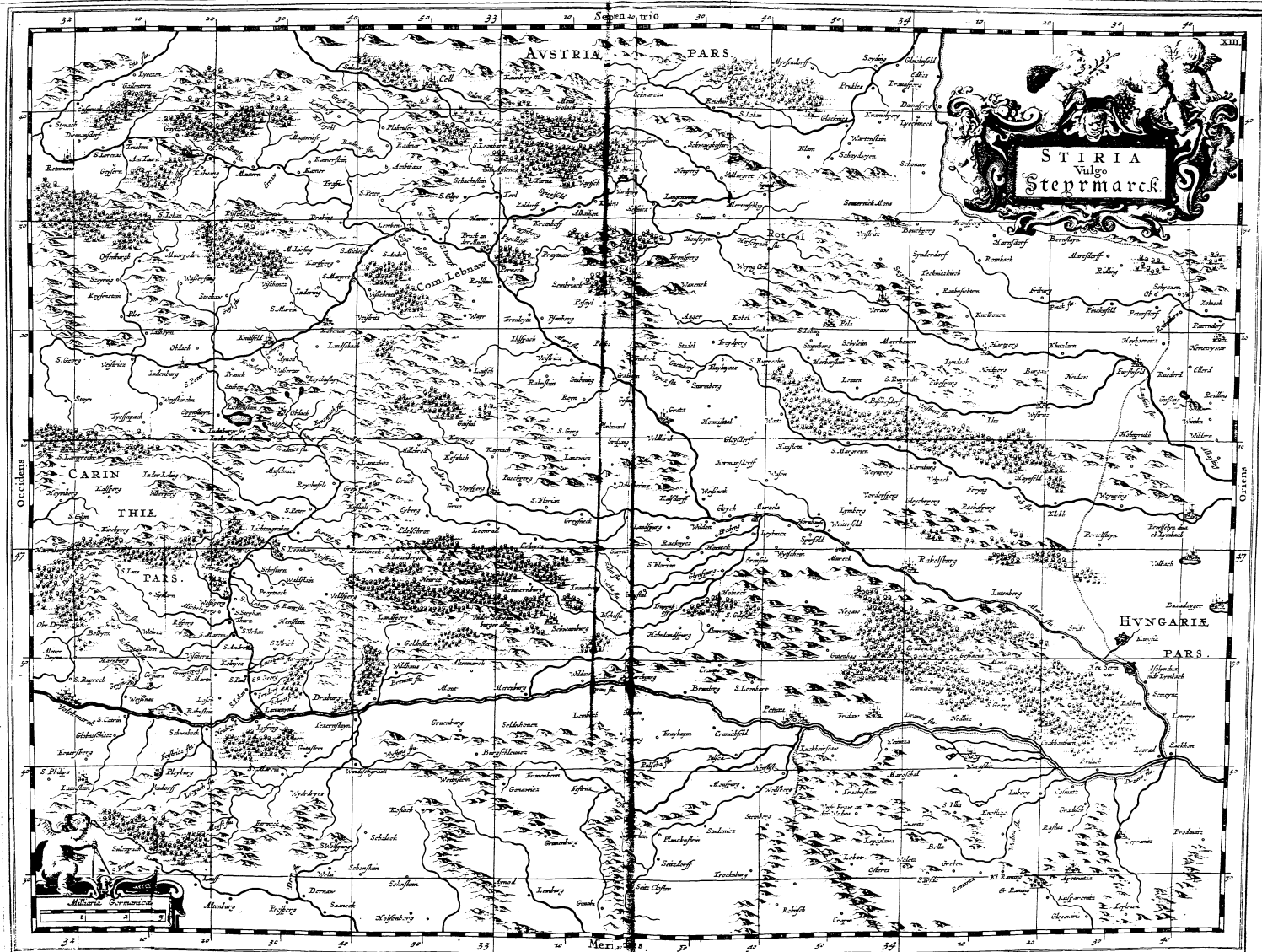
Gemund.

VI. GEMUND, a *Salzburgish* Town, on the mouth of the River *Malentein*: whence it has its name, *Gemund* signifying the mouthes or conflux of two Rivers. This Town, with all its Lands and Territories, was bought by *Leonard* Lord of *Heusbach* and Archbishop of *Salzburg*, of the Emperour *Maximilian* the First, for thirty thousand Rixdollars: whereupon, the Archbishop repair'd its ruinous Castle and other fortifications; endow'd the Hospital; and many other ways strengthened and enrich'd the Town.

St. Andrews.

VII. St. ANDREWS, a neat Town on the banks of the River *Lavant*; whence the whole valley round about has got the name *Lavantthal* or *Vallis Lavantina*. *Lazius* fancies that hereabouts was the *Colonia Flaviana*, mention'd by *Pliny* and the *Codex Praefecturae Romanarum*; and that *Lavana* or *Lavantina* is no more then a corruption of *Flaviana*. Indeed the Bishop of *Lavant* (who keeps his Residence in this Town) has of late years written himself *Episcopus Flavintensis*: thereby allowing, at least, of *Lazius's* conceit. The Town, and greatest part of the neighbouring Country, is subject to the Archbishop of *Salzburg*: by whose predecessors a Bishoprick was first founded here in the year 1221.

Volckelmars on the *Dravus*; *Wolfperg*; *Lava-mund*; *Mulfatt*, named formerly *ad mille Statuas* (say some of the German Historians) from the thousand Images which were here worshipp'd in one Temple in the days of Paganism; *Pentafel* or *Pont a fela*; with some other Market-Towns, are of less note than to merit a particular survey.





THE
Dukedome
OF
S T Y R I A.



Notwithstanding, that *Styria, Croatia, Windorum Marchia, Carniola, Carinthia* and the Upper *Austria* are all at this day reckon'd as parts of *Germany*; yet antiently they were look'd upon as Provinces of *Pannonia*, and only by falling to the Archdukes of *Austria* lost that denomination. The Dukedome of *Styria* (or *Steyermarck*, as the *Germans* call it) is by *Marcellinus* and *Aurelius Victor* thought to be the same Province that by the *Romans* was call'd *Valeria*; in honour of the Emperour *Diocletian's* Daughter of that name. But *Volateranus* (in the eighth Book of his Geography) is of a different opinion: *Proxima hinc*, says he, *Japidia, quam Sciriam nunc vocant, licet Pius Pontifex eam Valeriam putet. Ego vero, ex descriptione Rufi, Valeriam potius Croatiam dixerim, inter Danubium & Dravum.*

Bounds.

This Dukedom (antiently inhabited by the *Styri*, a branch of the *Tavisci* or *Norici*) is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Hungary*; on the South with *Carniola* and *Slavonia*; on the West with the Dukedom of *Carinthia* and Archbishopsrick of *Salzburg*; and on the North with the Archdukedom of *Austria*. 'Tis usually divided into the Upper and Lower *Styria*.

Commodities.

In the Lower (especially about *Rackersburg* and *Luetenberg*) they have good store of Wine, Fruit, Fish, Venison, Mines, especially of Iron, Salt-springs, &c. They have also now and then plentiful Crops of Corn; inasmuch that they complain of their being overstock'd for want of vent: tho, on the contrary, one unhappy harvest will occasion a general Famine and want of bread.

The Upper *Styria* is much more Mountainous; and therefore the inhabitants of this Country trade most in Wool and flocks of Sheep. The

GERMANY.

Valleys are rich and well stock'd with herds of Kine, which furnish them and their neighbours with Butter and Cheese in Exchange for Bread and Wine. The Air is much more wholesome here than in the Lower *Styria*; where the *Hungarian* fever and pestilence are too common. They have no Vineyards in this part of the Country; but are forced to have that little Wine which is here made use of out of the neighbouring Countries. Their ordinary drink is a pitiful sort of small Beer; and (at Noblemens Tables) a kind of sharp thin Wine, which they call *March-Wine*, brought out of the Lower *Styria*. However, the Lodging and Entertainment which travellers meet with in this Dukedom is generally better lik'd than what is afforded them in other parts of the Empire.

The people of this and many of the neighbouring Countries are strangely troubled with a *struma* or swelling in the throat: inasmuch that in most of their great Towns they have Hospitals built for such poor people as have lost their voices, their wits, or are otherwise oppressed with this terrible distemper. *Ortelius* tells us he was strangely surprized to meet a man in these parts, as he travelled betwixt *Vienna* and *Venice*, that had such a swelling in his chin that from his ears down to his breast 'twas as broad as his shoulders: but others that have travelled this Country will not look on this as a strange relation; since 'tis usual for their poor women to be troubled with these excrescences to that prodigious degree as to be forc'd to throw them over their shoulders when they give their children suck. The cause of this Epidemical disease is thought to be chiefly the drinking of Snow-water descending from the Mountains: so that Noblemen and others of a rank above the Commonalty, who live well and drink good Wine and Beer, are more rarely subject to it.

The Boreas of the Lower *Styria*, especially in the County of *Cilly*, speak generally the *Slavonian* tongue; but in the Cities and great Towns

G g g

Diseases.

Language.



A

General Description

Of the KINGDOM of

HUNGARY.



HAT Hungary, strictly so call'd, is the same Country with the ancient *Pannonia Inferior*, is agreed upon by all Geographers of note; and prov'd by arguments beyond all exception. But that the word *Pannonia*, used by Homer, Euripides and Thucydides, instead of the Latin *Pannon*, is originally Greek; and that therefore we must be forced to allow that the ancient Inhabitants of this Country came out of Greece by the way of Macedonia (a Country inhabited by them in Thucydides's days) is hardly so clear and evident. The learned Casaubon, in his notes on Suetonius, proves out of Dio that *Pannonia* is no Greek word, *sed a voce indigena Pannis derivata*: and the best Antiquaries make the *Pannon*es a branch of the Celtic Nation.

The *Goths* were the first invaders of this Country: but these were quickly overthrown and enslaved by King *Attila* and his *Huns*, who made themselves masters of the whole Land. After *Attila's* death, the *Goths* made a shift (by force and fraud) to recover their ground: killing and suppressing the *Huns*, and remaining masters of the Field for about an hundred years. After which, in the days of the Emperor *Justinian*, the *Huns* (assisted by the *Avares*, a neighbouring people) rally'd their forces; and overran all *Thracia*, with the adjoining Countries. These *Avares*, says *Jornandes*, came out of a cold Country beyond *Moscow*, which to this day is call'd *Jura*: who joining their name as well as Arms with the *Huns*, call'd the Land *Hunivara*; corrupted afterwards into *Hungaria* or *Hungarn*, as the *Germans* call it.

That the German words *Haun*, *Hunger* and *Unger*, the *Sclavonian Uher*, and the Latin *Hungarus*, *Ungarus* and *Hannus*, are all of the same extraction is beyond controversy: but whence we are to seek their true Etymology is not so easily discerned. Some endeavour to fetch their original from an Hebrew root; and in order thereunto will have the true orthography of the name to be *Chunus*. *Sonus vocabuli* (says *Melancthon*) *certe congruit cum verbo Chana, quod est Castra posuit. Inde potest esse Hunni, quasi Castra ponentes*. And to this whimsical derivation of the word agree many of the German writers; who are commonly too fond of any slender occasion of discovering their skill in the Jewish language. Nor less ridiculous are they who make the word High-Dutch: for to say (as some do) that *Hungar* is no more then *Gar Haun* or *Eygenlicher Haun* i. e. a true *Hunn*, is still to leave us in the dark as to the original of the word we seek for. The River *Han* in Croatia had certainly its name from this people; and not contrariwise, as *Scalichius* illogically argues: and the story of *Hannus*, one of *Attila's* Generals, carries just as much probability with it as the stories which our British writers have given us of *Brutus* and *Albanus*. The most likely conjectures are such as bring the several names of the Hungarians out of their own language. Now, in the Hungarian language, *Hon gyars* signifies as much as *Domus sue strenui defensores*: which will very well agree with that natural conceit which the *Scythians*, and other Northerly Nations, had of their own valour. The Hungarians call themselves *Magyar* or *Mag gyars*, that is, *Semen* or *Prosapia strenuorum*; which confirms the former Etymology.

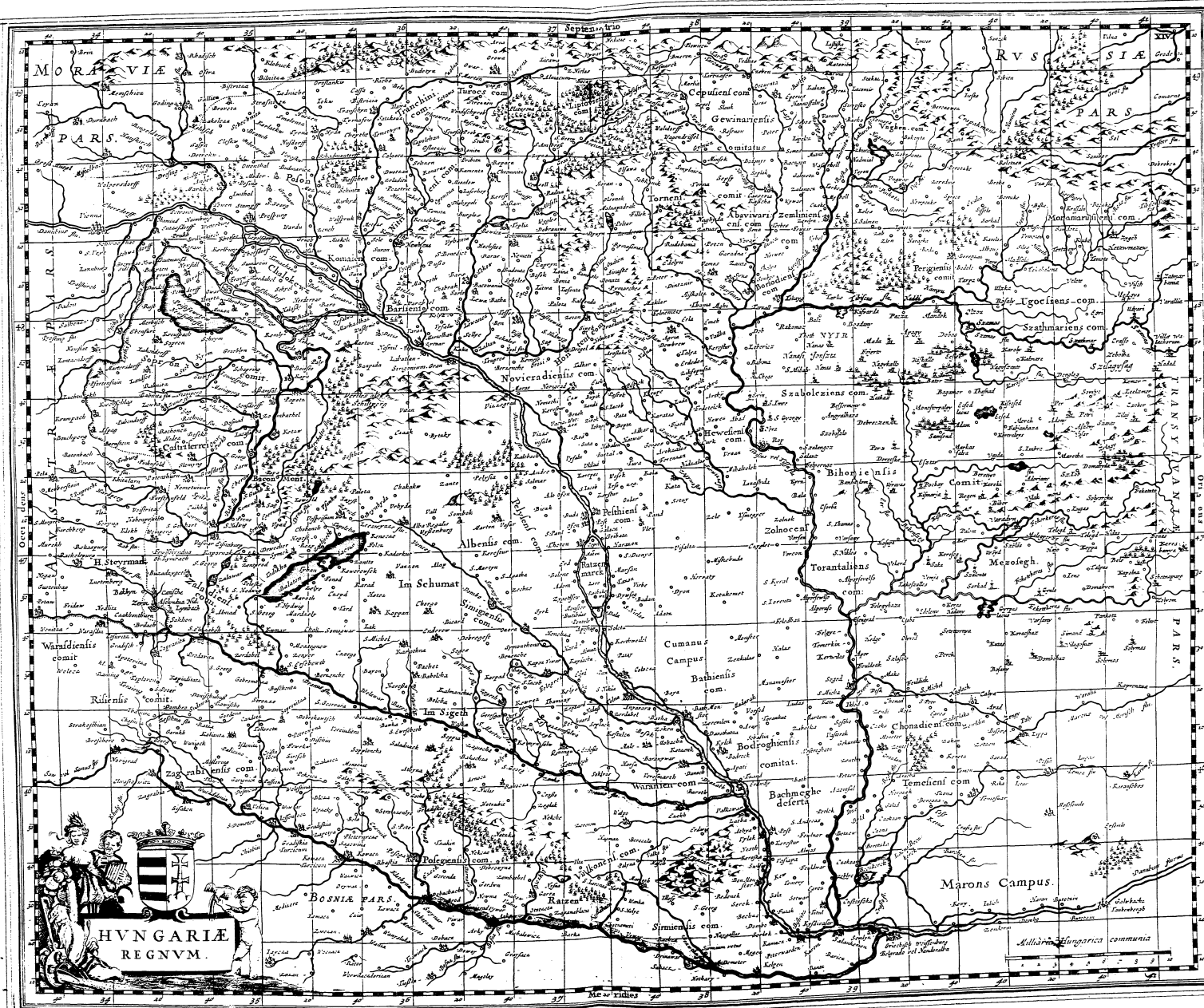
This valorous and warlike people (for so much their name imports) having made themselves Lord of *Pannonia*, and finding the Land plenti-

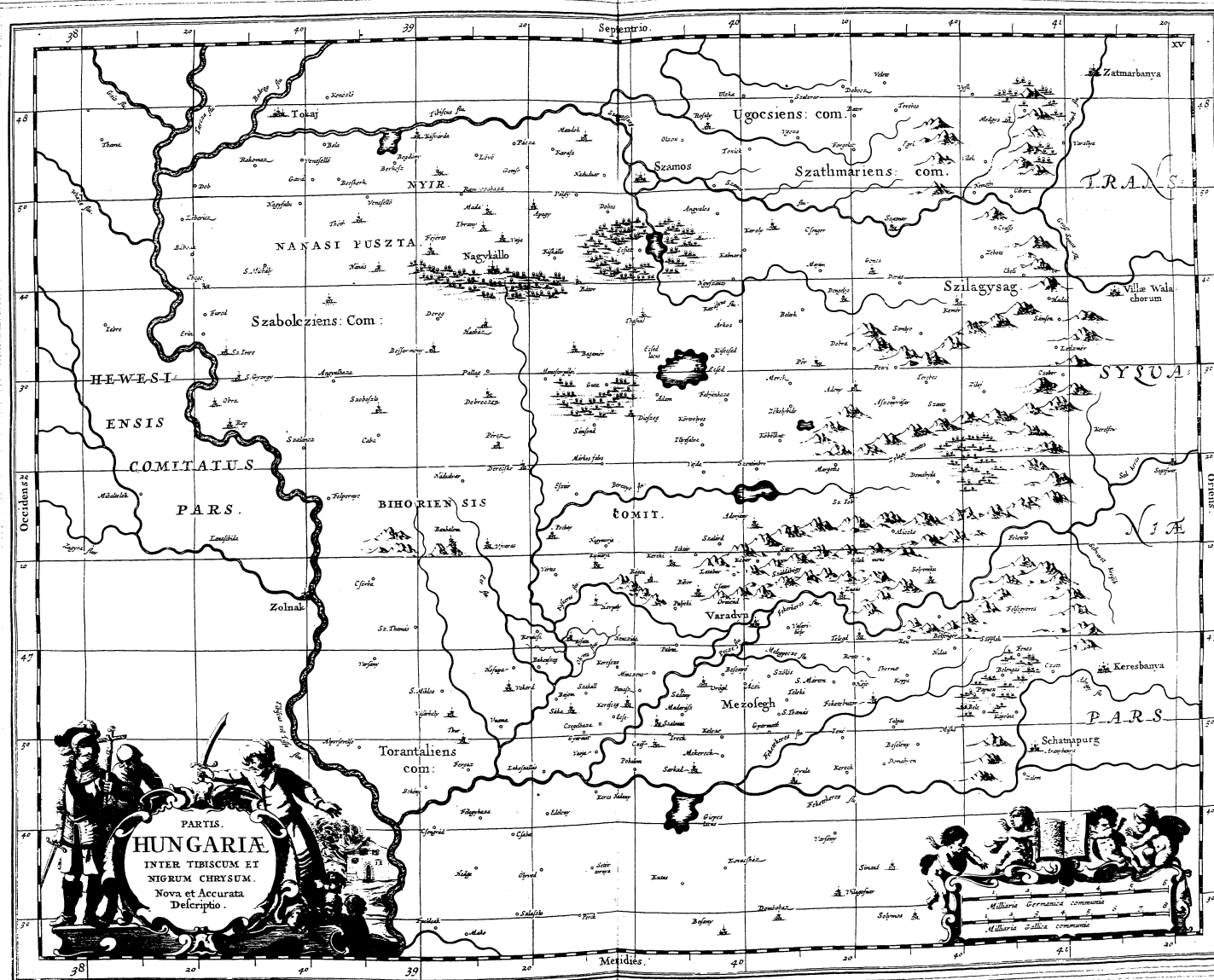
Name.

Antient Bounds.

Antient Inhabitants.







plentifully flock'd with whatever might recommend it to an hungry Conqueror, began greedily to snatch at whatsoever part Province lay next them: till they had enlarg'd their Dominions from the *Euxine* Sea as far as *Austria*, and from the *Adriatic* as wide as the Coasts of *Poland*. Hence these nine large Provinces *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Bosnia*, *Serbia*, *Bulgaria*, *Halitia*, *Lodomeria* and *Cumania* (not to mention *Transylvania* and others) have bin pictur'd as so many pearls in the Crown of *Hungary*; tho each of them severally be sufficient to give Title to a Monarch. Some part of *Sclavonia Major* being still a dependant on the Crown of *Hungary* is a sufficient argument that the whole was so antiently; and 'tis well known to Historians when the County of *Zara* or *Jader* was sold by the *Hungarian* King to the Republic of *Venice*. *Serbia* and *Bosnia* have chang'd the *Hungarian* yoke for a more severe one of the *Ottoman* Emperor: but their language and manners do still bespeak them a branch of old *Pannonia*. The *Bulgarians* indeed have often (but in vain) endeavour'd to free themselves from the scandal of being a tributary Province: nor have the *Polanders* bin able to vindicate *Transylvania* and *Walachia* from the like imputation.

Bounds.

That small Portion of the foremention'd large Territories which at this day is strictly comprehended under the name of *Hungary* is bounded on the South with the River *Savus* (instead whereof the Author of *Ortelius Redivivus*, printed at *Frankfurt*, in the year 1665, corruptly reads *Draab* or *Dravus*) and the Dukedomes of *Serbia* and *Croatia*; on the East with *Transylvania*; on the North with the *Carpathian* Mountains, which separate it from *Poland* and *Moravia*; and on the West with the Archdukedom of *Austria* and Dukedom of *Syria*. So that its greatest length, from the head of *Tibiscus* or the *Teisse* to the mouth of the *Muer*, will amount to about sixty *German* miles; and its breadth to near as much.

Air.

Tho the air of *Hungary* is grown by custom pretty agreeable to the dispositions of the Natives; yet few strangers find it wholesome, or indeed tolerable. In the middle of the day the weather is usually (in Summer) unsufferably hot and foultry, and at midnight as intolerably cold and piercing. This intemperance of the air and weather is especially noxious to the *Polonian* and *German* Soldiers; who are forced to shift their Tents, at least, monthly, or are otherwise apt to fall into malignant and infectious distempers. Hence *Hungary* has bin term'd *Cæmisterium Germaniæ*; from the great mortality which commonly befalls the *Dutch* forces in these parts. The great cause of this unhealthiness, and the continual mists that hang over the Country, is thought to be the nauseous vapours which ascend out of a foggy (and withal sulphureous) soil: and these, in some parts of the Kingdom, so sensibly affect the body that (on the banks of the *Danow* and *Draab*) 'tis very ordinary for the Country people to dig pits in the Earth, which without any further trouble readily supply the defects of a sweating-tub or Bath. But these noxious exhalations are not every where so common; for Northwards, and all along the banks of the *Teisse*, the air is much more temperate and healthy: so that *Europe* hardly affords richer Wines, or more delicate fruits, then grow about *Tockey* and many Cities in *Hungary*.

Soil.

Those Provinces and Counties which are free from Mountains and Woods are generally as fruitful as *Europe* or the World affords: which

is mainly to be ascrib'd to the frequency of Springs and Rivers which water and refresh every corner of the Country. *Bertius* makes this an undeniable argument of the general fertility of the *Hungarian* soil. That within five years after the whole Kingdom had bin laid wast by the *Turks* (and their whole flock of Corn, Hay and other provisions, eaten up and destroy'd) the Nation was restor'd to its former prosperity, and no appearance of any such disaster. And his argument may be further enforced from the vast number of *Turks* and Rebels, besides the Emperor's forces, which have bin for some years last past (and still continue to be) maintain'd and provided for out of this one Kingdom; notwithstanding that the present ill posture of affairs give but small encouragement to the few Farmers that are left to look after their pasture and tilling.

Cattle.

In the days of peace and plenty the *Hungarians* feed the most of their neighbours with vast herds of Cattle, ready for the slaughter: and these are every where so numerous that in one year forty thousand yoke of Oxen have bin known to pass the road betwixt *Hungary* and *Vienna*; besides the many thousands we may hence easily conclude to have bin driven into *Italy* and other neighbouring Countries. In the year 1667. was concluded a Treaty of Commerce betwixt his Imperial Majesty and the grand Signiour; wherein 'twas agreed on by both parties that there should be establish'd at *Vienna* an *Eastern Company* of Merchants (whereof one half to be *German*, the other *Turkish*), who were to manage the whole trade of droving, &c. betwixt this City and the Kingdom of *Hungary*, which has bin since continu'd with good success; till the present Commotions brake their measures and put an end (at least for some time) to their Traffick. Most of those large Cattle which are sold in *Germany*, *Italy* and other places, under the name of *Hungarian*, are bred in *Turkey*; but, from one or two years of age, fattened up in the meadows and pasture of *Hungary*.

Venison.

The Forests and Woods breed such plenty of all sorts of Venison, that they never trouble themselves to preserve the Game by Parks and Inclosures: nor are the Rusticks debarr'd the privilege of killing Deer, Hares, &c. at their discretion, any more then the best of the Nobility. *Cuspinian* tells us that himself was present at the killing of one hundred and twenty Harts at one hunting match; a slaughter sufficient to have spoil'd an ordinary Province. By this account a man would guess the Deer of this Country were but small and fell far short of the bulk of those that are bred in other Northern Forests: and yet *Busbequius* gives another sort of character of them, when (speaking of an Hart of an unreasonable size) he saies, *Fuit Cervus prægrandi & vasto corpore, quales fere ex Hungaria Autumni principio ad suos Hyménos in Austriam ascendunt*.

Fowl.

Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcocks (and other sorts of Fowl which pass for the choicest delicacies in other parts of *Europe*) are in this Country the ordinary food at a Peasant's Table. *Cuspinian* reports a most incredible story of the great numbers of Fowl (and that of his own certain knowledge), That at *Buda*, in one Market-day, have bin publicly expos'd to sale eight thousand and six hundred Turtles. Of these, and other sorts of wild-fowl, there are yearly some hundreds of Waggon-loads exported into *Austria* and other foreign Countries: besides what are destroy'd by the Natives at home.

Wine.

The Hungarians owe their Vineyards to the Emperor *Probus*; who, observing the strange fertility of a great part of the Country, began to plant Vines, and found the success answerable to his expectation. The *Sirmian* and *Tokeian* Wines are reckon'd the richest; and, at *Vienna*, valu'd as high as the strongest *Spanish* or *Malaga*. So that the Poet *Claudian* had good reason to commend his *Stilico* for restoring the *Pannonians* to their Vineyards and Wine-presses. *Suidas* relates a story of one *Crem*, a Prince of the *Bulgarians*, who, enquiring of some of the *Avars* whom he had taken prisoners if they could give him any reason why his *Bulgarians* prov'd too hard for them, receiv'd this answer: That one great reason was their own intemperance, and their having bin educated in a Country too well provided for with all manner of rich Wines. Whereupon, *Crem* strictly forbade the planting of any Vineyard in *Bulgaria* for the future: least haply his men should not be long able to keep their ground or maintain their new Conquests.

Mountains.

The most considerable Mountain in the Kingdom of *Hungary* is *Carpathus*; under which general name are usually comprehended all the *Sarmatian* Hills which separate this Kingdom from *Russia*, *Poland*, *Moravia*, *Silesia* and some part of *Austria*. This long ridge of Hills the *Hungarians* call *Tatrazal*; which, in their language signifies Bald-pate. It runs through the Counties of *Turocz*, *Zepus*, *Saros* and *Lipton*; during which course the *Germans* that live near it give it different names as *Der Vatter*, *Der Munch*, *Der Wirtzgarten*, *Der Schneeberg*, &c. *Ptolemy* makes another Mountain, which he calls *Cecius*, shut up the West of *Hungary*; reaching from the head of the *Savus* as far as the *Danow*, in which tract lay all those Hills which are now known by the German names of *Kalenberg*, *Dubsberg*, *Delmberg*, *Hertzberg*, *Semerling*, *Plaitz*, *Hartberg*, *Seirig* and *Maljanberg*.

Metals.

Out of these and their other Hills the *Hungarians* dig Gold, Silver and other Metals of less value. *Callimachus* mentions an observable passage in the speech of *Amurath* Emperor of the *Turks* at the head of his Army before *Buda*: In other Mine-Countrys, said he, men are glad, with great sweat and pains, to dig their Gold out of the innermost recesses and bowells of the Earth; but here in *Hungary*, that precious Metal grows like ordinary shrubs; and you may have it for stooping. Sometimes indeed they meet with large threds and sprouts of Virgin-Gold, which shoot out of the ground and intermingle themselves with the Vines and other plants: but these are not so common as the Emperor's rhetoric would represent them. *G. Wernher* (in his Treatise de admirandis Hungaricis aquis) says he had known several lumps of Gold-ore, of a very considerable bulk, worth a thousand Rixdollars. But of this, and the other Metals and Minerals of this Kingdom, we shall have occasion to give the Reader a further account anon: when we come to a particular description of the *Berg-Towns* in the Upper and Lower *Hungary*.

Fountains.

Besides the many warm and wholesome Baths (of which in their proper places) there are several Fountains and Wells in *Hungary* of strange and wonderful qualities. Near the Town of *Schmolnitz* Springs a noted Vitriol-water, which, in a short time, turns great plates of Iron into fine Copper: which is hence carry'd in Waggon-loads into *Poland*; thence by water into *Prussia*, and so ship'd into most of the Countrys of *Europe*. In the County of *Zips* there are several

waters whereof if either Beast or Bird chance to tast they immediately fall down dead: and not far from *Rauschenbach* there is a Fountain which kills the Cattle that graze, or Birds that fly, within the reach of its steams.

On the West of *Hungary* are two large and famous Lakes: known to the *Germans* by the names of *Platt-See* and *Newfidler-See*. The former of these the *Hungarians* call *Balaton*; which is said to be near thirteen German miles in length: and the latter they name *Fewrien*.

Lakes.

The most considerable Rivers in *Hungary* (omitting the *Danow*, treated on at large in another place) are 1. The *Teisse* or *Tafiscus*, which rises out of a small Fountain at the foot of one of the *Carpathian* Hills in the County of *Maromarus*. Hence it slides along the Eastern bounds of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and, having receiv'd into its Channel a great number of other Rivers of less note, empties it self into the *Danow* not far from *Belgrade*. Down this River is convey'd the Stone-salt from the Salt-Mines of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*; which is afterwards, by the *Danow*, brought up as far as *Presburg*: and higher the Emperor will not suffer it to pass, for fear of hindering the sale of the *Austrian* Salt at *Vienna*, which brings him in a considerable revenue yearly. 2. *Dravus* or *Drach*; which, rising in the Archbishopric of *Salzburg*, runs a long course through *Carinthia* and *Hungary* and falls at last into the *Danow* at *Erdude* or *Teutoburgium*. 3. *Savus* or the *Sau*; which springs in *Carinthia* and is swallow'd up by the *Danow* at *Belgrade*, having run a course of about three hundred English miles. These three with the *Danow* quarter the Arms of *Hungary*: the ancient Kings of this Country looking upon these four Rivers as the chief glory of their Dominions. 4. *Jaurinum*, call'd by the *Germans* *Raab* and by *Foreigners* *Arabo* and *Narabo*; which rises out of the Mountains of *Syria*, and empties it self into the *Danow* at *Komara*.

Fishes.

Amongst all these the *Teisse* affords the greatest plenty of Fish especially *Pikes*, many whereof are above a yard in length. *Fournier* reports that the draughts made by the Fishermen on this River have bin often so vast, that (the neighbourhood not being sufficient to dispose of them) they have bin forced to feed their Swine with them, least they should corrupt and cause a pestilence; and the general cry of the Bores in this Country is, Divide the *Teisse* into three parts and one of them will be Fish. *Wernher* says he has seen, on or near the banks of this River, a thousand Carps sold for an hundred *Hungarian* pence: which amount to no more than a Rixdollar, or (at most) an English Crown. The reason of this prolific quality in this and other *Hungarian* Rivers some ascribe to the hot exhalations which rising every where out of a sulphureous soil, extremely promote generation by Land and Water: others solve the cause by telling us that these Rivers, in their passage touch upon a great many natural Salt-Mines under ground, and thence carry of a vast company of saline Tinctures and principles of Fecundity.

Antiquities.

The *Romans* having for many years kept great Colonies in most parts of this Kingdom, we may easily imagine the Country affords good store of *Roman* Coins, Medals, and other Monuments of Antiquity: for (omitting *Trajan*, *Caracalla*, *Galiennus*, *Constantius* and others, whose exploits in *Pannonia* Historians have related at large) the Emperors *Aurelian*, *Probus* and *Gratian*, were born at *Sirmium*, and *Claudius Gothicus* dyed in or near it. *Jovianus* and *Valentinianus*

was born in *Pannonia*: and *Ingenius*, Governor of this Country, was saluted Emperor by the *Mesian* Legions. Hence we have a very large Collection of *Latin* Inscriptions of good note found here in the works of *Justus Lipsius*, *Janus Gruterus* and others that have treated on this subject. *Cassian* says we have had a better account of eight Emperors and Kings from the Medals and Inscriptions that have bin found in *Hungary*, then was ever before given us by the best Historians: and *Zamosus* assures us that 'tis no great difficulty to meet with ancient Coins in this Country that give us the true pourtraictures of *Lysimachus*, *Alexander* the Great, *Philip* of *Macedonia*, *Darius*, *Pergamus*, *Hercules*, *Milo* and other ancient Heroes. Near the Town of *Deva* (*Natales Comes*, or his Printer, calls it *Delta*) the Peasants found a mighty treasure of these ancient Medals in Gold: which were discover'd by a sudden rushing torrent, the effect of a great shower. Each of these, to the number of many thousands, weigh'd two or three Crowns, having on the one side the image of *Lysimachus*, and on the Reverse *Victoria*. With the Medals was also found a Golden Serpent: it being a custome amongst the antients to bury a Serpent with their hid Treasure, in token of a faithful keeper. This Serpent, with a great many of the Medals, was presented to the Emperor by *Castalle*, his General in the *Transylvanian* wars. Our ingenious *Dr. Brown* (to whom the World is beholden for the accurate account he has given us of his Travels through a great part of this Kingdom) has brought over a choice collection of *Roman* Coins and Medals found in *Servia*, *Bosnia* and other *Hungarian* Provinces: which will be generously communicated to the curious Reader, if any further inquisitive after the Antiquities of this Country.

Manners and Antient.

Before Christianity was planted in these parts the *Huns* were a strangely barbarous and untoward Generation; of whom the Poet *Claudian* gives a true character

---fratresq; secare
Lutis, & occisos pulchrum jurare parentes.

Ammianus Marcellinus and *Justin* have given us a pretty large account of the manners and humours of this savage people; wholly strangers to the commerce and conversation of the more civiliz'd parts of the world. 'Twas their custom, we are told, to slash the cheeks of their young infants, for fear they might have some lineaments in their countenances not terrible: so that when they were grown up to man's Estate *Ammianus* says they had no more of the features of other humane Creatures than the antique Statues and rude draughts of Faces carv'd on the sides of Bridges and other public Buildings. Afterwards they were bred up at that hardy rate as not to stand in need of fire, either to warm themselves or cook their meat; for all their food was eaten either wholly raw, or otherwise slightly stew'd betwixt the Rider's buttocks and his Horse's back. They never made use of Houses, not so much as a slender Cottage or Hut of Wood or Rushes: but were from their Cradles bred up in the Forests and Mountains. Their Clothing was usually the skins of wild-beasts; which they never put off, till they fell away in rags. They never stuck to any constant seat; and therefore never troubled themselves to till and improve their ground. They had no fence of morality or the nature of good and evil actions: a piece of therefore could not be expected to be zealous

observours of their promises and Leagues with foreign Nations. Nay, so little of Humanity had they that they were never observ'd to exercise any manner of religious Act; or to acknowledge and worship any sort of Godhead whatever, five their Swords and other Engines of war. Of which more anon.

Modern.

But the modern *Hungarians* are much different in temper and manners from their barbarous Ancestors. This last age has given sufficient proof of their being a warlike and politic people; and zealous assertors of the Religion they profess. *Brietius* commends them for their valour: but taxes them with unfaithfulness and breach of Leagues. They are generally a lazy sort of people: as idleness is too commonly the unhappy product of a rich Country and fruitful soil. They are great gluttons: whence the *Germans* say proverbially of them, That an Army of *Hungarians* brings a Famine. The Nobility are commonly persons of great Humanity, Gravity and parts: but without ambitious and popular. Before the thirteenth Century they, like the *Slavians* their neighbours, were of a servile disposition and not too fond of liberty: but since that time they have bin continually fretting on the birth, and extremely uneasy under the Government of their Monarchs. The *Hungarian* writers themselves (whom the law of nature obliges to be tender as is possible of the reputation of their own native Country) are not able to draw a veil over the Epidemical vice of rebellion in this Kingdom. *Joh. Ferd. Beham* (a late ingenious Commentator on the *Notitia Hungaricæ Berneggeriana*) compares this National Dittemper to the Gout; which, says he, seldom takes up with the mean dispensations of a Beggars Cottage, but is usually conversant in the Palaces of great Princes and Noblemen.

Habits.

The ordinary Habit of an *Hungarian* in time of Peace is much more convenient for all sorts of bodily exercise then what is worn in the Western Countries of *Europe*: where usually the fashion changes every half year, and too often for the worse. Indeed in the Winter their short close-body'd Coats would be too slight a covering for the more effeminate *Europeans*; were not this defect in some measure recompens'd by a loose Cloak button'd or clasp'd over their left shoulder and under their right pap: so as that they have their right hand at liberty. This sort of Habit exceedingly agrees (if it be not exactly the same) with that which the antient *Roman* Soldiers made use of, as fittest for military exercise: whereof *Plautus*, in his *Miles Gloriosus*, gives us this hint

Palliolam habens ferrugineum
(-nam is celos thalassici sit)
Id erit connexum in humero laevo, exfulato
brachio.

They wear generally a girdle, of what colour they please, folded about their middle: which is a fashion they have borrow'd from their neighbours the *Turks* and *Moscovites*, and is used by most of the Eastern Nations. The Nobility affect most a red colour'd Silk or Velvet; the Citizens red or blew Cloth; and the Peasants most commonly appear clad in a coarse Cloth either of a green or one of the forementioned colours. The young men fancy the feathers of an Eagle, Hawk, Kite or any other Bird of prey, a mighty ornament in their Bonnets: a piece of pride taught them by the *Turks*, who learn'd it

H h 2 of

of the *Tartars*. The original of this vanity Historians fetch from the fortunate escape of *Zinghan* (whom *Latin* Historians correctly call *Changium*) pursu'd by his Enemies into a thicket; upon which fate an Owl, which gave the pursuers reason to believe there could be no body hid in that place. Hereupon it grew fashionable in *Tartary* to wear that Bird's feathers in remembrance of the great delivery of their Prince: tho' afterwards the Plumes of any other large Fowl were thought as graceful as these.

Women.

The Women of *Hungary* begin to ape the *Germans* and other *Europeans* in their apparel; excepting only a short Cloak or Mantle thrown over their shoulder, which they still retain how often soever the fashion of their other clothing chance to vary. They generally wear a Veil over their Mouth and Nose. A custom borrow'd probably from the *Roman* Nations; who, as their Statues and Monuments may teach us, were great admirers of this fashion. *Tacitus* (in the thirteenth Book of his *Annals*) gives this reason for it; 'twas done, he says, *in signum pudicitie, ne aspectum facient Amatoribus*. But the *Hungarians* give another account of their Matrons: who, say they, go thus attir'd to avoid the inconveniences which otherwise an unwholesome air might bring upon them.

Hair.

This notable distinction has bin observ'd betwixt the Eastern and Western *Europeans*; that the latter generally shave their beards, but let the rest of their hair grow to a great length: whereas (on the contrary) the former as constantly shave their heads, but nourish the growth of their beards. Shaving or shearing the head was first brought into *Hungary* by *Ulatissus* the *Sarmatian*; who lookt upon this as a fashion most convenient for the warriors of those times. Another reason which perswaded them to make much of the hair on their faces was a belief that hereby they became the more terrible to their Enemies, and carry'd something more then humane in their countenances: as the *Senones* fancy'd the *Roman* Senators for many gods, when they appear'd with their beards comb'd out and set off to the best advantage. Hence *Parnio* (*Alexander* the Great's chief General) was so startled at the rough countenances of the *Scythians* and *Bastrians*; that he durst not venture to engage with them in the day-time, for fear of having his Army routed with their looks. The *Hungarian* Historians tell us of one of their Countrymen, who had a beard of that prodigious length that (in the wars against the *Turks*) it serv'd him for a girdle by day, and at night serv'd instead of a Coverlet for his whole body. During his service the Colonel commanded the whole Regiment to be shav'd: but was, at last, perswaded to except this *Hungarian*; who proffer'd to lay down his life rather then part with this venerable ornament. Young men, unmarried, shave their chins: but wear Mustaches on their upper lip.

Language.

The *Hungarian* language is peculiar to the Inhabitants of this Country; having hardly any affinity with what is spoken by in the neighbouring Territories. There is extant a Grammar of the *Hungarian* tongue, publish'd by one *Molnar*: wherein we are told that there is such an affinity betwixt the pronunciation of this and the *Hebrew* language, that (should the *Hungarians* make use of the *Hebrew* characters) all the several points and accents, which are used in the *Hebrew*, might be found very useful in writing the *Hungarian*. For (as in the *Hebrew*, so in this) a small variation of an accent or vowel

strangely alters the signification of a word: as was long since observ'd by *Galeottus Marius*, an *Italian*, Schoolmaster to *Matthias* King of *Hungary*. *Megiser* has given us a Specimen of this language in the Lord's Prayer, which runs thus: *Mit atyanké ky vagy az mentegbe, megb Szentel Tejeck az te neved &c.* The noble and learn'd *Toppeltine* (in his *Origines Transylvanorum*) has observ'd some *Italian* words in the *Hungarian* language: as also some others *Spanish* and *Hebrew*. But we are not hence to imagine that these have any more affinity with the *Hungarian*; then the *Latin* or *French* has with the old primitive *English*, because (forsooth) nowadays we hardly allow any sentence to be proper and modish which has not a *Roman* or *Gaulish* word or two to set it off. This independency upon other languages makes the *Hungarian* difficultly attainable; and consequently rarely sought after by strangers and Foreigners: so that, for commerce sake, the Natives of this Country are usually bred up to a tolerable readiness of expressing themselves in the *Latin* tongue. Whence, in some places, the most inconsiderable Mechanic or Peasant (tho' neither able to write nor read his own mother-tongue) will be ready enough to return you an intelligible answer to a question in *Latin*: which language is of more constant use to a Traveller in *Hungary* and *Transylvania* then in any other Country of the World. You may travel from *Hamburg* to the Borders of *Tartary* and to *Constantinople* without making use of any other language then the *High-Dutch* and *Sclavonian*; which latter enters about *Belgrade* and is spoken in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Romania* and a great part of *Macedonia*. *Purchas* would have us to believe that 'tis understood from the *Adriatic* shore of *Dalmatia* as far as the *Tartarian* Ocean: because that when the *Hollanders* return'd from *Nova Zembla*, the Inhabitants not very far off could say *Dobre* and *Nich Dobre*, that is, *Good* and *not Good*: which are expressions of approving or disapproving in the *Sclavonian* language.

Thuroczius (who publish'd a Chronicle of *Hungary* in the year 1496.) tells us that in his days the Peasants that inhabited the borders betwixt this Kingdom and *Transylvania* had got a way of expressing their sentiments and notions of things in a strange sort of character, cut on staves and other pieces of Wood or Timber. *Maginus*, in his Geography, says they us'd to write their letters (as the *Hebrews*, *Syrians* and other *Asiatic* people) from the right hand to the left: and that there is still, in the Duke of *Florence's* Library, a book to be seen in this ancient character. *Zamofius* gives a more large, but different, account of the whole matter. He tells us, that (as the people of this Country were borderers and liv'd in the middle betwixt the *Europeans* and *Asians*, so) they had several peculiarities in their humours and customs perfectly distinct from both these parts of the World; as appears particularly from their way of writing. The *Europeans* generally begin their lines from the left and write towards the right-hand; the *Asians* contrariwise, from right to left: only the *Hungarians* and *Transylvanians* draw their lines from the top of the Page down to the bottom. They had formerly a notable sort of Sienography, expressing a long sentence in a very few characters: so that they us'd not to take the pains to write down the letters separately, but imprint whole words by characters engraven upon square pieces of Wood. Of which ancient kind of Typography we have, says he, a very

Writing.

a very venerable Testimony in a large volume, refer'd to this day in the Great Duke of *Tuscany's* Library at *Florence*; a Book written in a character wholly different from what is made use of by any *European* Nation at this day. The paper is not made of linen but is the true *Egyptian Papyrus*, pure and talucous: nor are the leaves written on both sides, tho' the characters (by reason of the thinness of the substance whereon they are imprinted) are equally discernable on both. Which is an undeniable argument whereby to make good *Paulus Jovius's* assertion, that the *Scythians* first brought the Art of Printing from the East into *Europe*. This is the account we have of the ancient skill of the *Hungarians* in letters and writing, from *Maginus* and *Zamofius*: but *Toppeltine* assures us that (tho' himself would be as ready as any man to discover any thing of Antiquity that might make for the honour of his Country, yet) upon diligent enquiry into every corner of the former-ment'd Prince's Library, he found no such Monument as these men mention: which may give us some ground to believe that either the two former Historians were impos'd upon, and rely'd too much upon the seeming probability of a false report; or that otherwise they mistook some other sort of Manuscript for a Monument of their own Country. Besides, *Molnar* (to whom this Kingdom is eternally oblig'd for the great service he has done in regulating the language and translating the Bible into it) says he could never yet meet with the least fragment of this sort of learning: tho' he seems not, by any means, to question the truth of the story in the main; and is very importunate with his Countrymen to communicate to the World the discoveries they have made in this kind. At present the whole Nation makes use of the *Latin* Alphabet: borrowing only from the *Greeks* (as the *English* do) *k*, and *y*.

Learning.

The *Hungarians* having bin always engaged in wars offensive or defensive, and being in a continual fright by the frequent and sudden invasions of the *Turks*, we are not to expect any great Schools and Universities in these parts: and, by consequence, must not look for many men of Learning and parts in a Martial Country. For altho' they have had some Bishops and other great men that have publish'd something of note; yet these have usually had their Education out of the Kingdom; as had also of old *St. Hieron* and *St. Martin*. And at present persons of Quality, and others that addict themselves to Learning, study at *Vienna*, *Prague* or *Breslaw*: tho' they have indeed a sort of an University (so they are pleas'd to term it) at *Schemnitz*.

Liturgy.

Had the *Hungarians* either an inclination or leisure to promote the study and improvement of the most abstruse parts of Learning, there is no Nation that has had greater opportunities of accomplishing themselves that way then they; especially if we consider the early helps they had from the noble Library erected at *Buda*, by their King *Matthias Corvinus*, about two hundred years ago. This famous Magazine of Learning contain'd in it some thousands of Books (especially *Greek* and *Latin* Manuscripts) not to be met with or purchas'd elsewhere: the greatest part whereof was dispers'd into the *Turkish* Dominions when *Solyman* surpris'd that City. Some of these were afterwards procured for the Imperial Library at *Vienna*, whilst *Cyprian* was its keeper; and are still there to be seen, mark'd with *Corvinus's* Arms, a Crow bearing a Gold

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Ring in his beak. Before the Gate of *Corvinus's* Palace stood three admirable statues of Brass; which by this time might probably have bin at *Vienna*, with other Monuments of that worthy Prince, had they not bin carry'd away by *Solyman* and cast into Ordnance at *Constantinople*. There were, not many years ago, about four hundred Manuscripts, the refuse and reliques of this Library, to be seen at the *Turks* Palace in *Buda*; but these perish'd, with a great part of that City, in the fire which hapned here in the year 1669.

Before Christianity took footing in these parts, the *Hungarians* (as most of other barbarous Heathen Nations) own'd no subjection to any certain Prince; but only, by an unanimous consent, subjected themselves to the Government of a Ruler or Captain who was to direct and command the rest in time of war or in other cases extraordinary. And the learned *Cerrius* says that, even after the establishment of Christianity, *Hungary* was no kingdom nor Govern'd by any set kind of laws, before the twelfth Century. But most of the *Hungarian* writers tell us that, during the days of Paganism, the Land was ruled by fourteen Dukes successively: all which exercis'd Monarchical Jurisdiction; tho' they never pretended to take upon them the Title of Kings. The list of these Dukes was one *Geyka* or *Geyla*, who was baptiz'd by *St. Adelbert* at *Prague*: but, growing afterwards very aged and infirm, was very desirous to resign over the Government to his Son. With this request of their aged and peaceable Prince the *Hungarian* Nobility not only readily comply'd; but, as a further testimony of their gratitude to so good a Ruler, unanimously elected his Son their King and Crown'd him during his Father's life. From that time down to these days we have the following Account of the Kings of *Hungary*.

Government.

Kings.

1. *Stephen* (Duke *Geyla's* Son, the first King of *Hungary*) married *Gysela*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry*, furnam'd the *Holy*; who (as we have inform'd the Reader in the Catalogue of the *German* Emperors) is sometimes styl'd the Apostle of *Hungary*, for the many good offices he did in the first conversion of this Kingdom. This Monarch (of whom we shall have occasion to speak more hereafter) founded several Bishoprics and Monasteries, by the advice and assistance of his Queen; and having reign'd thirty and nine years, dy'd of a Fever in the year 1035.
2. *Peter* King *Stephen's* sisters Son, succeeded his Uncle: but fell far short of him in the Exercise of Vertue and Religion. He was depos'd by his subjects, for his Tyranny and Perfection of the Christians; having reign'd only four years.
3. *Abas*, elected into *Peters* place, prov'd no better then his Predecessour: whereupon his Nobles, many whereof he had unjustly and tyrannically murder'd, rebell'd against him and slew him at a small village upon the *Taiffe*; after he had reign'd three years. Whereupon his Predecessour *Peter* was (by the Assistance of the Emperor *Henry* the Third) restor'd to his Throne; but could not long enjoy it. For by his renewed Oppression and Cruelty to the Christians, he became again uneasy to his Subjects; and ended his days in Misery, A. D. 1047.
4. *Andrew* King *Stephens* Brother, succeeded *Peter*, upon his second Removal; and re-

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for'd Christianity and the Churches which his two Pagan Predecessors had laid waste. For these good Services to the Church of CHRIST he was blest in his old Age with two Sons, *Solomon* and *David*. *Henry* the Third, being incens'd at the *Hungarians* for offering to choose a King without his consent, invaded the Kingdom with a great Army: but found their Monarch, tho' Elect'd without his Privy, so agreeable to his wishes, that immediately he concluded an honourable Peace with him; giving his Daughter *Sophia* in Marriage to Prince *Solomon*, whom he caus'd to be proclaim'd King after his Father's Decease. This so highly enrag'd *Bela*, King *Andrew's* Brother, who thought himself nearer the Throne than his Nephew *Solomon* in case of a fair Election, that he forthwith rebelled against his Brother; and at last slew him in the year 1058. and took possession of his Throne. Whereupon *Solomon*, not able of himself to make Head against the Usurper, fled to the Emperours Court; desiring his Uncle to make good the Crown he had proffer'd him.

5. *Bela*, having slain his Brother, and put the Emperour and his Forces to flight, thought himself securely fix'd in the *Hungarian* Throne: whereupon he calls a National Synod of the whole Clergy of his Kingdom, wherein severe Measures were taken for the thorough Establishment of Christianity and Overthrow of Heathenism. But these specious Acts of Religion were not sufficient to atone for the innocent Blood of his Brother. Vengeance naturally awaits Parricide; and *Bela* finds it too difficult a Task to bribe Divine Justice. For sitting in state in the City *Demes*, the Room fell suddenly upon him and his Attendance; and crush'd him so that in few days after he dy'd, having reigned little more than three years.

6. *Solomon*, after his Uncles death, was set in the Throne; but with this Limitation of his Power, that *Geysa* and *Ladislaus* (*Bela's* Sons) should at the same time be Independent Princes, and bear Rule over their several Provinces under the Title of Dukes. This parcelling of the Supreme Power bred Jealousies and Divisions amongst the three Rulers: who soon broke into open War and Hostility, wherein *Solomon* was overthrown and dyed in the year 1075.

7. *Geysa*, King *Bela's* eldest Son, took upon him the Kingly Government after his Cousin *Solomon's* death; discharging the Regal Office with great prudence and conduct. He took the Emperour *Henry* the Fourth prisoner; and dy'd in the year 1078.

8. *Ladislaus* succeeded his Brother; and is to this day for his good services to the Church, reckon'd as a Saint in the *Hungarian* Calendar. In his days *Dalmatia* and *Croatia* were annex'd to this Crown. He dy'd on an Expedition towards the Holy Land, having reign'd eighteen years; and bequeath'd his Throne to *Bela*, his Brother *Geysa's* youngest Son: in regard that his own only Son *Coloman* seem'd to be no great favourer of the Christians, and wholly unfit for Government.

9. *Coloman*, King *Geysa's* eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle: his Brother *Bela* voluntarily declining the Throne, to give place to his elder Brother. But this modesty met with a very harsh return: for both *Bela* and his Nephew were clapt in prison and had their eyes put out, King *Coloman* thinking them by this

means incapable of rebelling and himself secur'd in the Throne. However, at last he ended his days in misery, in the year 1114, having reigned about nineteen years.

10. *Stephen* the Second, *Coloman's* Son, succeeded his Father: tho' very unwillingly, being forced into the Throne by his Nobles. After an irksome reign of some few years he retir'd into a Monastery; where he ended his days, in the year 1131.

11. *Bela* the Second (furnam'd the *Blind*, having had his eyes put out in prison with his Uncle of the same name) succeeded his Cousin *Stephen*: proving a wife and Godly Prince, and leaving behind him three Sons *Geysa*, *Ladislaus* and *Stephen*, who were all afterwards Kings of *Hungary*. He dyed of a Dropsy, A. D. 1141. having reigned ten years.

12. *Geysa* (King *Bela's* eldest Son) trod in his Father's footsteps: being a Religious and valorous Prince. He drove the *Saxons*, *Austrians* and *Bavarians*, out of *Hungary*, rescuing *Presburg* out of their hands. He rebuilt several Churches which had bin demolish'd, and founded a great many new ones. He dy'd in peace A. D. 1161. leaving behind him four Sons, *Stephen*, *Bela*, *Arpad* and *Geysa*; the two former whereof were admitted to the *Hungarian* Throne.

13. *Stephen* the Third, King *Geysa's* Son, was engaged in continual wars either with the *Venetians* in *Dalmatia*; the Eastern Emperors; or his Cousins *Ladislaus* and *Stephen*. By these last he was taken prisoner; and dyed A. D. 1173.

14. *Ladislaus* the Second, *Bela's* Second's Son, sat in the Throne six months; during the life of his Cousin *Stephen* the Third.

15. *Stephen* the Fourth, *Bela's* third Son, succeeded his Brother and held the Scepter five months: but was at last depos'd by King *Stephen's* friends.

16. *Bela* the Third, King *Geysa's* second Son, was advanced to the Throne by his decess'd Brother *Stephen's* interest; and sway'd the Scepter prudently seventeen years. Having clear'd the Kingdom of *Hungary* of Robbers, wherewith 'twas strangely infested, he dyed at *Stulweissenburg*, A. D. 1190.

17. *Emeric*, King *Bela* the third's Son dyed immediately after his Father, and was buried at *Agria*; leaving behind him one only Son—

18. *Ladislaus*, who kept the Throne only six months.

19. *Andrew*, *Emeric's* Brother, was hereupon chosen King. He went into the Holy Land, where he behaved himself with great gallantry; and at his return bestow'd large privileges on the *Hungarian* Nobility. He dyed in the year 1235.

20. *Bela* the Fourth, King *Andrew's* second's Son, was thrown out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*; but restor'd again by the Knights of *Rhodes*. He dy'd in the year 1275, and was buried at *Gran* with his Queen, *Mary* Daughter to the Eastern Emperour.

21. *Stephen* the Fifth, *Bela* the fourth's Son, vanquish'd the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Bulgaria*; and forced *Mysia* to pay tribute. He dyed A. D. 1278. leaving the Kingdom to his Son—

22. *Ladislaus* the Fourth: in whose days the *Tartars* made another inroad into this Kingdom, laying the whole Country waste before them as far as *Pest*, and carrying back an inestimable plunder. He was barbarously murder'd by the *Comanians*, A. D. 1291.

23. *Andrew* the Third, King *Stephen's* Son, brought

brought *Austria* under his subjection; dyed in the year 1301. and lyes buried at *Ofen* or *Buda*.

24. *Wenceslaus* (whom some of the *Hungarian* writers through mistake call *Ladislaus* the Fifth) the King of *Bohemia's* Son was by the prevailing faction in *Hungary* set in the Throne, after King *Andrew's* decease. But, after he had presided over an unruly people about six years, he was call'd home by his Father: who saw his Son was like to enjoy small quiet as long as two other Kings were follow'd by contrary parties.

25. *Otto*, Duke of *Bavaria*, being crown'd by a party of malecontents at *Stulweissenburg*, kept the Throne about four years; being afterwards depos'd, and banish'd the Kingdom, by *Ladislaus* Waywode of *Transylvania*.

26. *Charles* Robert, King *Stephen* the Fifth's grandchild, another of the three Kings of *Hungary*, got the whole into his possession in the year 1310. and (having with good success rul'd this Land together with *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*, *Lodomeria*, *Russia*, *Comania*, *Bulgaria* and *Bosnia*, for above thirty years) dyed A. D. 1342.

27. *Ludovic*, *Charles's* Son, after his Father's death was Crown'd King of *Hungary* and *Poland*. He was a fortunate Warriour; and, amongst other remarkable exploits, totally routed the *Jews* out of this Kingdom. He dyed in the year 1352. and was buried in the Royal Chapel at *Stulweissenburg*, whereof himself was the Founder.

28. *Mary*, King *Ludovic's* Daughter, was married to *Sigismund*, *Charles's* Fourth's Son, afterwards Emperour of *Germany* and King of *Bohemia*: who being very young was thought unfit to undertake the management of a Kingdom, and therefore the Government was put into the hands of Queen *Mary* and her Mother *Elizabeth*. But, by their weak administration of affairs, the *Hungarians* quickly found themselves oblig'd to look out for some other more potent Ruler; and at last pitch'd upon—

29. *Charles* King of *Naples*, King *Ludovic's* Brother's Son: but he had not long enjoy'd this Crown before he was most treacherously murder'd (by a Russian nam'd *Blazius Forgach*, hired to that Villany by Queen *Elizabeth*) in the Castle of *Vicegrad* near *Ofen*, A. D. 1385.

30. *Sigismund*, the formention'd Queen *Mary's* Husband was after *Charles's* death admitted to the Throne; in regard his Queen was not like to have any issue-male. In the year 1395. he fought a bloody battail against the *Turks*: wherein vast numbers were slain on both sides, and the *Turks* remain'd Masters of the Field. In the year 1410. he was Crown'd Emperour; and dyed A. D. 1437. in the fiftieth year of his Age.

31. *Albert*, Archduke of *Austria*, having married *Elizabeth* the Emperour *Sigismund's* only Daughter, succeeded his Father in law in the Empire, together with the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He dy'd at a small Village near *Presburg* in the year 1439. leaving his Emper's big with Child of his Son *Ladislaus*; whom his Mother took care to have Crown'd King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, when only four months old.

32. *Vladislaus*, the King of *Poland's* Brother, usurp'd the Kingdom of *Hungary* during the young Princes Minority; being upheld by a

potent and invincible Faction. This Prince was slain (with some thousands of the *Hungarian* Nobility and Prelacy) in a war against *Amurath*, Emperour of the *Turks*, near *Varna* in the year 1444.

33. *Ladislaus* the Fifth, the Emperour *Albert's* Son, was (upon *Vladislaus's* death) proclaimed King of *Hungary*: being then in the fifth year of his Age. During his Minority, *John Haniades*, a famous General against the *Turks*, was made Stadtholder of *Hungary*. After *Haniades's* death, his eldest Son *Ladislaus* was beheaded for murdering *Ubic* Count of *Cilly*; and his Brother *Matthias* committed to prison at *Prague*, where he lay till King *Ladislaus* was poison'd in the year 1458.

34. *Matthias* *Corvinus*, *John Haniades's* Son, was (upon *Ladislaus's* death) fetch'd out of prison and Crown'd King of *Hungary*; in requital of his own and his Father's good services to that Nation against the *Turks*. Having obtain'd many a signal victory against the Emperour of *Turkey*; built the famous Library at *Buda*, &c. he dyed of a fit of Anger, in the year 1490.

35. *Vladislaus* King of *Bohemia* (by the assistance of *Matthias's* Queen, who hoped to have bin marry'd to him, but was afterwards thrown off) succeeded *Corvinus*. He was a Bookish Prince, and excellently skill'd in the *Latin* tongue; a great lover of equity and peace, in which he ended his days A. D. 1516.

36. *Ladwice*, the Second, *Vladislaus's* Son, succeeded his Father in the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. In the year 1526. h. had an unfortunate battail with *Solyman* Emperour of the *Turks*; wherein a vast number of his Nobility, with a great many Archbishops and Bishops, were slain in the field. The King endeavouring to make his escape by flight, unluckily rid his Horse into a bog: where, being overburthen'd with Armour, he perish'd. His body was found about two months after; and bury'd at *Stulweissenburg*.

37. *John*, Waywode of *Transylvania*, was (soon after *Ladwice's* burial) Crown'd King of *Hungary*: and not long after depos'd by *Ferdinand* Brother to the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth (who had marry'd *Ann* Sister to King *Ladwice*, and was also by a strong Faction elect'd King) but was quickly restor'd by the Emperour *Solyman*. He dyed A. D. 1540.

38. *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Austria* (afterwards Emperour of *Germany*) was Crown'd King of *Hungary* in the year 1527. tho' he never enjoy'd it in peace till after King *John's* death. A pious and good Prince; who dy'd at *Vienna* in the year 1564.

39. *Maximilian*, the Emperour *Ferdinand's* eldest Son, was Crown'd King of the *Romans*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, during his father's life; and, after his death, advanced to the Imperial Throne. The greatest part of his reign was spent in wars against the *Turks* and the Waywode of *Transylvania*; which latter (being King *John's* Son) pretended a Title to the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

40. *Rudolf*, after his Father *Maximilian's* death Emperour of *Germany*, had frequent wars with the *Turks*; took *Transylvania* into his protection; and dyed A. D. 1612.

41. *Matthias*. 42. *Ferdinand* the Second. 43. *Ferdinand* the Third. 44. *Ferdinand* the Fourth. Of all which we have already given the Reader an account in the Catalogue of the German Emperours.

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45. *Leopold*, the present Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Hungary*, is (as most of his predecessors have bin) disquieted and perplex'd with the daily alarms of an unruly and rebellious Nation; grown more terrible by the assistance of the *Turkish* forces, which constantly crowd into that Kingdom. The *Hungarian* rebels are at this day at as high a pitch as ever: and where these Comotions will end we shall not pretend to foretel.

Hereditary.

It has been a great dispute among the *Hungarian* Statesmen, whether or no that Kingdom be Hereditary or Elective? The great reason of which controverfie seems to proceed from the many skirmishes that have been at Coronations; which have been carried on to that height, that sometimes two or more Kings have been set up and follow'd at the same time. But the Civilians of that Nation are now generally agreed, that (whatever controverfies have formerly arisen betwixt the House of *Austria* and the Waywodes of *Transylvania*) the present Emperor has a just Title to that Kingdom, and that *Jure Hereditario*. And indeed, tho we shall often find that the Throne of *Hungary* has been usurp'd by Princes who have had the encouragement only of a Rabble to back their Ambition; yet still a Title to the Crown was pretended, how faintly soever made out.

Absolute.

Another grand scruple has been rais'd, whether *Hungary* be an Independent and Absolute Kingdom, or a Tributary Province under the Emperor of *Germany's* protection? *Lazius* proves, by many examples, that the Kings of *Hungary* have always done Homage to the Emperors; before they themselves became Monarchs of that Nation. Thus (to omit other instances) in King *Peter's* time the Emperor is said to have come to *Stuhlweissenberg*, attended with his *German* and *Bohemian* Guards, where King *Peter* threw his Scepter at the Emperor's feet, gave a large sum amongst his Guards, and promis'd him a yearly Tribute for ever. At this day the *Turks* brag, that the Emperor of *Germany* is Tributary to theirs; because (by several Treaties of Peace) the former has oblig'd himself to pay some part of his Revenues out of that Kingdom to the Grand *Seignior*. But the *Hungarian* Lawyers solve these objections by a nice distinction betwixt *Tributum* and *Pensio*; telling us, that the latter is no sign of Vassalage, tho the former be. Now, say they, what sums the Emperors pay the great *Turk* are only by way of Compact, to secure the Borders of *Hungary* from any Invasion on that side of their Kingdom which lies next *Turkey*; in no other manner then the *Turk* himself has been accusom'd to see the Kings of *Ethiopia*, that he may quietly enjoy *Arabia*; and as the Kings of *India* anciently treated with the *Affrians*. And such an annual pension as this (for the conservation of the public peace) is rather an augmentation then diminution of the Emperor's glory; since, by this means, the Grand *Seignior* becomes his menial Servant by accepting a certain pay or wages. But granting that the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*, should be oblig'd to pay a real Tribute yearly to the *Turk*, I cannot see how this can any way derogate from his Imperial Majesty, any more then the King of *Sweden's* honour is eclips'd by doing homage to the Emperor as Duke of *Bremen*, or the King of *Spain's* by being also King of *Naples*.

Coronation.

The ancient Ceremonies observed at the Coronation of a King of *Hungary* were these: In a plain call'd *Rackes* near *Pest* (whence the *Hun-*

garians to this day call a general Assembly of the States of that Kingdom *Rackes*) on a set day were Assembled the Bishops, Nobles, Deputies of the several Counties, Cities, &c. After having unanimously approv'd of the person propos'd to be their King (who seldom fail'd to be the next in succession), they brought him with great acclamations to *Stuhlweissenburg*; where he was publicly presented to the people by the *Palatine*, who ask'd them three several times, whether they approv'd of the new elected King? As soon as the people had given their assent the third time, the *Palatine* delivered a naked Sword into the King's hand: who was to shake it, East, West, North and South. This done, he was conducted to the great Church, where the Archbishop of *Gran*, holding the Regal Robes in his hand, was again to enquire of the By-standers, whether they did approve of the new elected Prince for their King, and were willing to become his subjects? To which as soon as they had consented, the Archbishop proceeded to the usual rites observ'd in the Coronation of Christian Kings. When these were ended some of the Nobility and Bishops bore the Arms and other Reliques of King *Stephen* the First before the new King, in great pomp, to his Palace. To these some few other formalities of less note have since bin added (as may appear from the History of the Coronation of *Ferdinand* the Second, set down at large by the Author of *Orellius Redivivus* in his second Tome): but none of any great moment.

Crown.

The Crown of *St. Stephen* the first King of *Hungary* is here kept with a great deal of veneration; and none is allow'd to be duely Crown'd King of this Country, if this holy Relique be not used at the solemnity. Inasmuch that the Empress *Elizabeth* (Relict of *Albert* the Second, King of *Hungary*) thought he had sufficiently secur'd this Kingdom to her younger Son against the usurpation of *Uladiassus*, Duke of *Litau*, the King of *Poland's* Brother, when he had convey'd this Crown with her into *Germany*; where he kept it till the death of that Prince. And indeed the generality of the *Hungarians* believe that the fate of their Nation depends upon the careful preservation of it; and in the severest straits and Calamities that can befall them, they are sure to take care for its security in the first place. On the other hand the *Turks* have bin as solicitous to make themselves Masters of this *Palladium* of the Land: not doubting but that the *Hungarians* would unanimously pay Allegiance to the Grand *Signior*, if they could once get *St. Stephen's* Crown set on his head. The great conceit they have of its sanctity is founded upon the Tradition they have of its first original; which is thus deliver'd: King *Stephen* having begun the establishment of Christianity in his Territories, sent *Africus* Bishop of *Colocza* to Pope *Benedict* the seventh; humbly requesting his holiness to confirm his Kingdom, and to send him a Crown and other Royal Ornaments. At the same time it chanced that *Myscha*, Duke of *Poland*, had sent an Ambassador on the same errand to *Rome*; and a Crown was providing for him. But, before the day came that the *Polish* Messengers were to be dispatch'd, the Pope was warn'd by an Angelical apparition to send the Crown he had design'd for his *Polish* Majesty to *Stephen* of *Hungary*: which was accordingly done; and is to this day preserv'd by almost as great a miracle as 'twas at first obtain'd. The Crown is also somewhat singular in the fashion or figure of it: being

being very low, with a cross on the top; to which are four leaves of Gold turn'd up, one whereof is near as large as the other three. It was anciently kept in the Castle at *Vicegrad*; but is now in that at *Presburg*; where 'tis not easily matter for a stranger to get view of it. In the Emperors Repository of Rarities in the Imperial Palace at *Vienna* there is a rich model of this Crown; exactly fashion'd like it, but possibly of a much greater value.

Revenues.

The chief Revenues of the Crown arise from the Berg-Towns, or the Mines of Silver and other Metals: whence *Lucas de Linda* says the King has yearly one hundred and sixty thousand Rixdollars. The other great branch of his Revenues springs from the impost upon Cattle: which, by the same Author, is reckon'd at thirty two thousand Ducats. With these, and some other advantages less considerable, the whole Income of his Imperial Majesty (as King of *Hungary*) is thought to amount to two hundred twenty and four thousand Ducats yearly. Now an *Hungarian* Ducat, being esteem'd the purest and best Gold in the *German* Empire, is usually valu'd at about ten shillings *English*: so that his yearly Revenue, by this account, is one hundred and twelve thousand pound *Sterling*. *Brietius* says the *Austrian* Prince has 200000 Ducats yearly out of *Hungary*: but the *Turk* hardly raises so much as will maintain his Garrisons.

Palatine.

The next person to the King is the *Palatine*, or Stat-holder of the Kingdom: who is advanced to this high Dignity by a free Election of all the States. His office is to give the first voice in the Election of a King; to be guardian to the young Princes of the Blood; to call Assemblies of the States in case of an *Interregnum*; to hear all complaints brought to the King; to hear all Ambassadors, and to report their business to his Majesty: and lastly, in time of a vacancy, to take upon him the supreme administration of Justice and to act as Vice-roy.

Nobility.

The Nobility of *Hungary* are zealous assertors of their Liberties and the privileges that have bin anciently granted by their Monarchs. And 'tis a great question amongst the Statesmen of that Country, whether this ambitious humour of being reputed free have rais'd or suppress'd more rebellions? For as they seem, very inclinable on one hand to throw off the Emperors yoke and to aim at an Aristocracy: yet considering, on the other, that without the Emperors Protection they are very likely to fall into the Great *Turks* hands, under whom they are sure to be debarr'd of that Liberty which they now enjoy under his Imperial Majesty, they are overaw'd into their Allegiance, and forc'd to forego the thoughts of a Revolt. They think it below the grandeur of a Nobleman to live in a City or Great-Town; which, they say, were never design'd for any but Merchants and Mechanics.

Militia.

The *Hungarians* are much more expert Soldiers on Horse-back then a foot: which may in a great measure be ascribed to the strain of nimble and quick Horses which are bred in this Country. Their Horsemen are term'd in their own language *Hufars*: who ride arm'd Cap apee with an Helmet, Coat of Mail and buskins of some wild Beast skin. In their right hand they carry a short Spear, and on their left side hangs a Cimeter; at their back an Harquebuss or Carbine. The Foot (which the *Hungarians* call *Heyducks*) carry a short Gun, little longer then a Horseman's Carbine; on their left side hangs a Cimeter, and under their Arm a Battle-Ax. These Soldiers usually recreate themselves with

GERMANY.

the ancient *Pyrrhical* Dance; with naked Swords in their hands, advancing, brandishing and clashing them; turning, winding and depressing their bodies with strong and active motions; and singing all the while to their own measures. The *Hungarians* in former ages would never march against an Enemy without their long fields: but they were, with much ado, perswaded to lay aside these burthens in the year 1572. by their General, *George Count of Serin*.

Religion Antient.

Amnianus Marcellinus, out of *Herodotus*, gives this account of the Religion of the antient *Pannonians*: That they understood not the use of Houses; and therefore if they had ever had any knowledge of the gods, the Deities could not expect to have had Temples built for their worship, as in other Countries. Accordingly, says he, we meet with no other appearance of devotion in these parts then this, they stick a naked Sword in the ground and pay that worship to it which they think is due to this great preserver of their Land and terror of their Enemies. *Jordanes*, and other antient writers, talk much of *Mars's* Sword being worshipp'd in *Hungary*, and by the *Huns* before they came into this part of *Europe*; but I suppose their Idol never got the Title of *Gladius Martis* before the *Romans* came acquainted with them. They were altogether rude and barbarous people: wholly unacquainted with the Religion and gods, as well as the manners, of more civiliz'd Heathens. Their first conversion from Pagan Idolatry and superstition they owe to the victorious Arms of the Emperor *Otho* I. who, having given Duke *Geyla's* Army a thorough rout, reduced them to those straits that they were forced to court him to withdraw his hand before he should have utterly destroy'd them. Whereupon, the merciful Emperor drew off his forces; and began to endeavour the salvation, with a greater zeal then before he had prosecuted the overthrow, of the *Hungarian* Duke and his followers. *Geyla* quickly threw off his superstition and embraced Christianity: publishing an Edict, whereby he gave licence to all distress'd Christians throughout the World to come and settle in his Dominions, promising them the best protection he could give them, and the same freedom which his own natural subjects enjoy'd. *St. Adelbert* a *Bubemian* Bishop hearing the news of this great conversion, immediately posted over into *Hungary*: where he was receiv'd by *Geyla*, with all imaginable expressions of love and a true respect for the Christian Religion. After him *St. Pilgrine*, a *German* Prelate, was sent into this Kingdom by the Emperor *Otho* the Second. He took upon him the Government of the *Hungarian* Church; and carry'd on the Reformation with so good success that in a very short time he is said to have converted no less then five thousand of the Nobility; besides the vast numbers of people of inferior ranks. By what degrees Christianity was afterwards establish'd, and Paganism wholly extirpated, by King *Stephen* and the following Kings, the Reader has bin already inform'd; and 'tis not necessary we should here trouble him with a repetition.

Modern.

At this day the *Hungarian* Christians are much divided in their opinions; but are all usually comprehended under the two general Heads of *Romano-Catholici* and *Evangelico-Catholici*. The Archbishop's, Bishops, Abbats, &c. are of the *Roman* persuasion; as also a great part of the Nobility and Gentry. They have two Archbishops, of *Gran* and *Colocza*; the former whereof is Legate Apostolical and Primate of the Kingdom.

K k k

Reform'd.

Kingdom. His Archbishopric is very nobly endow'd, and sufficient to support the grandeur of so great a Prelate; being, in time of Peace, valued at one hundred thousand Rixdollars yearly. They have twelve Bishops, who are all esteem'd Princes of the Kingdom, and live in state answerable to that Title. In Council they take place next to the King, before the other Nobility; and never eat any victuals without the previous Ceremony of a Tafel. About fifty years ago the greatest part of the Hungarian Nobility embrac'd either the *Lutheran* or *Calvinist* Tenents; but under the Emperors *Ferdinand* the second, and *Ferdinand* the third, many of them relaps'd into the *Romish* superstition; which (before this late Rebellion) was daily advanc'd by the subtle industry of Popish Priests and Jesuits, who (having the Emperor's encouragement) swarm'd in this Kingdom.

The *Evangelico-Catholics*, as they call themselves, are either *Lutherans* or *Calvinists*; tho the latter are more numerous. However the *Lutherans* have commonly the Government in their hands, in those Cities and great Towns that have thrown off the Papal yoke; so that the power of these two Reform'd parties being tolerably well balanc'd, they are oblig'd to join in one body, which (in all Assemblies of the Kingdom) is term'd *Status Evangelicus*. The Miners are most commonly *Lutherans*; but the rest of the Country Rustics, together with those few of the Nobility that are not *Romanists*, embrace the Doctrine of *Calvin*. But the Popish Party exceeds both these in power and number; for besides those already mention'd of that persuasion, 'tis said there are no less than thirty thousand Papists in those Counties which are now subject to the *Turks*. There are also in Hungary considerable numbers of *Arrians*, *Trinitarians*, and other Sectaries and Heretics.

The Country hitherto describ'd (comprehending only the Kingdom of Hungary strictly so call'd) is usually divided into the Upper and Lower Hungary; the former whereof reaches along the North-East banks of the *Danow*, up to the borders of *Poland*; and the latter along the South-west.

AUSTRIAN Cities and Towns of Note in the Upper HUNGARY.

Presburg.

THE City of PRESBURG is the Metropolis of Hungary, since the loss of *Buda* to the *Turks*; and is a pleasant old place; seated on the North-side of the *Danow*; about ten German miles Eastward from *Vienna*. 'Tis by the modern *Latin* Writers nam'd *Pestum*, by *Lazius Pisonium*; and thought to be the same with *Protonis* of *Strabo*. The Air in this part of the Country is tolerably wholesome; and the Vicinage pleasant enough to the eye, and very fruitful; being well stor'd with Grapes, which yeild a good palatable Wine. The Town is not very strong; but guarded with a fair Castle, with four Towers, in the strongest whereof is kept the Crown of Hungary. The new *Lutheran* Church (built in the year 1638) is the fairest piece of Building in the Town: wherein are some Ceremonies used hardly observ'd by any of the *Augsburg* Confession in other parts of the Empire. Every

holiday and Sunday they burn wax-tapers at the Altar, sing the Lords prayer; &c. In the Suburbs stands the Archbishop's Palace, beautify'd with a fair Garden; wherein the walks, Grots, Labyrinths &c. are very noble. Here the Archbishop of *Gran*, who (upon the taking of that City by the *Turks*) was forced to remove his Residence hither, keeps great and splendid entertainments, in time of peace, for the neighbouring Nobility.

II. CASCHAW, *Casovia*, is the next Town of note in the Upper Hungary; seated on the banks of the River *Hewath*, which the *Germans* call *Kunmer*. 'Tis a free Regal Town, immediately subject to the Emperor and Govern'd by his Deputy: which brings a great resort of people of quality to the Town, and has render'd it one of the best built Towns in the Kingdom. The great Church is supply'd by an *Hungarian* and a *Dutch* Minister, who officiate by turns in their own languages: both which are perfectly understood and ordinarily spoken at *Caschaw*. The air about this City is as pestilential and noxious as in any part of Hungary: so that strangers are more subject to distempers here than in any of the neighbouring Towns. Another cause of diseases more frequent here than elsewhere is the badness of their Wine, which has a strong taste of chalk or lime, and is observ'd to breed the gowt and lameness in the fingers and other joynts. The *Turkish* Territories reach within six German miles of *Caschaw*; which makes the Citizens subject to continual Alarms, and obliges them to keep a constant guard and watch. They have only two gates into the Town; which they open by turns weekly. The greatest trade of the Town is in Wine: which, tho very noxious here, is drunk at some distance without danger; after it has bin well purg'd and refin'd. This the *Polanders*, who fill the Markets weekly, carry off in great quantities: which constant Commerce gives opportunity to the Citizens of *Caschaw* to be masters of the *Polish* tongue as well as the *High-Dutch* and *Hungarian*, tho they do not so frequently speak it.

III. LEUTSCH, another Regal City; the Metropolis of the County of *Zips*: seated on the top of an high Hill, which overlooks the neighbouring Country. 'Tis a fair and large Town: and famous for the yearly fair there kept. The Inhabitants are generally *Germans*; but talk *Hungarian* for the convenience of traffick with the Peasants of that Country. The people are *Lutherans*: and are observ'd to be extremely obliging in their behaviour, and faithful where they profess a kindness. When the Magistrates meet at the Town-Hall, they wear a *German* Mantel over their ordinary *Hungarian* Habit.

IV. BARTFELD, the third Regal Town; seated on the top of an Hill, in a pleasant and fruitful Country. The Burgers have commonly either good store of arable ground or pasture in their hands: tho the great trade within the walls is weaving of yarn brought hither from *Poland*; inasmuch that you shall hardly meet with an House where they have not a Loom for one webster at least. They have three gates to the Town; which they open by turns their day about, for fear of being suddenly surpris'd by the *Turks*. They have a School of good note in this Town; which, of late years, has given occasion to the erecting of a Printing-press, still kept up amongst them.

V. EPERIES, the fourth Regal Town, on the

Caschaw.

Leutsch.

Bartfeld.

Eperies.

the banks of the River *Tarozza*; much famed for its great traffick, especially in the yearly Fair. Not far from the Town spring two deadly Fountains, the waters whereof immediately kill either beast or bird that tast them: for which reason they are kept cover'd and wall'd round, to keep off any that might innocently approach and drink of 'em. Near these they have Salt-pits; which employ great numbers of poor people, and bring in a considerable Revenue yearly to the Town. One Salt-Mine they have here of extraordinary note: whereof an account was communicated to our Royal society by the ingenious *Dr. Edward Brown* in the year 1669. and afterwards by him publish'd in the year 1672. The pit, he says, is about one hundred and four-score fathoms deep: into which the Miners descend first by ropes, and afterwards by ladders into the lower parts. The veins of Salt are very large; and sometimes the Miners dig out pieces of ten thousand pound weight. They commonly hew it out in long square pieces of two foot in length and one in thickness: and 'tis afterwards broken for use and ground betwix two Grind-Stones. The Mine is cold and moist: but the Salt being a Stone-Salt is not easily, or at least not in any great quantity, dissolv'd by dampness or moisture. However, the water which springs at the bottom of the pit, is impregnated with Salt: inasmuch that, being drawn out in large buckets and boyl'd up, it yeilds a blackish sort of Salt; wherewith they feed their Cattle in this Country. The colour of the ordinary Stone-Salt of this Mine is not very white, but somewhat grey; and yet, being broken and ground to powder, it turns as white as if it were refin'd: and this Salt consists of pointed parts or softlets. Another sort they have which consists of squares; and a third of stituous or long shoots. Some pieces are so clear and hard, that the Miners carve them into different figures like *Chrystal*. Of all these different sorts of Salt found at *Eperies*, and some other Mine-Towns in this Kingdom, our Author brought over some *Specimina* into *England*: which may be still seen in the Repository of our Royal society at *London*.

VI. CZEZEN or *Zeben* (call'd usually *Kiszezen* or little *Zeben*, to distinguish it from a larger place of the same name in *Transylvania*) is the last and most insignificant of the five Regal Towns in the Upper Hungary: having in the late broyls betwix the *Hungarians* and *Turks*, bin laid in the ashes so as not to have bin able to recover it self since. The Country round *Czezen* affords great store of Saffran; with plenty of Plums and other Stone-fruit.

VII. TRENSCHIN is a fair City on the River *Waag*; not far from the borders of *Moravia*. It is seated on the top of a Rock, and fortified with a very strong Castle; which renders it almost impregnable, and may be seen at twenty *English* miles distance from the Town. There are two hot Baths about an *English* mile from the Town, much frequented by strangers; and thoroughout the whole Country you continually meet with Springs and Mineral water. So that here, as in many places on the banks of the *Danow*, the Country people make pits to bathe themselves in; which are often so near the River *Waag*, that you may reach your Arm into the cold water whilst the rest of your body is swathing in the pit.

VIII. FILLECK, a notably strong Fort; about five small *German* miles from *Caschaw*. 'Tis seated on the top of a ragged Hill; so inaccessible

ble that there is only one way up to it, and that too so narrow that 'twill only admit of one passenger at once. In this Town is a famous Cavern, or hole in a Rock; wherein the water dropping from the roof or arch at the top petrifies at the bottom into a fair white stone, made use of by the Painters in this Country as the purest and best white in Limning.

IX. TOCKAY, another famous Fort on the banks of the *Teiffe*; at the mouth of the River *Tockay*, whence it has its name. Near this place (as our Philosophical Transactions of *March A.D. 1664* inform us) there is an Earth to be found, which from hence has got its name of *Bolus Tockavienfis*, having as good effects in Physick as either *Bolus Armenus* or *Terra Silefiaca*; and commended by experience in those parts, as much as 'tis by *Semmerus* out of *Crato*.

X. TYRNA, a small Town about six *German* miles from *Presburg*, made famous, since the Dissolution of the Archbishopric at *Gran*, by the fixing of the Chapter of that ancient Archiepiscopal See in this place.

Tockay.

Tyrna.

The BERG-Towns in the Upper HUNGARY; hitherto kept out of the hands of the TURKS.



NE of the States of the Kingdom of Hungary is made up of the Corporation of *Berg* or Mine-Towns; and which is indeed the nobility of all. There are only seven (*Chemnitz, Schemnitz, Newfol, Konigsberg, Puggantz, Libeten, and Tilen*) which were formally incorporated into this Body; but there are many more that share the name and come in as Dependants on these their Chiefs. An accurate account of the greatest part of these *Berg-Towns* we owe to the curious observations made and communicated to the Royal Society by the foremention'd *Dr. Brown*; and since publish'd more at large in a distinct Treatise on that subject.

I. CHEMNITZ is reckon'd the first in the Catalogue of these Towns: which is an honour paid to its age; but not due to any piece of state it can brag of. 'Tis but a small Town of it self, but has large Suburbs; and is indifferently well fortified with a strong Castle, which is thought to stand on the highest ground in Hungary. They have wrought in the Gold-Mine at *Chemnitz* above nine hundred and fifty years; and 'tis carried about nine or ten miles in length, having one *Cuniculus*, or Horizontal passage, (which they call the *Erythall*) that stretches it self eight hundred fathoms in a direct Line. The depth of the pit, whereby they descend into this Mine, is one hundred and seventy fathoms; thro which the Miners are let down on a feat of Leather at the end of a Cable. Some of the Ore is white, others black, a third sort red, and a fourth yellow; that with black spots in white is esteem'd the best, and that the most precious which lies nearest the veins. 'Tis not rich enough to admit of any proof in small parcels; but they are forced to pound large parcels of it, before they can gues at the quantity of Metal contain'd in it. Having beat it to pieces, they throw it into the River near the Town: which, being divided into several lesser streams, runs in a constant Current over the Ore; washing away the

Chemnitz.

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Earthy

Earthy parts from the Metalline. There have, tho very rarely, bin found some small pieces of Virgin Gold in this Mine; some *Spectmina* whereof are to be seen in the Emperors Treasury at Vienna and the Elector of Saxony's Repository at Dresden. The common yellow Earth of the Country about *Chremnitz* (especially in the Hills towards the West) affords some Gold: so that this is sometimes wash'd and wrought in the same manner as pounded Ore, and with considerable advantage. Several passages in the Mine, cut throw the rock and long diffus'd, are grown up again; and many of the walks, especially in moist places, are hardly passable. There is a substance found in this Mine which they call Antimony of Gold: 'tis of a shining purple colour, and consists of parts pointed like needles. There are also Chrytalls found amongst the Ore; and some tintured yellow.

The powder'd Ore (which they call *Slich*) they wash so long, till of an hundred pound weight there remain about half an ounce or an ounce of Gold and Silver: the greatest part whereof is ordinarily Gold; generally two thirds. For the *Chremnitz* Gold-Ore is seldom without some mixture of Silver, and the best of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore yields an eighth part of Gold in proportion to the Silver. To the *Slich* they add Limestone and Schlacken, and melt them together in the Furnace. This first melting produces a substance which they call *Lech*; which they burn with Charcoal to make it porous, and then 'tis nam'd *Roff*. To this they add Sand as they see occasion: and then, melting it a third time in the Furnace proceed as in the melting of Silver. Of which anon.

Another notable way of purifying and cleansing their pounded Ore (not taken notice of by *Agricola* or any of the modern writers that have written on this subject) we cannot but mention; which is this: They lay the powder'd Ore upon Cloaths: where (by the gentle oblique descending of the water over it, and their continual stirring of it) the Earthy, clayish and lighter, parts are wash'd away, whilst the heavy and Metalline remain in the Cloth. This done, they wash the Cloaths in several tubs; pouring off the water, after some settling, from its sediment. This is again wash'd and wrought about in other Vessels and troughs, till at length they sprinkle the Quicksilver upon it, kneading it well together for an hour or two. Afterwards they work the Gold and Quicksilver in an *Amalgama*, with some water in a wooden Vessel: and from this they strain as much of the Quicksilver as they can, thro course and fine Cloaths. The remaining mafs they put upon a perforated plate: which they place over a deep pan in the Earth, whereinto they have put a good quantity of Quicksilver. Having well lured the cover of this pan and made a Charcoal fire upon it, they drive down what is left of the Quicksilver mix'd with the Gold to the other in the bottom of the pan: and lastly, taking the remaining Gold they throw it into the fire to receive its final purifying.

Not far from the Gold-Mine at *Chremnitz* there is a Vitriol Mine, about eighty fathoms deep; the Earth whereof is reddish, and sometimes green. This Earth or Ore they infuse in water: which, after three days settling, is pour'd off and boyl'd seven days in a Leadn Vessel. After which it yields a thick granulated whitish substance; which is afterwards reduc'd to a *Calx* in an Oven, and is serviceable to the making of *Aqua fortis*.

In the Town of *Chremnitz* they have a Mint-House; wherein are coin'd, Ducats, Rixdollars and other lesser pieces of money. They have also lately set up a Print-House, for the convenience of those few Gentlemen and others in these parts that are bookish.

II. SCHEMNITZ, the fairest of all the Berg-Towns, seated on a rocky Hill, so that the streets are very uneven. 'Tis well built; beautify'd with three fair Churches, and defended by as many strong Castles: one whereof stands on a high peak, where there is a continual watch kept to discover the approach of the *Turks*, whereof notice is immediately given by the shooting off a Culverin. The Inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*: and keep a good Garrison ready upon any suddain surprisal of the *Turks*. The air is not very wholefome: but the inconvenience thereof pretty well recompens'd by the Baths in the neighbourhood. Most of their provision (as Bread, Wine, Flesh, &c.) are brought from other places, the Vicinage being generally Rocky and barren; which enhances the rates and makes a stranger's sojourning much dearer here than in any other Mine-Town.

They have several Mines here very remarkable: but especially those two which they call the *Trinity* and *Windschacht*. The former of these is seventy fathoms deep: built and kept open with under-work at a great expence, much of it being in an Earthy soil. The Ore here gathered is highly valu'd; and is commonly of a black colour, cover'd with a white Earth or clay. Many of the veins in this Mine run North; and other rich ones ly to the North-East. They do not here use the *Virgula Divina* or fork'd Hazel, as at *Freyberg* in *Misnia* (having no good opinion at all of that piece of Magick:) but only dig forward as the Adventurers shall direct: they have no certain way to know either which way the veins run, or where they are; till by industrious persevering in their labour they find them out.

The *Windschacht*-Mine is much deeper than the former: and in some places so intolerably hot that the Miners are not able to labour in it above eight hours together. The blackish Ore is here reckon'd the best: much of it having a mixture of a shining yellow substance or *Marchasite*, which (if moderately mix'd with it) disposes the Ore to fluidity and renders its melting the more easy. But if it chance to be in too great a proportion, they fancy that it preys upon the Silver in the Mine; and in the Furnace 'tis apt to destroy it by over-volatilizing of it. Hence they usually term it a robber, as being a substance which steals away the richness of the Ore. Sometimes they meet with a red substance growing to the Ore: which is here call'd *Cinnabar* of Silver, and (being ground with Oil) makes a Vermilion equal to, if not surpassing, the *Cinnabar* made by sublimation. The different mixtures of the Ore with this and other Earths, Stones, Vitriol, &c. causes a great variety in the richness and value of it. An hundred weight of Ore sometimes yields no more than half an ounce or an ounce of Silver; sometimes two ounces; three, four, five; and as high as twenty. Further then this they seldom reach: tho there have bin some parcels of Ore dig'd which have held half Silver, and others so very fine that they might be cut with a knife.

A Specimen of each sort of Ore, as soon as 'tis discover'd, is carry'd to an Officer whom they call *Der Probiere*; who is to prove and judge of its richness, and to report it accordingly.

Schemnitz.

ingly. This he does in the following manner: Of all the different sorts brought him, he takes the same quantity (the Ores being first dried, burn'd, and pounded), and adds to each an equal proportion of Lead; then melts and purifies them. This done, he takes notice (by exact Scales) of the proportion betwixt the Ore and the Metal therein contain'd; and reports it to those that are employ'd in the great melting Furnaces.

These Furnace-men (according to the report made by the *Probiere*) add or diminish the quantities of such mixtures as they are afterwards to make in melting down the Ore. For example, to 100 *Centen*, or ten thousand pound weight of Silver-Ore, which holds above two Ounces and an half of Silver in an hundred pound weight, they add forty *Centen* of *Leich*, or pounded and wash'd Ore; two hundred *Centen* of Iron-stone; a quantity of *Kis*, a sort of *Pyrites*, according as the Ore is mix'd with *Marchasite*; and as much as they please of *Slacken*. This last is only the scum which is taken off from the top of the Pan into which the Mettals run; being a substance made out of all the former by fusion.

Most of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore holds some Gold; which they separate by first melting the Silver, then granulating it, and afterwards dissolving it in *Aqua fortis*, made out of a peculiar Vitriol prepar'd at *Chremnitz* before-mention'd. Hereby the Gold is left at bottom, and afterwards melted; the *Aqua fortis*, being distill'd from the Silver, serves again for use.

Not far from *Schemnitz*, where the old Town formerly stood, is an high perpendicular Rock; part whereof, from the bottom to the top, is tintur'd with a fair shining blew, with some spots in it of green and yellow; not unlike to which, 'tis said, there is another near the Silver-Mines in *Peru*.

Newfol.

III. NEWSOLF, an handsome Town on the banks of the River *Gran*; seated at the bottom of a hill, whereon stands the Castle, and great Church, which is cover'd with Copper. The inhabitants are *Lutherans*; and speak the *German*, *Hungarian*, and *Wendish* Tongues. They have a good Market weekly; and plenty of provisions both for themselves and strangers.

At and near this Town are the greatest Copper-Mines in *Hungary*; wherein the Copper is very strongly united to its stone-bed, and the separation of it not to be effected without great labour and difficulty. They burn and melt the Ore fourteen times before 'tis fit for use.

At *Mismills* (a small Village not far from *Newfol*, where the Furnaces for melting of Mettals are kept) they get Silver out of Copper, which they separate after the following manner: They melt a quantity of Lead with the Copper, and cool them into broad plates or wedges. These they lay afterwards upon cross bars over a strong fire, till the Silver and Lead melt and fall thorow.

Puggantz.

IV. PUGGANTZ was anciently a fair Town, and is still of so great note as to have a fourth place in the Order of the *Berg-Towns*; but by the frequent incursions of the *Turks*, so often burnt and laid wast, that the Miners have now wholly laid aside all thoughts of renewing their Works in this place till the Kingdom of *Hungary* shall be reduc'd to a more quiet and peaceable state than a few years are like to produce.

Konigsberg.

V. KONIGSBERG as little surpasses *Puggantz* in note and worth at this day, as 'tis inferior to GERMANY.

it in rank; the Miners having generally flock'd to *Chremnitz* and *Schemnitz*, as places of better employment. 'Tis only now famous for a Fountain of lower Mineral-water; which has work'd some notable Cures.

Tillen.

VI. TILLEN is an ancient Berg-Town; but of late years wholly decay'd and forsaken; by reason of the failure of those Veins of Metal which formerly brought resort to the place.

Liberten.

VII. LIBETEN is the last of the seven; formerly much more in request than 'tis at this day. There are still some small quantities of Copper got in the Mines near this Town; and a little Silver: but so very inconsiderable as will hardly suffice to afford the inhabitants a Livelihood.

Besides these, there are several other Towns in these parts famous for Mines; tho not yet allow'd to have their names register'd in the Schedule of Berg-Towns. Such are,

Herrn-Gründt.

1. *Herrn-Gründt*, about an *Hungarian* mile (which is almost seven *English*) distant from *Newfol*. The Mine here lies in the Rocks; where they have no need of Wood-work to keep it open. The Ore is very rich; inasmuch, that in an hundred pound weight they usually find twenty of Copper; sometimes thirty, forty, and even to sixty in the hundred. 'Tis usually either yellow or black; whereof the former commonly yields the better Copper, tho the later has also in it a mixture of Silver. There are also several sorts of Vitriol found in this Mine; white, green, blue, and a clear transparent red. In other parts they find a green Earth, or sediment of water, call'd *Berg-gran*; of singular use in Painting: as likewise Stones of a beautiful blue and green colour; some whereof they call the Mother of *Turcois*, as having sometimes therein found that sort of Stones. There are also two Springs of a Vitriolate water which speedily turns Iron into Copper; call'd the old and new *Ziment*. These Fountains are highly valuable; since thereby the worst and most useless old Iron is converted into the purest Copper; which has this excellent quality, that 'tis more ductile and malleable than any other whatever, and may be easily melted down without the addition of any other substance.

Glasbitten.

2. *Glasbitten* (an *Hungarian* mile from *Schemnitz*) was formerly famous for a rich Gold-Mine; which has since been lost: no man knowing where to find its entrance since *Bethlem Gabor* overran the Country, and forc'd the inhabitants to quit their Houses. The Owner notwithstanding left, it seems, some marks and directions how to discover it; with the figures of his Instruments upon barks of Trees. These Instruments they have found, hid in the Earth; and have thus much hinted to them farther, that wherever they shall find a stone with a face carv'd upon it, they may be assur'd the Mine is there; and have nothing more to do but to remove a part of the Rock wherewith the Owner stop't it. This place is much frequented by Travellers; who resort hither for the sake of five Natural hot Baths; the Springs whereof are very clear, the sediment red and green, and the wooden seats under water are incrustated with a stony substance. The most remarkable is that which they call the sweating Bath; whose hot Springs drain thorow an hill, and fall into a Bath built to receive them. At one end of this is a noble Stove, heated by the steams of these waters; and so order'd, that by chusing an higher or lower seat, you may regulate your sweating, and enjoy any degree of heat you please.

Eisenbach.

3. *Eisenbach*, about four *English* miles from *Glabütten*, is also famous for hot Baths: the Sediment whereof is red and turns into Stone.

There are many other small Berg-Towns in the County of *Zips*, as *Wagendrusfel*, *Schmedler*, *Golnitz*, *Smolnitz*, *Metzenleussen*, *Stos* and *Einfedel*, where great store of Iron is got and wrought up in the Forges. At *Toschani* and *Czerniki* they make a vast deal of Iron: but take no notice of the Gold and Silver Mines, which 'tis thought might turn to as good account here as at *Chrenitz*; if industriously fought after. At *Rosnau* their chief employment is in Iron and Copper: tho sometimes they meet with good quantities of Gold and Silver-Ore.

Turkish Towns of note in the Upper HUNGARY.

Agra.



AGRA or *Eger*, not far from the banks of the River *Wisse*, anciently a Bishop's See, and strongly fortified: easily commanding all this part of the Country. 'Twas in vain besieged by *Haly* the *Bassa* of *Buda*, in the year 1552. with an Army of thirty-six thousand *Turks*: but was afterwards taken by *Mahomet* the Third, himself lying siege in person, in the year 1578. Immediately after the surrender of this place *Mahomet* gave the Christians so great an overthrow, that (had he pursued his victory) 'tis thought he might at that one blow have finish'd the Conquest of *Hungary*. Whereas, on the contrary, the *Turks* were so worried and disorder'd at first (*Mahomet* and most of his Commanders flying out of the Field) that, had the Christians follow'd the chase and not betook themselves to the spoil of the Camp, they had in all probability for ever freed that Kingdom from the *Turkish* Tyranny.

Temeswar.

II. **TEMESWAR**, a strong Fort upon the River *Temes*; whence it has its name. In the year 1552. this place was bravely defended by *Stephen Lozonzo*, a *Spanish* Commander, with a Garrison of his own Countrymen. At last two *Renegado Spaniards* having betray'd their strength and policy to the *Turks*, they were forced to come to a Capitulation: which they did upon very honourable terms. But, as soon as the Town was surrender'd, the *Turks* (contrary to the tenure of the Articles sign'd on both sides) fell foul on the Garrison, and took the rest prisoners. In this Massacre there was one brave *Spaniard* who, being well mounted and Arm'd, fought his way thro the body of an Army of five thousand *Turks*; and made up to the Castle of *Lippa*, where another Imperial Garrison was posted. Which place he had certainly recover'd, had he not unfortunately rid into a bog: in which unlucky circumstances a party of five hundred *Turks* overtook him, and carried back his head to *Mahomet Bassa* their General. Since that time *Temeswar* has bin the usual Residence of a *Turkish* *Bassa*.

Zolnock.

III. **ZOLNOCK**, a strong Town and Fort on the mouth of the River *Zagyma*; with which, and the *Teiffe*, 'tis encompass'd round. 'Tis a place of that convenience for a Garrison; that it has bin known to afford excellent Accommodation for an Army of four thousand men. And yet this impregnable Fort was shamefully

quitted in the year 1552. by two hundred *Hungarian* Horse; three hundred *Germans*; one hundred *Bohemians*; two hundred *Heducks*, and fifty *Spaniards*; and left to *Mahomet Bassa*, returning from the siege of *Temeswar*. The *Turkish* General at first made very honourable proposals, promising to pay their Governor a considerable sum of money if he would make a quiet surrender of the Town; which, as he told him, stood on *Turkish* ground, and therefore was a place to which the Emperor *Ferdinand* could not reasonably pretend a Title. Notwithstanding these fair speeches the German Captain was resolv'd to keep his hold; and endur'd a sharp siege of three days, without the least apprehensions of damage or danger. But an unaccountable Cowardise or *Pannic* fear seiz'd the German Soldiers on a sudden, and rais'd a mutiny in the Garrison; which at last ended in a general flight cross the *Teiffe*. The *Turks*, observing the Centries had quitted their posts, immediately broke into the City; which they found wholly at their devotion. Forcing their way into the Castle, they met with the Governor penive and alone; forsaken of all his men, but resolv'd to surrender himself with his trust. Him they carry'd bound to their General: who treated him with all imaginable civility, as a person of great Honour and Gallantry. The greatest part of the Garrison was taken in pursuit by the *Turks*; who gave them no Quarter, but were expressly order'd by their General to put all to the Sword.

Pest.

IV. **PEST**, on the Eastern bank of the *Danow*, over against *Buda*; from which you pass higher over an handsome Bridge of Boats, about half an *English* mile in length. It is built in quadangular form: and, by reason of its fair walls and the Towers of the *Turkish* Mosks, makes a pleasant show at a distance. 'Twas taken in the year 1602. by the *Turks*; who have ever since continu'd masters of it.

Colocza.

V. **COLOCZA**, an ancient City on the *Danow*; formerly an Archbishop's See: but for some ages last past overrun with Mahometanism.

Newheusel.

VI. **NEUHEUSEL**, the chief Bulwark the Emperor of *Germany* formerly had against the *Turks* in the Upper *Hungary*; enlarged by a new Fort call'd *Leopoldshatz*, from the present Emperor its Founder. In the year 1663. it was taken by the *Turks*; who lost in the siege two Baffaces, with a great many more Officers of note, and above three thousand Common Soldiers.

Chief AUSTRIAN Cities in the Lower HUNGARY.



COMORA, a strong Fort in a Corner of the Island *Schutt*; almost environ'd with the *Danow*, *Waag* and a deep Lake towards the West. 'Tis seated in a plain and fruitful Country: so that from the top of its highest Towers you have a fair prospect of a great many *Turkish* Forts in the neighbourhood. This Town was, after the taking of *Raab*, besieged by *Sinan Bassa*, with sixty Ships and a great Army of *Turks* and *Tartars* by Land; but, after a great slaughter of the *Tartars*, was at last forced shamefully to raise the siege and retreat. Since that time the

Comora.

Town

Altenburg.

Rab.

Town has bin enlarg'd and better fortified: four new Baffions being added, and a line drawn from the *Waag* to the *Danow*.

II. **ALTENBURG** on the mouth of the River *Leytha*; which, with the *Danow*, encircles it round. The *Hungarians* call it *Owar*; and look upon it as the best fence the *Austrians* have against the *Turks*, who has often (but in vain) attempted to get it into his possession.

III. **RAAB** or *Rab* (call'd by *Antoine Arabo*; by the *French* writers *Javarine*, and by the *Latin* Authors *Javarium* or *Javaram*) lies about thirteen German miles from *Vienna* on the mouth of the River *Rab*, which gives it its name. It is a strong Frontier Bulwark against the *Turks*: being fortified with seven large Baffions, and four *Cavalliers*, or high Mounts, which overlook them. The Country round it is plain: and there is nothing which seems to command it but a small Hill at some distance, which is undermin'd and may be blown up upon occasion. Beyond this there is a Watch-Tower in the open Fields; whence the approach of any Enemy is easily discoverable. It was besieged by *Sinan Bassa*: who, at one Attack, lost twelve thousand men before it. However, 'twas at last surrender'd by the Treachery of Count *Hardeck*, its Governor; which afterwards cost him his head at *Vienna*. About four years after it was recover'd by a notable surprize acted by Count *Swartzenburg*, then Governor of *Comora*: tho the *French* Historians give the glory of the action to *Monsieur de Vandre-Court*, one of their Countrymen. 'Twas lately honour'd with the Government of the famous General *Monteculi*: who, when he could be spared out of the Field, kept here his usual Residence.

Doris, *Pappa*, with some other Forts, are in the Emperor's hands, and have Garrisons usually lodg'd in them: but otherwise are not any way remarkable.

TURKISH Towns in the Lower HUNGARY.

Buda.



BUDA (call'd by the *Germans* *Ofen*) suppos'd by some to be the same with *Prokomy's Curia*; tho others place here *Antoine's Abrincum*. 'Tis most likely it had its name from *Buda*, King *Attila's* Brother, its restorer; tho others fetch it from the *Budini*, a *Scythian* people mention'd by *Herodotus*. Its Dutch name is, by some of their own Etymologists, deriv'd from *den Oesen* *durin* *man Kalk Brennet*, i.e. from the many Lime-kilns hereabouts: Altho *Schweiger* more probably guesses, that it got that name from *Ovo* or *Abu*, King of *Hungary* in the days of the Emperor *Henry* the Third.

'Twas anciently reckon'd, and is still, the Capital City of *Hungary*; having been formerly famous for being the seat of the *Hungarian* Kings; and is now the usual residence of the Grand *Seignior's* chief Visier or Lieutenant in this Kingdom. The Emperor *Stigismund* was at great expences in beautifying the public Buildings of this Town; especially the Castle, wherein he built a stately Hall after the *Italian* mode. *Balbequius* in his Epistles says, that there were many noble Remains of these Fabricks in his time; which since (by the negligence and barbarity of its *Turkish* Inhabitants) are fall'n into decay and

utter ruin. *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, promis'd the *Hungarians* to restore this City as soon as King *John's* Son (then an Infant) should be at age to take upon him the Kingly Government; but neither he nor his successors have to this day cancell'd the obligation.

The Baths in *Buda* are esteem'd the Noblest in *Europe*; not only in respect of the large and hot Springs, but also the magnificence of their Buildings. They are eight in number; and appointed for men in the morning, and women in the afternoon. They are us'd either by washing and swimming in the water, as in most other Baths in *Europe*; or by sitting in a warm Room within the steam of the water, which sufficiently provokes sweating. The noblest of these is the Bath of *Velibey*, which has a strong sulphurous smell and a petrifying juice in it, and is so intensely hot that to make it tolerable they usually throw into it a mixture of cold water. For a more particular account of these Baths we refer the curious Reader to the Transactions published by our *Royal Society* in the year 1670. Numb. 59.

II. **STUHLWEISSENBURG**, or *Alba Regalis*, a strong Town berwitz the *Danow* and *Dravus*; anciently famous both for the usual Coronation and Interment of the Kings of *Hungary*. 'Tis seated in the midst of an inaccessible Marsh or Fen; and join'd to the firm land by three broad Causeys, block'd up at the ends by so many strong Bulwarks.

Notwithstanding this convenient posture of defence, 'twas taken by the *Turks* A.D. 1543, and again recover'd out of their hands in the year 1601. Within a year after the *Turks* became again Masters of the Town, and have ever since so continued.

III. **GRAN**, or *Oftagon*, anciently *Strigonium*, on the South-side of the *Danow*, over against the mouth of the River *Gran*, which gives it its name. 'Twas formerly (as long as it continu'd in the hands of the Christians) an Archiepiscopal See; and is still a place of great strength and consequence. The Castle, within the circuit whereof stands also the Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Adalbert*, is plac'd on a firm Rock, overlooking the Town. At some distance is *St. Thomas's* Hill; whereon stands another Castle, with a small Town well fortified. A third part of the City lies beyond the *Danow*; separated from the other two by the River and a good Wall, and nam'd *Gockern*. So that an Enemy has really three several Cities to take, before he can make himself Master of *Gran*. In the year 1595 this place was rescu'd out of the hands of the *Turks*; in which siege Sir *Thomas Arundel* of *Wardor* Castle in *Wiltshire* behav'd himself with so much gallantry, that he forc'd the Water-Tower, and took from thence with his own hands the *Turkish* Banner. For which brave piece of service, the Emperor *Rudolphus* created him a Count of the Empire; and King *James* made him, not long after, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardor*. Both which Titles of Honour his successors retain to this day. Since that time the fortune of this Town has been various; and 'twas finally recover'd by the *Turks* in the year 1605.

IV. **ESSECK**, or *Offeck*, on the *Dravus*; suppos'd to be the same with the old *Roman* *Marsa*. Which conjecture may possibly be confirm'd by an ancient *Latin* Inscription over the Gate; wherein may fairly be read the Emperor *Aelian's* name in great characters. But that which is now most remarkable here, is the famous Bridge of Wood, built partly over the *Dravus* and partly

Stuhlweissenburg.

Gran.

Esseck.

over the adjoining Fens; being about five *Engl*h miles in length, all delicately rail'd in, and having a specious Watch-Tower at the end of every quarter of a mile. Besides, its breadth is so great that four Waggon's may pass over it in a breath. So that he that shall carefully view the whole Fabric of this Bridge, the Towers of Wood upon it, the strong rails and floor, the numerous supporters of it, &c. cannot but wonder how the Country can afford Timber enough to build or maintain it. In the year 1664, Count *Serini* burnt down that part of the Bridge which stands over the River, to hinder any fresh supplies to the Grand Visier's Army; but it has been since nobly rebuilt.

Fulskirchen.

V. FULSKIRCHEN (or *Quinque Ecclesie*, as 'tis call'd by *Latin* Writers) has its name from five fair Christian Churches in it; which, as many others in this Kingdom, have had the misfortune to be turn'd into *Turk*ish Mosques. Count *Serini*, before mention'd, burnt this Town in his return from *Esbeck*; destroying therein nine stately *Turk*ish Temples, cover'd with Lead. Some Antiquaries will have this to be the same place with the *Teutoburgium* mention'd by *Antoninus*; tho others, with greater probability, make that old *Roman* Fort to stand where now *Erdedy*, a small Town on the mouth of the *Dravus*, is plac'd.

Sigeth.

VI. SIGETH, a strong Town, situated in a marthy ground on the North-side of the *Dravus*. In the year 1560 'twas taken by *Solyman* the Magnificent, who here ended his days. The Town was bravely defended against the *Turk*ish Army by Count *Serini*, Lord of the place; who perish'd, with his Guard of two hundred men, briskly encountering the whole Body of the *Ottoman* Forces. His Head was expos'd to public view for one

day in the *Turk*ish Camps, and afterwards sent in derision to the Emperor *Maximilian*.

VII. SIRMUM, anciently the Metropolis of *Pannonia Inferior*; but now adays hardly remarkable for any thing but a sort of palatable Wine, peculiar to this part of the Country. Here was the seat of the *Præfatus Prætorio Illyrici*, before the division of the *Roman* Empire; and the place was honour'd with the personal residence of many of the Emperors, and by that means made the stage of many memorable actions. In this Town *Verranio* (or *Betranio*, as others call him) took upon him the Imperial Government, and was proclaim'd Emperor by the *Illyrian* Soldiers, who lay here in Garrison; but being afterwards deserted by his promoters, he was forc'd to submit himself to *Constantine* the Son of *Constantine* the Great. Here also *Gratian* the Emperor, Son of *Valentinian* the first, was born. And lastly, in this place was assembled a Council against *Photinus* (Bishop of the City), who asserted, that our Saviour did not communicate of the Essence of God the Father before he was conceiv'd and born of the Virgin. This Tenent being as well repugnant to the Doctrine of the *Arian* as the Orthodox Bishops, was here condemn'd by both parties, in the year 356. *Constantius* himself being present at the Council.

Sirmium.

VIII. CANISCHA, a very strong Fort, on the banks of the *Muer*, near the borders of *Styria*; in vain besieged by the Imperialists, for a whole month together, in the year 1664.

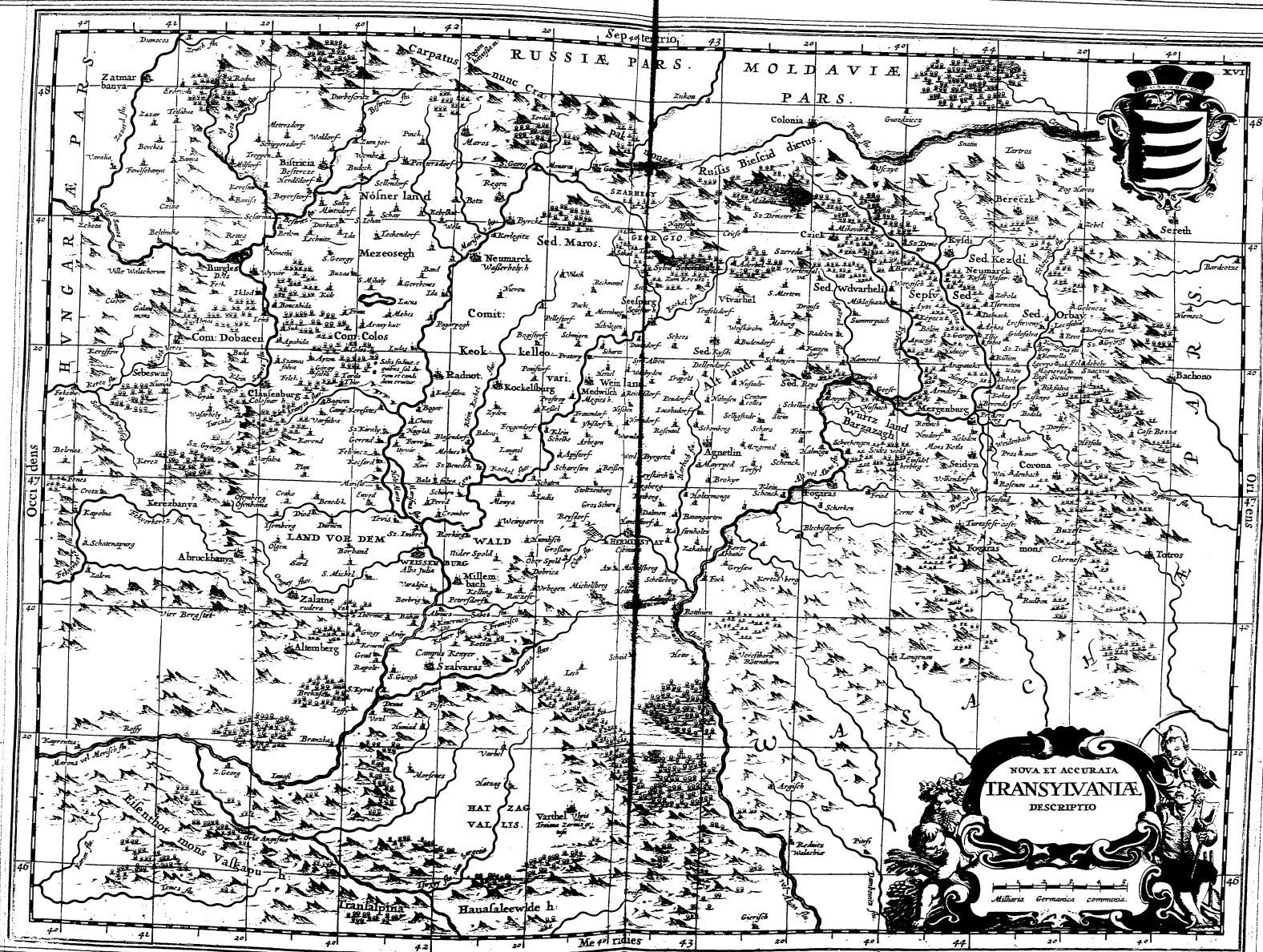
Canischa.

To these we might add, *Peterwarden*, a Fort on the Southern banks of the *Danow*, in the Country of old *Sirmium* or *Sirmilb*. 2. *Vesprin*, beleaguerr'd by a *Turk*ish Army of 8000 men; and after the loss of 500, shamefully quitted.



T H E



S_i 



THE
Principality
OF
TRANSYLVANIA.



N Josephus's Inveictive against Apion, he shows how illogically that Author concludes, that the Jews were not an ancient people, because (forsooth) the old Greek writers do not so much as mention them. Whereas, says

Josephus, the ancient Greeks had so little knowledge of Foreign Nations, even of their neighbours, that Ephorus (an Author of as good credit as any they can brag off) was so far out in his notion of Spain, that he took it only for a large City. Into the like mistakes have most of the ancient writers fallen, who treat of this Principality; some giving the name of one particular Province to the whole Land, and others (on the contrary) appropriating the general name of Scythia to this small portion of that vast Country. Hence the modern Transylvanians are treated with the name of Scythæ, Gorbæ, Getæ, Daci, Villophali, Theruingi, Illyrici, Mæsi, Bospori Accolæ, Thraciæ vicini, Barbari, Boetni, Carpi, Peucini, Tratingi, Austrogothi, Jazyges, Mantanistæ, Thaisali, Hypogothi, Gepidi, Septemcastrenses, &c. 'Twere endless to run over the unaccountable follies of this kind: and therefore (omitting here the name of Dacians, to be spoken to anon) we shall at present content ourselves with the Etymology of the three modern names of this Principality; to wit, the Latin word Transylvania, the High-Dutch Siebenburgen, and the Hungarian Erdely.

The situation of the Country, being on every hand shut in with large Woods and Forests, gave occasion to the Romans to name it Transylvania: because from any of its neighbouring Lands you must needs pass thro a Wood to come at it. As the modern Transylvanians themselves name one part of Wallachia, Transalpinæ; because you must necessarily pass the Alps on

your journey thither: and the Netherlands have a Province which they call Trans-Islam or Over-Iffel, as lying beyond a River of that name.

The Hungarian Erdely (or Ardeli as some late Latin Authors write the word) exactly renders the Latin Transylvania. Erdo, in their language, signifying a Wood or Forest.

But the German name of Siebenburgen has a different original: being derived from the seven chief Towns in this Principality. Burg in the ancient High-Dutch signifying properly a Town or Fort; whence the word Bargher is to this day used for a Citizen. And this name, we are told, is of a much later date than either of the former: owing its first original to the methods of living observed by the ancient Pannonians that fix'd their Tents in this Country. These men knowing the danger that Conquerors are usually expos'd to, resolv'd not to intermingle themselves with the Natives of the Land, but to keep in distinct bodies strong enough to suppress any insurrection that should happen. Accordingly, they divided themselves into seven Bands or Regiments; each whereof contain'd three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven able Soldiers. These, being encamp'd in several parts of Transylvania, entrench'd themselves round; and, for their better security, built a Fort or Castle at each Camp: and this first occasion'd the alteration of the name of this Country.

Eutropius, and after him Jornandes, tells us that the whole Country which, under the name of Dacia, was added to the Roman Empire by the Emperor Trajan, contain'd in circuit about a thousand Italian miles. Jornandes, finding that this circumference is too large for the modern Transylvania, concludes that *procul dubio felici ævo Daciæ adhaerent Mæsiæ, Pannonia superior, Sarmatiæ pars, Moldavia, Walachia* (printed falsly *Malachia*) &c. Traciæ fines. And Eutropius says that by Dacia he understands a

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very

Name.

Bounds.



very large Province beyond the *Danow*, in his *agris quos nunc Thaisali tenent*, & *Victophali* & *Theruingi habent*. And what Countryes these were let the ancient Geographers inform us. At present nothing more is comprehended under the name of *Transylvania* then only a part of the old *Walachia*; being bounded on the West with the Upper *Hungary*; on the North with *Russia*; on the South with *Walachia*; and on the East with *Moldavia*. Its whole length is reckon'd at about twenty-four German miles; and its breadth near as much.

The air is as temperate here as in *Hungary*; but not corrupted with so many infectious vapours. On the South, especially near *Weissenburg*, in the Summer the weather is usually so intolerably hot and foully that the people commonly spend that quarter of the year in their Cellars; but nearer the Mountains 'tis somewhat cooler.

This Country, as the name *Transylvania* imports, is wholly encircled with Forests; growing for the most part on the sides of high Hills and Mountains. The most considerable of these is the *Mons Carpathus*, by the *Transylvanians* named *Crapak*; and by the *Russians* *Biesid*; which runs along the South of the whole Principality, dividing it from the *Russian* Empire. And indeed the Inlands are almost as Mountainous as the outmost bounds of the Country; so that you shall hardly pass from one great Town to another but by a road which leads you thro a Wood and over the top of some rocky Hill. The highest Inland Mountain is near *Fogaras* on the River *Alt*; the top whereof is inaccessible and always covered with snow.

Out of these Hills the *Transylvanians* dig Gold and other Metals; tho not in such plenty as in *Hungary*. Their chief Mines are at *Scutatti*, which the *Hungarians* call *Zalatna*; and at *Rimili Dominwdtz*, call'd by the Germans *Hern-Bachlein* i. e. *Rivuli Dominicorum*, as their own Authors explain it. In this latter they sometimes have found large lumps of Virgin-Gold; which has bin sent to the Mint without any further purifying. Which gave occasion to the old *Romans* to coin a Meddal, still to be met with, representing on the one side an arm'd Man with this Inscription, *C. Cato*: on the other was inscrib'd *Dacia*, represented by a Goddess with a Book open in her right hand, wherein was written *Aur. pur. or. Fine Gold*. Their best Silver Mines are near *Offera* and *Radna*; where they have also good store of Copper, and sometimes chance to light on a vein of Gold. They have plenty of Steel at *Cyck*, and of Iron at *Thoresch* and *Huniad*; and in the Copper Mines they usually meet with Brimstone and fling-glass. In the County of *Maromarus* they have such store of Stone-Salt, that hence are supply'd the greatest part of the neighbouring Nations with that Mineral.

The pasture-grounds breed great plenty of large Oxen: wherewith the *Transylvanians*, in time of peace, are so overstock'd that you may here buy a fat Ox for a dozen or fourteen shillings which will yield fifty or sixty Rixdollars in *Austria*. Beef is commonly sold at a farthing a pound; sometimes, especially in harvest, much cheaper. They have also a good breed of stout and swift Horses; which are highly valu'd in foreign Countries.

In *Altland*, and some other parts of the Country, they have plenty of wild and tame Bees; which furnish the Natives and their neighbours with Honey and Wax: but especially with a

rich sort of Mead which is made with a great deal of art with a mixture of several sorts of Herbs, and sold at a great rate to Foreigners.

The Forests abound with all sorts of Venison: as Deer, Wild-Boars, Foxes, &c. They have also a sort of wild Horses, which run incredibly fast and have mains hanging down to the ground. The Hares are much larger here than in the Western parts of *Europe*; and their skins carry a far purer furr. The Wolves and Bears in *Altland* and other neighbouring Counties run usually in great Herds, thirty or forty together; and in the Winter do much mischief, especially amongst the Horses and other Cattle.

There is no Nation in the World where wheat is either better or more plentiful than in *Transylvania*: inasmuch that the ordinary Peasants feed on no other sort of bread. The blade of this grain is here usually as thick as an ordinary reed, and grows to a great height. They seldom sow any Oats: or, if they do, 'tis only to feed their Horses and (with a mixture of Miller or Hirse) to fatten their Swine. Barley does not thrive well with them; and nature has supply'd this defect by furnishing them with Wine in so plentiful a manner that they need not trouble themselves with the brewing of beer. That little beer which the Country affords sufficiently discovers their small skill in this art; and (being muddy, raw and ill-tasted) serves only to set off their Wine.

Their Wine is every where very plentiful and is reckon'd much more noble than any that grows in *Walachia*, the *Windish* Marquisate, *Austria* or *Moravia*; but far inferior to the *Rhenish* and *Hungarian* Wines. It has usually a tincture of Chalk or Sulphur: and, for that reason, is thought a mighty promoter of the gowt and other like distempers. The best and whollomest *Transylvanian* Wines grow about *Wessenburg*, *Deva*, *Engedine*, *Birtheilmium*, *Fenisch* and *Mediesch*.

In short, the Country is so well provided for with all manner of necessities and conveniences that either the Fields, Woods, Rivers, Hills, Plains, &c. can afford, that there seems great reason for the ancient draughts on *Trajan's* Meddal: wherein was represented the Goddess *Ceres* with a Cornucopia in her right hand, and in the left a table with this Inscription---*Abundantia Dacia*.

The three chief Rivers in this Country are the *Samos*, *Marasch* and *Alt*: whereof the two latter spring out of the *Scythian Carpathus*; the *Alt* emptying it self into the *Danow*, and the two former into the *Teisse*. Down the *Marasch* the old *Roman* Soldiers used to fetch all sorts of wooden Engines serviceable in the wars; but now the great trade of that River is in Salt, carry'd hence into *Hungary*.

The first Conquest that we read of in this Country was by *Lyfmachus*, the mighty King of *Thrace*, one of *Alexander* the Great's Generals: but what sort of Government these *Dacians* or *Davians* (for so they are sometimes call'd) were subject to before his days we cannot learn. Afterwards they became troublesome to the *Romans*; whose Territories they frequently infested, by making inroads in the Winter when the *Danow* was frozen over. For these Insolencies they were set upon, repress'd and made tributary, by *Julius Cesar*: but not long after brake out again into their former outrages under *Aurelius*. Whereupon, *Lentulus* was sent against them with a potent Army; who immediately forced them to retire and planted the Southern banks

Venison.

Corn.

Wine.

Rivers.

Government.

banks of the *Danow* with strong Garrisons, to prevent the like Incurfions for the future. After these days we find little more noise of them, save that now and then we meet with some bands of 'em in the *Roman* Army, and several of them very officious attendants on the *Italian* Nobility: whence, in the *Roman* Comedies and public Orationes, an officious flattering Sycophant got the name of *Darius*. With *Decabalus*, their last King, the Emperor *Domitian* waged war; and, by his Lieutenant *Julian*, was so far a Conqueror as to have a fair prospect of bringing all *Dacia* to his devotion. But *Decabalus's* policy stood him in more stead than the most powerful forces he could raise. For, perceiving the *Romans* design'd to prosecute the Victory and take possession of his Country, he pitch'd in their way a great number of stakes cover'd with Armour and fet in Battail-Array; which, looking at a distance like a fresh Army of fighting men, discouraged the *Romans* from adventuring any further into his Kingdom. The next that encounter'd him was *Trajan*, who, after a few bloody skirmishes, reduc'd him to such extremities that he was forc'd to beg his peace by a submission and homage to the Scepter of *Rome*. But, being of a fierce and ungovernable temper, he could not long brook this servitude, but resolv'd to venture on a Revolt, tho thereby he should run the hazard of a final destruction. Accordingly, he once more defies the Emperor and his forces; but prov'd so unsuccessful in the undertaking that his Kingdom was now wholly overrun, his Palace taken and destroy'd. Whereupon, finding himself irrecoverably miserable, he threw himself upon the point of his Sword: leaving *Dacia* to be made a Province of the *Roman* Empire. Under *Gallienus* the *Dacians* rebell'd again, and shook off the *Roman* yoke for some time; but were reduc'd to their former obedience by *Aurelian*: who, finding how chargeable the keeping of this Province in subjection was like to prove, transplanted the *Roman* Colonies, and the civilized Natives, to the other side of the *Danow*; placing them betwixt the two *Mysia's* and giving their Country the name of *New Dacia*. That part of old *Dacia*, which is now known by the name of *Transylvania*, being thus forsaken by the *Romans*, was won by the *Goths*: who kept possession of it, till they too were forced over the *Danow* by the *Huns*, the next proprietors of the Country. *Stephen* the first King of *Hungary* introduc'd Christianity, and made them swear fealty to him as the rest of his natural subjects had done. After his time *Transylvania* was always reputed a member of the *Hungarian* Kingdom; and, as such, was govern'd by a Deputy or Viceroy of the King of *Hungary's* appointing. This Lieutenant or Deputy was nam'd in their language *Wairode*: which word signifies as much as *Præfatus Militiæ*, a Lord Lieutenant.

Princes.

Under this sort of Government it continu'd till the year 1526. wherein *Ludovic* King of *Hungary* dyed without issue-male. Whereupon, *John* (Count of *Zips*, and Wayrode of *Transylvania*) was elected King by a Faction in *Hungary*: in opposition to *Ferdinand*, the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth's Brother, set up by the Palatine and another more potent party. *John*, finding himself unable to grapple with the *German* Emperor, fled first into *Poland*, and then continu'd in voluntary exile for some time: but afterwards hearing that *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, had in good earnest espous'd his quarrel, he resolv'd to return and put himself under his protection.

Which he did accordingly, and was made Prince of *Transylvania*; throwing of all dependance on the Crown of *Hungary* and only paying some small acknowledgements to the *Turkish* Emperor.

2. After his death, his Son *Stephen* was set up by his Fathers Faction; and Crown'd King of *Hungary* by the name of *John Sigismund* or *John* the Second. But King *Ferdinand* so hotly engaged this young Prince and his Mother *Isabella*, that they were forced to call in the Grand *Seignior* to their assistance. Upon the arrival of the *Turkish* forces *Isabella* and her young Son left *Hungary* and retir'd into *Transylvania*: but was not long after forced to surrender both that and the Lower *Hungary* (with the Crown Scepter and other Royal Ornaments of that Kingdom) to *Ferdinand*, in exchange for the Dukedom of *Oppeln* and *Frankenstein* in *Silesia*. Hereupon, the *Turkish* Emperor engaged in a new war with *Ferdinand* to recover the rights of Prince *John*, who (as Prince of *Transylvania*) was his Vassal. This war continu'd for some years: till at length a peace was concluded for eight years with the Emperor *Maximilian* the Second, King *Ferdinand's* Son and succellour in the Throne of *Hungary*, A. D. 1568. In this League Prince *John* was also included, and thereupon restor'd to his Dominions in *Transylvania*; which he enjoy'd quietly to his death.

3. In the year 1571. Prince *John*, dying without issue, was succeeded by *Stephen Bathori*: who (having liv'd six years in peace with the Emperor *Maximilian*) was promoted to the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the recommendation of *Amurath III.* Emperor of the *Turks*.

4. Upon his removal, his Brother *Christopher Bathori* succeeded in the Principality: and, dying in the year 1581. left it to his Son---

5. *Sigismund*: who threw off the *Turkish* yoke and enter'd into an offensive and defensive league with the Emperor *Rudolphus*; by whom (in the year 1594.) he was admitted to a seat and Vote in the Diet of *Ratisbon* and declared a Prince of the Empire. (But with this proviso, That, upon the failure of his Line, the Principality of *Transylvania* should be reannex'd to the Kingdom of *Hungary*.) Upon this Princes openly avowing of his Revolt from under the Great *Turk* several of his Nobility began to shew themselves extremely dissatisfy'd with these measures; some of them being so far enraged that they immediately dispatch'd Ambassadors to the Grand *Seignior's* Court, desiring that this Prince might be depos'd and *Balthasar Bathori* put in his place. These heats made *Sigismund's* Government very uneasy: whereupon, in the year 1598. he exchange'd his Principality with the Emperor *Rudolph* for the Dukedomes of *Oppeln* and *Ratisbon* in *Silesia*. But, finding these new honours to fall far short of his expectation, he quickly return'd to *Transylvania*; taking possession of some few Towns, and resigning over the Principality to his kinsman---

6. *Andrew Bathori*, Cardinal: who, before he had rul'd one year, was slain by *Michael* Wayrode of *Walachia*, sent against him by the Emperor *Rudolph*. Upon his death his predecessor *Sigismund* reasum'd the Government; but was not long able to make Head against *George Basta*, the Emperor's Lieutenant: whereupon *Transylvania* was again made subject to *Rudolph*. But *Basta* and his Comrade Count *Belgelo* (Lieutenant of the Upper *Hungary*) behav'd themselves at that unmerciful and cruel rate, that the *Transylvanians* unanimously rebell'd under their

M m m 2

Captain

Captain *Stephen Botckbey*: who bravely maintain'd the Field against the Imperialists for three years, and was at last payon'd by his Chancellor in the year 1606.

7. Upon the death of General *Botckbey*, *Sigismund Ragotzy* took on him the Title and Authority of Prince: but, finding himself unable to make good his Title against the Emperor and unwilling to put himself under the *Turks* protection; he voluntarily threw up the Government; having bin invest'd with it little more than a year.

8. *Gabriel Bathori*, one of the same Family with the former Princes of that name, succeeded *Ragotzy*. To secure his Principality he again admitted of the *Turk's* protection. He was a cruel and bloody Prince, but (which was a happiness to his subjects, especially the *Saxons*) lasted not long; leaving the Government to—

9. *Bethlem Gabor*: advanc'd to this Honour by the interest of *Achmet*, the *Turkish* Emperor. He maintain'd a fierce and lasting war against the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Second in defence of *Frederic* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, elected King of *Bohemia*. Falling into *Hungary*, he made himself Matter of a good part of that Kingdom, being by his own Soldiers and others proclaim'd King; *Moravia* he subdued; slew *Tampier* and *Busquoy*; and forc'd the Emperor to conclude a peace. He dy'd in the year 1629.

After his death his widow, for the good services her Husband had done, was complimented into the Principality: but, finding her self unable to manage the intrigues of State, she soon resign'd the Honour to—

10. *George Ragotzy* the First; who waged war with the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Third: but soon after concluded a peace, and dyed in the year 1648. His Son—

11. *George Ragotzy* the Second succeeded his Father: and was slain in the Field, near *Clanfenburg*, in the year 1660.

12. *Achatius Barschay* was, during *Ragotzy's* lifetime, proclaim'd Prince of *Transylvania* by the *Turks*: but soon after his death (in the year 1661) beheaded by—

13. *Imen Janos*, elected Prince by a full Assembly of the States of *Transylvania*: but the *Turk* refusing to confirm him, he was rebell'd against and by his own Subjects (after he had rul'd about a year) cut to pieces. In his stead—

14. *Michael Abaffy* (the present Prince) was set up by the *Turks*. A Prince of great policy and Conduct: but too much addicted to the *Turkish* Interest.

The Modern *Transylvanians* being a people made up of four several Nations, different in their Manners, Diet, Habits, &c. to wit, *Saxons*, *Siculi*, *Hungarians* and *Walachians*, 'twill be necessary to discourse of them seperately, in the following Order.

The Manners, Language, &c. of the SAXONS in TRANSYLVANIA.



Thanasius Kircher (and after him *Erichius* and others) attributes the first original of the *Saxons* in these parts, to the story of the Piper of *Hammelen*; which the Reader may find at large in the foregoing Volume pag. 100. For, says he, the

Annals of Transylvania attest, that (in the year 1284) there sprang up on a sudden out of the Earth a great number of *Saxon* Boys; who here grew up to Man's estate, and here fix'd the language and manners of their Native Country. But who can imagine, that the Kings of *Hungary* should give a Grant of any Privileges to these youngsters threecore years before they could think of taking such a frolic under ground? And yet we find a *Diploma* of this nature granted by King *Andrew*, and bearing date A.D. 1224. *Bonfinius* fancies the *Saxons* were sent hither by *Charles* the Great; who, as *Bulbequius* observes of him, sent other Colonies of this people as far as the *Taurica Chersonesus*. But, not to insist any longer upon conjectures, it appears from the foremention'd *Diploma* of King *Andrew*, That the *Saxons* were here first planted by Duke *Geyza* upon his establishment, or permitting, of Christianity; for so (speaking of these *Saxons*) the Patent runs, *Suppliciter nobis monstraverunt quod penitus a sua libertate qua donati fuerunt a piissimo Rege Geyza, avo nostro, excidissent, &c.*

But, tho this argument alledg'd be sufficient to demonstrate, that the *Transylvanian-Saxons* be not of so late a date as the Fable of the Piper of *Hammelen*, we cannot assure our selves, that they were a branch of the *German-Saxons*; and therefore *Toppeltine* guesses they were of another extraction; and that they weretrue reliques of the ancient *Daci* he endeavours to prove by the following arguments: 1. That the *Saxons* to this day call themselves *Dece*, *Defen*, or *Deischen*; and how came a corruption this is from the *Daci* or *Dece* is easily imagin'd. But, because it may seem probable, that this name is rather a corruption of the *German* words *Teuschen* or *Deutschen*, he further adds, that (to distinguish themselves from the *Germans*) they usually term a *Dutchman* *Muefr*; which, says he, is only a contraction of the *French* word *Monsieur*, intimating that the *Germans* are nearer related to the *French* than them. 2. The *German* writers themselves, those especially of the best repute amongst them, acknowledge that the whole *German* Nation (and consequently the *Saxons*) is the offspring of the ancient *Transylvanians*. Thus *Berrius*: *Germani Nobilissimi Europæ populi*, says he, *a Dacis originem habent; Hispanæ quoque præcipua Nobilitas Gothici Sanguinis ortum jactat*. 3. It must be granted that there are still some reliques of the old *Goths* in this Country; as well as there are of all other Nations who have here bin planted. Now, neither the *Hungarians*, *Walachians* nor *Siculi* can pretend any affinity (as appears from their language wholly different from the fragments we have of the ancient *Gothic* tongue;) and therefore it follows that, if there be any such remnant, 'tis amongst them who now call themselves *Saxons* or *Defen*. To these he superadds some arguments less valid: but these are sufficient to evince the probability of his conjecture, and therefore we shall wave the rest. Whencefoever they have their original they are certainly near a kin to the modern Inhabitants of the Lower *Saxony*: using the same Dialect, as *Wat*, *Dat*, &c. instead of the High-Dutch *Wass*, *Dass*, &c.

The ancient *Dacians* (the Forefathers of these *Saxons*, as *Toppeltine* will have it) wore short loose-body'd Coats with long sleeves, ty'd round their middle with a Girdle. Which sort of clothing was very unfashionable in *Rome* and other parts of *Italy*; inasmuch that *Cicero* inveighs against *Cataline* and his adherents for appearing in this kind of garment, so unbecoming the gra-

Habits, Ancient.

vity of *Romans*. Over this they threw a short Cloak, button'd or clasp'd under their right Arm; which hung out at liberty. Their Hose were made close to their Legs and Thighs; and they wore a thin close Gown, girt round; over which they threw an upper loose Garment, somewhat resembling the *Roman Toga*. Their Head-Attire was a Linen Turbet, ty'd on with an Hair-Lace or Ribband, and hanging down over their Shoulders behind. This account we have from *Cicero* and others, who have publish'd large discourses upon the noble Pillar erected by *Trajan* the Emperor, in remembrance of his *Dacian* Conquests.

Modern.

The modern *Saxons of Transylvania* do not much differ in habit from their foremention'd Ancestors. Their inner Garments are short, tyed round the middle, and sit exceedingly close to the body; their Arms especially being so strait lac'd that were, the Cloth strong and thick, they would not be able without some difficulty to move them. This kind of Apparel *Cælius Rhodiginus* calls *Combia*; a *Latin* word feign'd doublets by himself from its *Hungarian* name *Gomb*. Over this they wear a loose Coat lin'd with Fur; not much longer in the body than their Hosi, and somewhat shorter in the sleeves.

Their Hosi are the same with those already describ'd; and their Shoes little different, saving possibly in the Heels, which are made of thin plates of Iron, with the edge downwards. These the *Turks* call *Czizme*; and are the usual wear of the *Polanders*, *Turks*, and *Hungarians*, as well as the *Saxons*. On their Heads they wear Caps or Bonnets of Cloth lin'd with Fur. The Women are exactly habited according to the fashion of the *Dacian* Matrons abovemention'd, as the distance of this Age from theirs will permit; which may be another undeniable argument to prove them the genuine Daughters of those ancient *Dace*. The married Women wear so much *Persian* and *Arabian* Silks wrapp'd round their Head and Neck that little of their Face appears: but the Virgins go usually bareheaded, with their Hair wreath'd and laid into Rolls, and set off with Jewels and precious Stones, if their Purfes will afford it. The Women generally, old and young, wear Aprons; and those of the better fashion never want a noble Bos of Gold or Silver gilt on their breast, whereon they have a Landskip, City, Cattle, or some other curious fancy wrought in stones of different colours and luitre.

Hair.

The only people that glory in long Hair, and who (by the fashion of the Country) are permitted to appear abroad with so much Hair as will cover their Ears, are the young *Saxon* Clergy; who commonly spend more time in setting out their Tresses and Curls than is possible for them to bestow on their Studies. The *Levitical* Law indeed forbids the Priests to make baldness upon their head or to shave the corner of their beard: but these are the only men I have hitherto met with who, under the Gospel, have adventur'd (in defiance of all primitive Canons Ecclesiastical) to enjoy the wearing of long hair as a decent attire for those that serve at the Altar.

Drinking.

The *Transylvanian-Saxons* have this to plead for being at least a branch of the same stock with their Name-fakes in *Germany*, that they are generally stout drinkers. They have here the mode of creating a familiarity or brotherhood by being drunk together: and, in short, all the other *Dutch* humours in tipling mention'd in the foregoing Volumn, pag. 10. They have this peculiar fancy at their set drinking-bouts, that

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they have Musick strike up at the beginning of a health, and they keep time with the clashing of their empty Caps. A fashion hardly yet in use amongst any of our Western Debauchees: but long since observ'd by the *Tartarian* toppers. *Cum Imperator* (says *Paulus Venetus*, in his *Tartarian Itinerary*) *Scythum levat ut bibat, omnes circumstantes Citharedi & Musicorum instrumentorum: ulores, chordas tangent & suavissimam edunt Melodiam*.

Funerals.

In their funeral Rites they observe almost the same method with the Natives of *Ireland*. They have usually a set company of Mourners (all Women) who in a long passionate song give an account of all the memorable passages in the life of the party deceas'd: which they set off with loud Howlings and Groans; shedding good store of counterfeit tears, and discovering a deal of feign'd sorrow in their disfigur'd Countenances. To these solemnities the young Ladies and Gentlewomen flock in great numbers: to learn the art, and to enable themselves to do the like good offices for their own relations hereafter.

Language

'Tis a great defect in the works of ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Historians that we have no account given us of the language of the old *Dacia* and other barbarous Nations: an omission which we must either attribute to their ignorance of such tongues, or their pride in not allowing the World to be acquainted with any other language than theirs. And if the tongue went unregarded at *Rome* and *Athens*, we cannot expect to find any Monuments or Relicks of it penn'd by the Natives; who were a rude unlearn'd people, never instructed in the use of any thing more than their Spear and Mattock. Besides (since the old *Dacians* had no letters of their own, and it had bin extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have express'd their harsh pronunciation in *Latin* characters) we can hardly with reason expect to meet with any fragments of the ancient Dialect, when there has no man yet appear'd that durst adventure to write an entire discourse in the modern. The reason is, the *Europeans* generally content themselves with the *Roman* Alphabet; tho we are daily sensible how unable we are thence to frame words that perfectly express all our Western tones. However, the better sort of these *Saxons* make a shift to express themselves in *German* letters: altho the corruption of their tongue (by a mixture with the *Hungarian*) renders the High-Dutch the more difficult to be understood.

Religion.

They are most of them *Lutherans*; and will not allow any Images or Pictures to be set up in their Churches. There are also *Phoninians* among them; especially at *Clanfenburg*, *Thorda*, and the neighbouring Villages.

Their chief Cities are:

1. *HEKMANSTATT*, (*Cibinium*, or *Szeben* as the *Hungarians* call it) the Metropolis of *Transylvania*; seated on the banks of the River *Cibin*, in the middle of a large Plain. The many Fishponds and other Pools of water on every side render it inaccessible; and its strong Walls and Rampires are also another impregnable defence. Within the Gates the Houses are generally well built; and for the most part statted, which is an extraordinary piece of magnificence in a *Transylvanian* Citizens House. They have a great many good Springs in the City; and the River is brought by small Channels thorow every street. The Air is thought to be very unwholesome about this Town, and a great promoter of the Gout, the Epidemical distemper of the

Herman-Ratt.

N n n Burgbers

Burghers of *Hermanstadt*; so that a great many of the best Houses in the City want inhabitants, and the Town is not populous. Here the other six chief Towns of the Saxons hold their General Assemblies and chief Courts of Judicature; whither all Actions at Law are brought to trial. The chief Trade of the place is in Cloth and Mead; both which are here made in great quantities, and sent into the neighbouring Countries.

About a German mile from *Hermanstadt* lies *Saltzburg*, or *Wizgna*; so call'd from the Saltpit, which bring in yearly a considerable revenue into the Prince's Exchequer. And not far from hence stands *Michaelsberg*, a strong Fort on the top of an Hill: wherein are repositd all the Arms and Military Ammunition of the whole Country of *Hermanstadt*. Two miles from this Town stands *Rothe Thurm* (or the Red Tower, so call'd from the colour of the Freestone with which 'tis built), wherein is kept a continual Watch; for fear of some sudden surprisal from the *Turkish* Dominions, out of which there lies only a very narrow road this way into *Transylvania*.

Cronstätt.

2. CRONSTATT (call'd by Latin Authors *Corona*, *Brassovia*, and *Stephanopolis*) is seated pleasantly in the midst of fair and rich Vineyards; and tolerably well fortify'd with Walls and Rampires of Earth. The Houses are high and well-built: but generally cover'd with Laths instead of Slat. The Citizens are all Saxons, without the least mixture of Hungarians or *Walachians*; so that their Language is here spoken in its greatest purity. They have here a good School, and a Library which surpasses any that is at this day to be met with in the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

The Country wherein *Cronstätt* is situated carries the name of *Burzia* or *Burzland*; and is the outmost bounds of the Principality of *Transylvania*. The Hungarians have a Proverb, That *Burzia* says *Amen* to the High Dutch *Pater Noster*; meaning, that this Country is the last that speaks the German Language, the *Slavonian* entering on the Confines of *Walachia*.

The way to *Cronstätt* out of *Altland* and other parts of *Transylvania*, leads you thro *Zeidenwald* a Forrest of three long Hungarian miles in length; during which melancholy passage you are carry'd over a continu'd Bridge or Causey of planks, the soil being commonly wet and full of bogs.

Sebesburg.

3. SEGESWAR (so the Hungarians call it) or *Sebesburg*, on the banks of the greater *Rockle*. It very much resembles *Buda* in its shape; tho its falls far short of it in bulk and the number of its Inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower: the former whereof is seated on an Hill and is a place of great strength; but the later is not so tenable; tho more populous, having the convenience of water (for the dressing of their Cloth, and promoting the other trades of the Citizens) which the other wants.

Megies.

4. MEGIES or *Medwesch* in the heart of *Transylvania*, on the banks of the same River with *Segeffwar*: seated in a Country notably well provided for with Wine and other rich Commodities. 'Tis not large; but tolerably well fortify'd with a deep Ditch and wall. Its greatest strength lies in the Church, seated on the top of an Hill: as 'tis the fashion of this Country to build their Churches Cattle-wife, to avoid the being put to a double charge.

Bistritz.

5. BISTRITZ or NOSENSTATT (as the Germans sometimes call it) is a Town of so good note

that many of the Hungarian writers give it the third place in the Catalogue of the Saxon Cities; giving it precedency to *Segeffwar* and *Megies*. They have good Wine about this Town; and the Burghers are thought by many to speak as good Dutch here or better then at *Cronstätt*. The air and water of this Country are both reputed very unwholesome: and the Inhabitants, especially the meaner sort that drink water, are very subject to be deaf, dumb and amopish.

Millembach.

6. MILLEMBACH (so the Germans call it; but the Hungarians name it *Zaafebes*, and thence the Latin writers frame their *Sabescus* or *Zabescus*) is a Town of great Antiquity: but otherwise hardly considerable. 'Tis seated in a very hollow Dale, and Westward tolerably well secur'd with boggs and water: but 'tis easily attack'd on any other side, and is by no means a place of strength.

Clausenburg.

7. CLAUSENBURG (in the Hungarian language *Colofwar* and in the modern Latin *Claudiopolis*) on the River *Samofch*: a Town of great traffick, well built and able to endure a smart siege. The greatest part of the Citizens are *Arrians* and *Photinians*: which gave occasion to the other six Towns (who all profess *Lutheranism*) to cut off *Clausenburg* from being one of the seven States of the *Transylvanian* Saxons, and to take *Bros* (or *Zafuaras*) into its room. The Hungarians may be admitted to their freedom, and are allow'd to bear Offices, in this Town: a privilege never granted them in any other Saxon City.

There are several other little Cities and Towns in *Transylvania* wholly inhabited by the Saxons: but all of them some way or other dependant on the foremention'd seven.

Cities of note Inhabited by the HUNGARIANS and WALACHIANS.



HE Manners, Customs, &c. of the Hungarians in *Transylvania* being the same with those already mention'd in the description of *Hungary*, need not here be insisted on: and, for those of the *Walachians*, they may more properly be refer'd to the Account of their own Country. So that in this place I shall only give the Reader a view of the most considerable Cities in this Principality which are stock'd with the Citizens from one or both of these Nations; and they are

Weissenburg.

1. *Weissenburg*, or *Alba Julia*, in the Hungarian Tongue *Freyerwar*, on the River *Morofch*; the usual Residence of the Prince of *Transylvania*. Without the Walls may still be discern'd the large boundaries (containing five German miles in circumference) this City had anciently, as long as it continued the Metropolis of *Dacia*, and was honour'd with the Palace and constant Residence of the Monarchs of that Kingdom. 'Twas anciently a Bishop's Sec; but that Honour was remov'd by Queen *Isabella*, the Relict of *John* the First King of *Hungary*. 'Tis conveniently seated on a small rising; whence, near two English miles every way, you have the pleasant prospect of an even and fruitful Country.

Thorda.

2. *Thorda*; suppos'd to stand in or near the same place with *Protony's Saline*, so call'd from the many Salt-pits near the Town.

3. *Deva*.

Deva.

3. *Deva*, a Town famous for good Wines, and guarding the passage thorow the *Eylenhor* into the *Turkish* Dominions. It was, after a small resistance, taken by the present Prince *Michael Abaffy*, in his Wars against his Competitor *Kemeni Janos*, in the year 1662.

Enguedine.

4. *Enguedine*, by the Romans call'd *Annius*, from a Causey leading (some fragments whereof are still to be seen) towards it; the work of one *Annius*, a Captain in their Army. There are daily other reliques of the Roman Soldiers found in and about this Town.

THE SICULI OF TRANSYLVANIA.



Any of the Hungarian Writers, nor too well skill'd in the Antiquities of their own Nation, will needs have these *Siculi*, or *Ciculi* (call'd in the Hungarian Language *Szezbely*, and in their own Dialect *Zeckeli*) to be a distinct people from the ancient *Huns*, and (no body knows how) brought hither out of *Italy*. The great stress of their Argument is founded on the Authority of *Ranjanus*, who (for the honour of his own Country) first started this opinion; altho there needs nothing more to be insisted on to take off all the colour that can be for such an assertion, then to put these Authors in mind of the different Languages spoken by these two Nations, wholly independent on one another. Whereas on the contrary, the *Zeckeli* perfectly understand the Hungarian Language; and speak a Tongue only different from that in Dialect.

Original.

The truth is, these *Siculi* are a branch of the ancient *Scythians*; who were driven out of *Pannonia* by *Attila* and his *Huns*. Upon this irruption they were forc'd to seek new Countries; but some of them, still desirous to fix as near as possible to the rich Country they were late Masters of, ventur'd to set up their staff in this part of *Dacia*. Yet fearing lest if they should discover themselves, the *Huns* would ferret 'em out of these Berries, they dissembl'd their original, and call'd themselves *Szezbelyi*; which, in the Hungarian tongue, signifies no more then *Disfranchis Occupatores*, men of such a Dialect or Province.

Government.

Tho, after this fragment had thus got possession of this part of the Country, they and the *Dacians* immediately fell into a course of trade and commerce; yet they never could hitherto be brought to so good an understanding of each other as to unite and become one people. The *Siculi* are govern'd by their own ancient Laws and Customs: and valuing themselves upon their antiquity, have generally a grand conceit of the worth and Nobility of their Families. Insomuch, that you shall hardly meet with an ordinary Plowman or Shepherd but has got a Title of Honour and a Character very disproportionate to the meanness of his Employment and Estate. They divide themselves into seven Cantons; each of which is absolute within it self; tho all of them are united with the *Transylvanians*, and also with one another, for the defence of the Country against the several pretensions of the German and *Turkish* Emperors. They acknowledg some small Homage due to the Emperor of Germany as King of *Hungary*: but will not be perfwaded to pay him any other

Tax or Tribute then (according to the ancient custom of their Country) a Bull for every Family, by way of Harriot, at the Coronation of a new King.

Cantons.

The several Cantons (which they call *Seds*, *Sidzen*, or *Sedes*) are distinguish'd according to the names of their Capital Cities; which are thus nam'd in the Hungarian Tongue: *Sepst*, *Orbai*, *Kysdi*, *Czyck*, *Girgio* or *Giargo*, *Marczeck*, and *Aranyaszeeck*. But none of them have any thing in them either noble or remarkable.

In the year 1562 these *Zeckler*, as the Germans call them, fell off from the other States of *Transylvania*; whereupon they were all (excepting only the Canton of *Orbai*, which never join'd with the rest in the Revolt) cut off from the Community in a public Assembly of the States of the whole Principality at *Schesburg*; but were afterwards restor'd, on condition they should be declar'd against as a common Enemy in case of a second Revolt.

Of the TRANSYLVANIAN-CINGARS.



Amongst the Inhabitants of this Principality are a sort of irregular people, who pretend to be Christians, but do not entertain Communion with any Religious Sect, nor do they seem to have any tolerable notions of God, the Immortality of the Soul, &c. These the Hungarians call *Cingars*, or *Zingaren*; but the Saxons name them *d Faroner* or *Pharones*. And indeed they seem to be the same with our Gypsies; some whereof pretend to fetch their original from *Egypt*, and to be *Pharab's* offspring. They marry at their discretion; and when they think fit divorce their Wives. They are naturally black and swarthy; nasty in their conversation, and for that reason so contempt'd by the other *Transylvanians*, that to call a man a *Cingar* is one of the most unpardonable affronts that can be offer'd. They are a sort of licens'd Cheats; and are Thieves and Lyars to a Proverb. They are subject to a Government of their own; confirm'd to them by the Princes *Bathories*. Some of 'em pretend to be honourably descended, from the *Transylvanian* Nobility and ancient *Wyzwods*; and these live in a little better fashion and are more respected then the ordinary sort.

Gypsies.

What we have said of these *Cingars* of *Transylvania* is but an abstract of the manners and common practices of the ordinary Gypsies and counterfeit *Moss*, observable in many parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*; of whom the late learned and ingenious Sir *Th. Brown* (in the sixth Book of his *Vulgar Errors*) has given us the following Account.

Common Opinion derives them from *Egypt*, and from thence they derive themselves; according to their own account hereof, as *Manfester* discover'd in the Letters and Pals which they obtain'd from *Sigismund* the Emperor; that they first came out of the lesser *Egypt*; that, having defect'd from the Christian Rule, and relaps'd into Pagan Rites, some of every Family were enjoin'd this Penance, to wander about the world. *Aventinus* says, they pretended for this vagabond course a judgment of God upon their torrid bond court'd to entertain the Virgin *Mary* and thers, who refus'd to entertain the Virgin *Mary* and *Jesus* when they fled into their Country. Which

Nan a

account

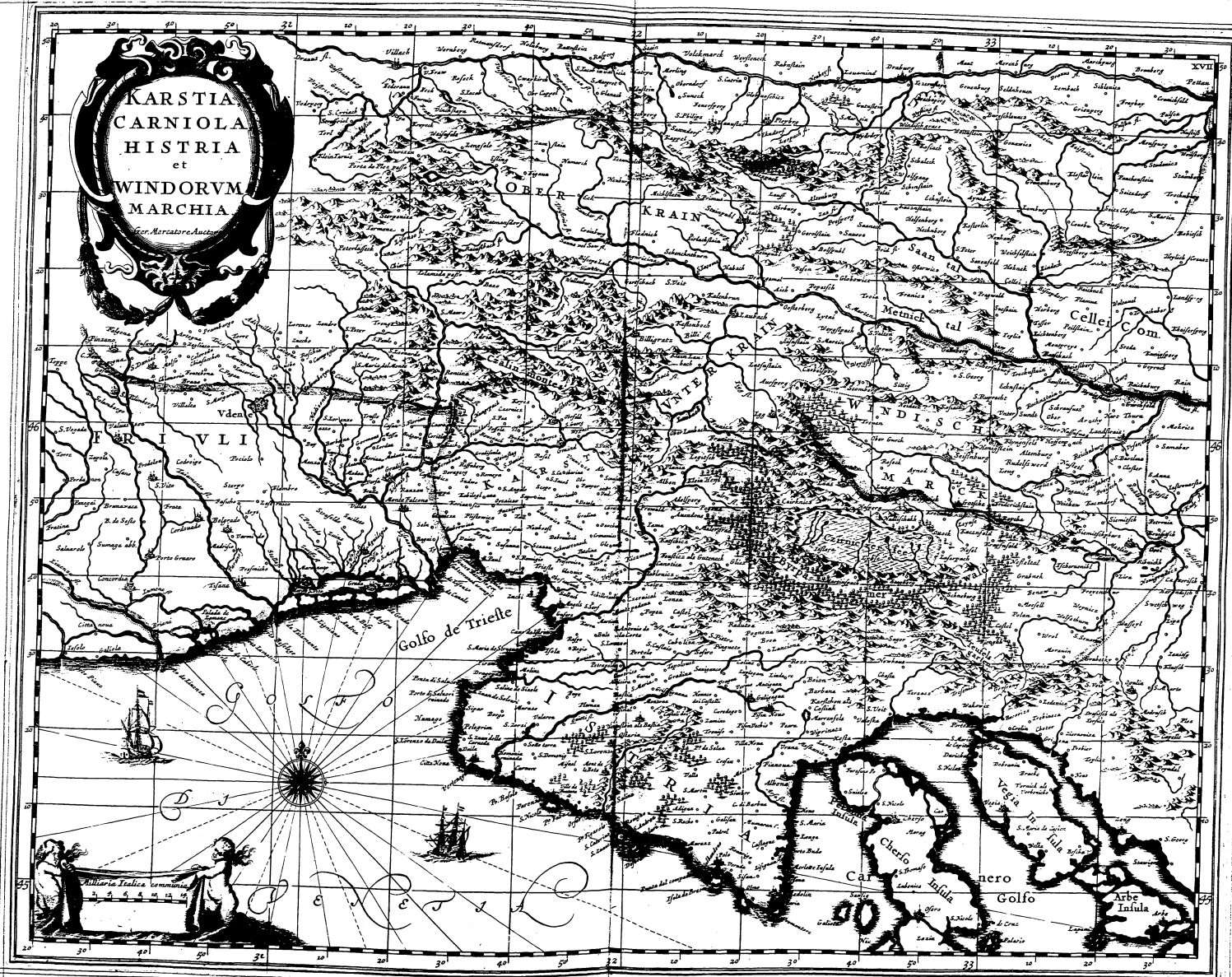
account nevertheless is of little probability: For the general stream of Writers, who enquire into their original, insist not upon this; and are so little satisfied in their pretended descent from Egypt, that they deduce them from several other Nations. *Polydore Virgil* believes them to be originally *Syrians*; *Philippus Bergomas* fetches them from *Chaldaea*; *Aeneas Sylvius* from some parts of *Thrace*; *Bellonius* no further then *Wallachia* and *Bulgaria*; nor *Aventinus* then the confines of *Hungary*.

That they are no *Egyptians*, *Bellonius* proves beyond exception; having himself met with great Drovers of 'em in *Egypt*, about *Gran Cairo*, *Matarea*, and the Villages on the banks of *Nile*. In all which places, he tells us, they were look'd upon as strangers, and esteem'd wanderers from other parts, even as they are with us. Besides, their first appearance was in *Germany*, since the year 1400; nor were they ever observ'd before in any parts of *Europe*; as is deducible from what has been said on this subject by *Munster*, *Genebrard*, *Crantzius*, and *Ortelius*. And that their first original was not far from this Country is more then probable from their Language, which was a Dialect of the *Slavonian*; and when they

wander'd afterwards into *France*, they were commonly call'd *Bohemians*; which name is there still retain'd for Gypsies. Wherefore, when *Crantzius* says they first appear'd about the *Baltick* Sea; when *Bellonius* brings them from *Bulgaria* and *Walachia*; and others from about *Hungary*, they do not by any means overthrow this assertion: For the Language of all those Nations was anciently *Slavonian*; or at least different Dialects of that Tongue.

But, let their Nation be what it will originally, they are now naturaliz'd in all; associating themselves to some of every Country where they wander. When they will be lost, or whether at all again, seems doubtful; since unfixed Companies and Societies of men have outlasted others of fix'd Habitations. And altho these Creatures have been banish'd by most Christian Princes, yet they have still found some encouragement from the Great *Turks*; who suffers them to live and maintain public Stews near the Imperial City in *Pera*; making this politic advantage of 'em, that they are employ'd as Spies into other Nations; under which character they were banish'd the Empire by *Charles* the Fifth.







A Short Account

O F

Carniola, Friuli, Karstia,

With some other PROVINCES near the

Gulph of Venice.

Name.



Notwithstanding, that some part of one or two of the following Provinces are now subject to the Republic of Venice, and a good part is now fall'n into the hands of other Masters; yet, because the Emperor of Germany was formerly the only, and is still the chief Proprietor of them, we shall here treat of 'em all under the notion of Austrian or Imperial Provinces; beginning with

CARNIOLA, or KRAIN.

Seil.



THE Dukedom of Carniola (or Crain, as the Germans call it) is so little known, even to the Natives, that the world is still at a loss for an exact description of that large and rich Country. Hence our modern Geographers usually contract it into a much lesser compass than the Country might justly challenge in their Maps; and all the account a Traveller will be able to receive of it from the most learned Carniolian, will amount to no more than a few scraps pick'd out of the Chronicle of Carinthia, publish'd by Megiser; who only touches now and then upon some passages relating to the History of Carniola.

The Country is Mountainous; but abounds with large and pleasant Valleys, richly stock'd with Wine and Corn. 'Tis well water'd with many and great Rivers; the chief of which are the Savus, Laybach, and Gurck.

GERMANY.

The old Carni, the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, were a branch of the Scythian people, and had for their Neighbours the Japides; from whom several of the old Geographers give this and the neighbouring Provinces the general name of Japydia. Afterwards, under the Emperor Augustus, the Romans became Masters of Carniola; but were beaten out by the Marquises of Bavaria, who were Lords of this Country under the Title of Margraves of Crainburg. When, after this, the Dukes of Carinthia threw off the Bavarian yoke, they also redeem'd Carniola from that slavery; erecting a Family of Marquises of Crainburg, dependant on the House of Carnten. In this state Carniola continued till (by the Emperor Frederic the First's Diploma) 'twas again sever'd from that Dukedom, and the Marquisate of Crainburg made hereditary and independant. Afterwards, the Family of Engelbrecht (its first free Marquise) failing, it descended upon the Dukes of Austria-Bamberg; and upon the failure of that Line, it came to Ottokar King of Bohemia. This unfortunate Prince was slain in a war against the Emperor Rudolph the First; who seiz'd on his Territories, and bestow'd Carniola on Mainhart Duke of Carinthia and Count of Tyrol. Upon the death of this Prince, the Emperor Ladislaus the Fourth made Carniola a Dukedom, and bestow'd it on the Dukes of Austria-Habsburg; in whose right the present Emperor at this day is Lord of it, and writes himself Duke of of Carniola.

The modern Carniolians are a mixture of Germans, Italians, and Slavonians; but most of them seem to be of a Wendish extraction. In the Cities the most prevailing language is the High-Dutch: excepting only in Laubach, where the Italian chiefly flourishes; tho neither is that spoken purely, but comes near the Friulian Dialect and has a strong twang of the Dutch. In the Villages the Bores speak a kind of Slavonian or Wendish: little differing from what is used in

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some parts of *Styria*. But all over the Country the Edicts, Proclamations and other matters of State, are publish'd in the *German* tongue; which is also made use of in the ordinary pleadings before any Court of Judicature.

Maginus, following the methods of other more ancient Geographers, rightly divides this Country into the Upper and Lower *Crain*: but very unadvisedly reckons the County of *Groß* (which stands in *Friuli*) a part of the former, and places the City of *Laubach* in the same Province.

In the Upper *Crain* the places considerable are: 1. *LACK*, or *Bischoffs-Lack* upon the River *Steyer*: call'd by *Lazius* *Anioninus's Prætorium Latonicorum*, or *Japodem Municipium*. The Governor of this City has a Jurisdiction which reaches ten *German* miles round; and encompasses two hundred Villages all at his Devotion. The Emperor *Henry* the Third gave this Town with all its Territories to the Bishop of *Freyfing* in *Bavaria*, whose Lieutenant to this day is its Governor: whence it has the name of *Bischoffs-Lack*. *Comad* Bishop of *Gurck*, whom the Pope (in opposition to one *Degenhard*, set up by the Emperor) had nominated Bishop of *Freyfing*, was here slain by his Pages: who, having murder'd their Master, fled with five thousand Ducats of Gold which he had hoarded. They buried him in his own Garden: where, for some years, his Corps lay undiscover'd. Afterwards, in the year 1433, the murderers were apprehended and confess'd the Fact: whereupon the body was digg'd up and bury'd in the Parish-Church in *Lack*. In the year 1451, the Town was besieg'd, taken, plunder'd and burnt, by *John Witebitz*, a *Cillisb* Commander: since which it has bin more splendidly rebuilt and fortify'd.

CRAINBURG.

2. *CRAINBURG*, seated on the banks of the *Savus* and at the mouth of the *Kancke*, on the top of a small Hill: and fortify'd with a strong Castle, which the Inhabitants call *Kisslheim*. The Town has three Churches in it; and the Suburbs a fair Monastery of *Capuchins*. *Lazius* fancies it to be the *Japodem Noviodunum*. For which conjecture he brings these good Arguments, 1. It exactly answers to *Antonine's* Latitude. 2. It appears, from the ancient records of the Town, that 'twas formerly call'd *Nenburg*; which very well renders the *Latin* word *Noviodunum*. And lastly, there are daily digg'd up in and near the Town old *Roman* Meddals, with other Monuments of Antiquity, which sufficiently demonstrate that there has bin formerly a Colony of their Soldiers planted in this place. However, 'tis memorable enough for having once given Title to the Marquises of *Crainburg* before mention'd.

RATMANSDORFF.

3. *RATMANSDORFF*, on the Northern banks of the *Savus*, a little above *Crainburg*; over against which the River *Rainfisch* empties it self into the *Sau*. *Lazius* mentions a great many *Roman* Antiquities found near this Town; and tells us further that the noble *Styrian* Family of *Ratmansdorf* have hence their original Title, tho none of them (for many generations) have bin Lords of the place.

STAIN.

4. *STAIN*, on the River *Stretz* or *Vrithricz*; wherein stands a large, and well endow'd, Monastery of *Franciscans*.

Laubach.

In the Lower, the Towns of best note are

1. *Laubach* or *Laybach*, on the banks of a River of the same name: the Metropolis of the Dukedom of *Crain*. *Claverius* (in the first book of his *Italia Antiqua*) that the ancient *Nauportus*, which some modern Geographers fancy to be the

same with *Laubach*, stood at the mouth of the *Frainitz*; and that this Town is built out of the ruins of the old *Hemona*. But *Lazius*, whose Authority prevails with the most later writers, endeavours to prove that this is the true *Nauportus*; famous for the landing of *Jafon* and his *Argonauts*. These, as Historians inform us, set forth from *Argos Pelagium* in *Thefaly*, and sail'd unto *Colchos* on the East side of the *Euxine* Sea: but, being pursu'd by the King of *Colchos's* Fleet, they declin'd returning by the *Hellepont*, and (bearing Northwards) they entr'd the mouth of the *Isther* or *Danow*. Up this River they sail'd till they came to the confluence of the *Danow* and *Savus*; and then, taking up the latter, they came at last to the mouth of the *Labach* and landed at this Town: whence they travell'd by Land to the *Adriatic* Sea, and so return'd to *Greece*. Afterwards, saies *Lazius*, the *Laibitzi*, a branch of the *Japodes*, chang'd the name of this Port into *Labacum*: call'd by the *Slavonians* *Lubiana*, and by the *Italians* *Lubbiana* or *Lubiana*. The Air hereabouts is very unwholesome; and yet the Town is well built and exceeding populous. The Castle is large, and usually well man'd: but, being commanded by a neighbouring Hill, is not very serviceable. Besides the Town it self is a place of no great strength; and, especially towards the River, lies open and expos'd to an Enemy's mercy. One memorable siege however it endur'd, when the Emperor *Frederic* was crown'd at *Aken*; the Emperor's Brother *Albert* and Count *Ulric* taking that opportunity to attack it. But it made so good resistance, that *Frederic* had time to return before the surrender, to raise the siege and rout the Enemy that lay entrench'd before it.

ZIRCHNITZ.

2. *Zirchnitz*, a Town of no great bulk (as not containing above three hundred Houses): but very famous for the admirable Lake near it, call'd from hence *der Zirchnitzer-See* or *Lacus Circoncentis*. This Lake is about four *German* miles in length, and two in breadth; being encompass'd on all sides with Mountains at some distance, and on the South shut in with the *Birnbaumer-Wald* or Forest of Pear-trees. In the month of *June* yearly the water of this Lake descends under ground through a great many large holes in the bottom; returning again in *September* with a violent ascent, springing and mounting up to the height of a Pike and soon covering the foremention'd tract of ground. When the water is sunk, the Earth makes a speedy production of grass; yielding good pasture for the Cattle and feeding the Deer, Hares, &c. which resort hither from the adjoining Hills and Forests, and draw back before the return of the waters. There are great store of Carps, Eels, Tench, and other Fish in the Lake: but none pretend to catch them without a Licence from the Prince of *Eckenburg*, who is Lord of the place. Only, as the water goes off every man has free liberty to take what he can: At which time the Country Peasants, by intercepting their passage at the Hole's mouth, catch plenty of Fish, which would otherwise retire with the water under the Earth, and not return before the next *September*. The neighbourhood cannot give any account that ever the water fail'd to descend and rise again yearly: nor have they any tradition whereby they pretend to trace out the first original of this strange quality. Some late Writers have fancy'd this to be the same with the *Lugea Palus* mention'd by *Strabo*: but if so, 'tis almost as great a wonder that the ancient Philosophers should not so much

Laas.

much as mention so remarkable a secret in Nature.

Ober-Laubach.

3. *Laas*, not far from the *Zirchnitzer-See*; a place noted for a breed of well-shap'd Horses; tho for service much inferior to those that are bred in *Karflia*. In the year 1435 Count *Cilly* had many skirmishes with this Town; and was sometimes shamefully beaten back.

4. *Ober-Laubach*, call'd in the *Slavonian* Tongue *Werdick*, is seated on the same River with the other *Laubach* already describ'd. 'Tis a great Mart for *Italian* Goods; which are brought hither over the Mountains from *Garitz*, and are hence Shipp'd into several parts of *Germany*.

FRIULI.

Name.

RORUM *Julii* (or *Friuli*, as the word is now contracted) had its name from *Julius Cæsar*; who, conducting his Armies this way, built that Town which to this day gives name to the whole Province; and hence also, 'tis thought, the neighbouring Hills were first call'd *Alpes Julie*. By some *Latin* Writers of the middle Centuries 'tis nam'd *Regio Aquilegensis*; as mostly appertaining (by the Donation of the Emperors *Otho* and *Comrad*) to the Church or Patriarchate of *Aquileia*. The *Venetians* call it ordinarily *Patria*; because hence that Republic had its first original.

Bounds.

This Province is bounded on the East with *Karflia*; on the West with the *Marca Trevisana* and some part of the *Alps*; on the North 'tis sever'd from *Germany* with the main body of the *Alps*; and on the South 'tis shut-up with the *Adriatic* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*.

Soil.

The Country is pleasant and fruitful; famous of old for a rich sort of Wine which *Pliny* prefer'd before the best in *Italy*. 'Tis water'd with a great many Rivers; the chief whereof is *Tajamento*, navigable towards the later end of its course, but too swift and violent nearer its Fountain.

Government.

'Twas anciently inhabited by the *Euganei*; who were Lords of this Country, and a great part of *Marchia Trevisana*: but these were vanquish'd and thrown out by the *Veneti*, and they by the *Galli Cisalpine*. After which revolutions, it came into the hands of the *Romans*; and in the fall of their Empire became one of the four Dukedoms founded by the *Lombards*. The Family of the *Berengarii* continu'd long Dukes of *Friuli*: but was at last cut off by the Emperor *Otho*; who bestow'd a good share of the Dukedom on the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. After this, *Comrade* threw into the Church's Patrimony almost all the rest that his predecessor *Otho* had kept back; yet so, that there were still a great many Noble Families that held large Mannours and fair Estates under the Patriarch; paying out a very inconsiderable acknowledgment. Nay, the Country still retain'd the name of a Dukedom; and the Princes of *Friuli* pretended to as great grandeur as ever. But this height of spirit prov'd at length the irrecoverable ruin of their Line: For Duke *Luitprandus*, jealous of the daily growth of the *Venetian* Republic, proclaim'd war and wag'd war with that City; and being quite vanquish'd, was (in the year 1020, or thereabouts) forc'd to leave the *Venetians*

Masters of all his Dominions; as they have ever since continu'd. In the year 1420, the Patriarch of *Aquileia* (whose Authority began to decline in proportion to the growth and advancement of the State of *Venice*) made a voluntary surrender of his interest in *Friuli* to that potent Signiory; as much more able then himself to defend it against all pretenders. But notwithstanding this surrender of his Temporal Power, the Patriarch has still large possessions and good Revenues in *Friuli*; as also a plenary Jurisdiction over all the Prelates in this Country; excepting only the Bishops and Clergy in the Isles of *Venice*, who are immediately subject to the Patriarch of *Grada*.

Cities and Towns in *Friuli* of most consequence are:

1. *Aquileia*, or *Aquilegia* (call'd by the *Germans* *Aglarn*), made the Metropolis of *Histria* and *Venetia* by *Antoninus*; and afterwards of *Italy* by the Western Emperors. But in this grandeur it had not long continu'd before it was almost irrecoverably destroy'd by *Artilla* and his *Huns*: thirty and seven thousand of the Citizens being slain on the place; the rest hardly escaping to the neighbouring Woods and Mountains. 'Twas afterwards rebuilt; but fell short of its former lustre. Whereupon (the glory of the place being decay'd, and that little Pomp which remain'd standing in continual danger of a second overthrow by the *Lombards*) the Patriarchal See was remov'd hence to *Venice*; and not long after, settled in the Isle of *Grada*, as a place of greater security. Upon the establishment of an universal Peace, the Patriarchs return'd from *Venice* for some time: tho, during their retirement, the Bishop of *Grada* got the Title of Patriarch, which he keeps to this day.

This City was almost of as great repute under the Pagan Emperors of *Rome* as it has been under the Christian Patriarchs. For, not to mention that 'twas for many years the Seat of the *Præfatus Prætorio*, *Augustus* kept his Court here, and gave it the name of *Roma Altera*; and *Tiberius* liv'd here with his Wife *Julia*, *Augustus's* Daughter, some years before he ascended into the Imperial Throne. Nor had it less honour from the famous siege it endur'd against *Maximinus*, in defence of the Empire of *Rome* and her Emperors *Maximus* and *Balbinus*; wherein both Sexes were so generously resolute and faithful, that the Women unanimously parted with their Hair from their Heads to make Bowstrings for the service of the Garrison. And this remarkable piece of courage had a happy issue: for *Maximinus* himself was slain under the Walls, and all his Children taken and put to the Sword; for which seeming barbarity the *Aquileian* Soldiers gave this reason, *Pessimi Canis Catulus non est relinquendus*, i. e. 'Twas not fit that a Whelp should be spar'd of so bad a Litter.

2. *Palma Nova*; a new Town, as the name imports; built by the *Venetians* no longer since then the year 1594. 'Tis thought to be the largest regular Fortification in *Europe*; encompass'd with a Wall and a Ditch of thirty paces in breadth and twelve in depth, which is kept dry to render the Air (too apt to putrefy) the more wholesom, but may be fill'd with water at pleasure. In the center of the Town is fix'd a Standard over a tripple well, in the middle of a hexangular Piazza: whence you have a good prospect of the three Gates and six chief Streets in the City. In the middle of the great Bridge crosses the River there is a Draw-bridge, made with that artifice, that the Centinel, by a single touch

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Aquileia.

Palma Nova.

of a small piece of Iron with his foot, can draw it up as he sees occasion. By this and many other more considerable contrivances to secure the place, *Palma Nova* is now the great Bulwark of the *Venetian* State, and indeed of all *Italy*: For this way the *Huns* and other barbarous Nations first came into this Country, and by the same road the *Turks* have formerly made incursions as far as *Treviso*. From the Town down to the Sea the *Venetians* have cut a large Channel; capable of good Vessels, and broad and deep enough to bring supplies upon occasion.

Videne.

3. UDENE or *Uina*; at this day the largest and best peopled Town in *Friuli*, containing about five miles in compass and above fifteen thousand Inhabitants. Having bin for some years the seat of the *Venetian Procurator* or Lieutenant of the Province; but otherwise is much excell'd in strength and beauty by *Palma Nova*. At a siege of *Aquileia* the Patriarchal See was for a short time remov'd hither.

Gortz.

4. GORTZ or *Gortz* (by *Latin* Authors nam'd *Corilla*) gives name to a small County in *Friuli*; and has under its Jurisdiction several other lesser Towns and Villages. Amongst the many places that are alleged by Antiquaries to be the old *Noricia* or *Noreia*, which gave occasion to the *Taurisci* to change their name into *Norici*, this is one; and the conjecture seems most countenanc'd by the easy corruption which may be imagin'd of *Noricia* into *Gortia*. This is *Lazius*'s opinion: who also asserts that the Counts of *Tyrol* had their original from the Counts of this place. The Town however is old; for here *Dieterich* King of the *Goths* vanquish'd *Odoacer* the King of the *Herali*. 'Tis divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; the former whereof is chiefly built for the defence of the latter, in which are seated the Houses of the Governor and others of the Nobility. The *Wendish* or *Slavonian* tongue reaches no further West than this place: where the Burghers speak an odd corruption of the *Latin*, inclining more to the *French* than *Italian* Dialect; inasmuch that the *Venetians* and other people of *Italy* cannot without great difficulty converse with them. All proceedings in Courts of Judicature, as also all the Edicts of the Emperor (who is Lord of the Town) are publish'd in the *German* language. In the year 1508. the *Venetians* besieg'd and took *Gortz*: but were forc'd by the Emperor *Maximilian* the First to surrender it the year following. Afterwards, in the year 1616. they attempted a second surprizal: but were forced to retreat.

Idria.

5. IDRIA, a famous Berg-Town in the County of *Gortz*, on the confines of *Crain*. It stands on the banks of a small Rivulet of the same name: which, after a great rain, swells so considerably as to be able to convey vast quantities of Fir-trees, and other fuel for the Mines, from the adjoining Mountains. Hence *Leandro* calls it *Superbissimo fume d' Idria*; tho in the drought of Summer 'tis much too humble to challenge such a full-blown Epithet. The Town is chiefly famous for the Quick-Silver Mines: well known to all the neighbouring parts, and exceedingly beneficial to many at a greater distance. The entrance into these Mines is in the Town; and the depth of the deepest pit one hundred twenty and odd Fathoms. Some Virgin Quick-Silver they meet with in these Mines, which discovers it self without the help of fire, and is either plainly to be seen in the Earth or Ore, or falls down in small drops, and sometimes streams out in good quantities. Another sort they have, less pure, which is separated from the Earth by

water in a sieve and needs not the ordinary way of extraction by fire. Plain Quick-Silver, as they call it, is that which is not at first perceiv'd by the eye; but is forced out of the natural *Cinnabar* of Mercury by the Furnace. This Ore is of a dark colour mixt with red; which is beaten to pieces and so refin'd. An Accurate account of these Mines, with the methods of ordering and melting the Ore, was at large communicated in a Letter from *Venice* to Dr. *John Wilkins* (then Dean of *Rippon*, and afterwards Bishop of *Chester*) by the Learned Dr. *Pope*. An abstract whereof the curious Reader may find publish'd in the *Transactions* of our Royal Society, Vol. 1. Pag. 21.

Pontafel.

6. PONTAFEL (or *Pont a Fela*, as the *Italians* better express it) has its name from the River *Fela* or *Vellach*; on which 'tis seated. In the middle of the Bridge stand the boundaries betwixt the Dukedom of *Carinthia* and the *Venetian* Territories in *Friuli*; and the Citizens seem to be a mixture of both Countries, speaking good *Italian* and as accurate *High-Dutch*. *Lazius* observes that the banks of the River *Villach* are subject to three different Potentates: for first, the House of *Austria* are Lords of it as far as the Fort *Chafius*; after which begins part of the Diocess of *Bamberg*, which takes in little *Tarvis* and the Villages adjoining; and lastly, under the Seigniority of *Venice* are *Ponteba*, *Sectaf*, *Passo*, *Vellachum* or *Vela* (so he calls *Pontafel*), the ruins of the old *Julian Carnicum*, the Abbey of *Marz*, *Avenconum* or *Peichsdorf*, *Glenona* and the Fort *Oloppum*. This rich Valley is by *Latin* Authors nam'd *Beloia Vallis*; by the *Italians*, *Canal de Fela*; and by the *Germans*, *Das Velacher Thal*. In the year 1661. the *Austrians* storm'd *Pontafel*, and made a great slaughter among the *Venetians*; who soon after reveng'd the quarrel, recover'd the Town and made a bloody Inroad into *Carinthia*.

To these we might add, 1. *Gradiska*, about five *English* miles from *Gortz*: suppos'd by *Cluverius*, to be the same place which the old *Romans* call'd *Ad undecimum Lapidem*. 2. *Montefalcon*, famous for its Medicinal Herbs. 3. *Concordia*, antiently a noble Town; but so far demolish'd by *Attila* and his *Huns* that 'tis now nothing but ruins. 4. *Grada*, the seat of a Patriarch over the neighbouring Isles. 5. *S. Vito*. 6. *Tijana*. With some others of less note on these Coasts.

K A R S T I A.

BETWIXT *Triuli* and *Idria* is the small Province of *Karstia*; being commonly reputed a part of the former. There is little mention made of this part of the Country amongst Geographers and Historians: nor is the place remarkable for any thing more than a Breed of good Horses, which furnish the stables of most of the Princes and Nobility in *Italy*. 'Tis a Peninsula, almost encircled with the Rivers *Alben* and *Lisongo*. In this Province is the famous River *Timavus* mention'd by *Virgil* in the first book of his *Aeneids*; which springs out of the *Alps*, carrying the name of *Recca* for some time: afterwards it runs underground about three hundred and thirty furlongs; then breaking out again it is call'd *Timavus*, and at last loses it self (by nine small Channels)

Triefste.

Channels) in the Gulph or Bay of *Triefste*. The most considerable Towns in *Karstia* are:

Haydelschena.

1. *Triefste*, call'd by the ancient *Romans* *Tergestum*; whence the adjoining Bay had in former times the name *Sinus Tergestinus*, and is by the modern *Italians* call'd *Golfo di Triefste*. 'Twas a *Roman* Colony at first; afterwards it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*, and lastly became subject to the Arch-Dukes of *Austria*, who to this day are Lords of the place. The only Trade of the Town is in Salt, great quantity hereof is here made and convey'd into foreign parts.

Proseg.

2. *Haydelschena*, or *Haydenschaft*; on the River *Kobel*, and near the Confines of *Crain*. It is situate within the County of *Gortz*; was antiently a City of good note, but is now only a small Market-Town.

Wipat.

3. *Proseg*, or *Proseck*, not far from *Triefste*; subject to the *Austrian* Family, who have a noble Revenue yearly out of the Wine made and sold at this place. The old *Romans* nam'd this Town and the neighbouring Hilly Country *Pescinum*: and the Wine of these parts was so famous even in those days that *Livia*, the Wife of *Augustus*, us'd no other cordial when she was above seventy years of age. This liquor is said to have so good a body that it may be kept strong and lively to a man's age; and its excellent qualities are, with some *Gusto*, describ'd by *Pliny* in the fourteenth Book of his *Natural History*, cap. 6.

4. *Wipac*, or *Vipac* (so call'd from a River of the same name, on the banks whereof 'tis seated) is another place famous for rich Wines; which are hence carry'd on Horseback over the Rocky Mountains in the *Bybaumer-Wald* to *Ober-Laybach*, and thence convey'd down the River into *Crain* and other parts of the Empire. Out of the Custom of these Wines the House of *Austria* has a good revenue; and no small income from the Horse-Fairs here kept yearly for all *Karstia* and the neighbouring Provinces.

I S T R I A.



ISTRIA, or *Istria*, is a Peninsula. It is bounded on the East, West, and South with the *Adriatic* Sea, and some small part of the River *Alben*; and on the North separated from *Carniola* by the *German Alps*.

Soil.

The Country is Woody and Mountainous; and the Air so unhealthy that the *Venetians* were forced (when they became first Masters of the place) to hire people to dwell there. 'Tis not yet very populous; and the best service it does the State and City of *Venice* is in sending them good Store of Stone and Timber, for the building of their Houses and Ships.

Inhabitants.

The ancient *Istrian*s are suppos'd to have been a people of *Colchos*; who being sent by King *Aea* to pursue *Jason* and his *Argonauts*, and failing of their design, durst not return; and so fix'd themselves in this Country. But these were strangers to the name of *Istrian*s; for the *Istri* were long afterwards brought hither by *Japion* an *Aetolian* from the banks of the *Isther* or *Danow*. Hence the Land got the name of *Istria*; and is sometimes in *Latin* Writers call'd *Japigia*, from the foremention'd Captain of this people.

GERMANY.

During the grandeur of the *Roman* Empire, *Istria* was one of its Provinces: but regain'd its Liberty upon the decay and ruin of the City. This Liberty the *Istrian*s enjoy'd till by their frequent Piracies they had incens'd the *Venetians*; who under the command of their Duke *Petro Candiano* took several of their Towns in the year 938. Afterwards Duke *Henry Dondalo* made the whole Country Tributary in the year 1190. In which Estate it has ever since continu'd.

Governments.

The only City, I think, in this Country subject to the House of *Austria* is *S. Veit*; seated on the *Adriatic* shore, at the mouth of the River *Flaum* or *Pflaum*, betwixt the Islands of *Cercho* and *Vegia*. Near this Town, on the top of Mount *Ierlat* stands a fair *Franciscan* Monastery; from which down to the River you descend by an innumerable Company (so the fabulous Monks here will endeavour to persuade you) of steps; and which, they tell us, no man was ever yet able to reckon up twice the same number. In the Suburbs stands a Monastery of *Capuchins*; wherein was concluded the memorable Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperor and the State of *Venice* in the year 1618. Hence the Nobility and Gentry of *Austria* send their Children to be instructed in the *Italian* Tongue; which is here taught and spoke in its greatest purity. The Town affords good entertainment and accommodation for strangers; the River *Pflaum* furnishing them with plenty of large Trouts, and other good sorts of fish.

For a particular Description of the other Cities and great Towns in *Istria* (generally subject to the State of *Venice*) we refer the Reader to the Volume of *Italy*.

W I N D I S C H M A R C H.



WINDISCHMARCH, or *Windischmarch* is indeed (as the name intimates) a *Slavonian* Province, and subject to the Emperor as King of *Hungary*; and not, as some imagine, a part of *Carniola*, and immediately under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*.

Bound.

Under the name of *Windischmarch* the modern inhabitants of this part of the Country comprehend all *Dalmatia* and *Liburnia*, as also the tract of ground betwixt the *Saw* and *Dravus*: Altho the generality of Geographers understand no more by the word than what (according to the account of *J. Henry Hagelgan*s, a late *German* Geographer, in his *Beschreibung Der Kayserlichen Erblanden*, p. 158.) is bounded on the North with the County of *Collei*, on the East with *Croatia*, and on the South and West with *Carniola*.

Inhabitants.

The Country is Mountainous and barren; inhabited by the true offspring of the ancient *Venedi*, the most considerable branch of the *Slavonian* Nation; as their Tongue still testifies, which is pure *Slavonian*, without almost any mixture of the *German* Language.

Places of most importance in this small Province are:

1. *Goschee*; a Town so considerable that hence a part of the Country adjoining has the name of *Goscheer-Landlein*; and its inhabitants will needs pretend to be a distinct Province of themselves, without any dependance either on *Windischmarch*.

Goschee.

P p p

march

march or the Lower *Carniola*. To make out this Independency the more clear and evident, the Citizens of *Gorke* affect the *German* language; which, tho' surrounded with the *Wendish* or *Slavonian*, they generally speak in a kind of *Schwabish* tone or Dialect. Hence they will tell you that their forefathers were, by some of the *German* Emperors, transplanted hither out of *Saxonia* or *Schnebe*; and that they are nothing at all related to their neighbours, but are originally true *Germans*. The Town is large, and seated in the middle of a Wood: but a place of no great strength.

2. *Seisenburg*, a considerable Market-Town on the banks of the River *Gurck*; at present subject to the Counts of *Aversperg*. The Burgers are plentifully stor'd with Trouts, Pikes, and other Fish out of the River *Gurck*; which is also famous for the best Crevics in these parts.

3. *Newstall*, or *Rudolphswarth*, a little below *Seisenburg*, on the same River. 'Tis reputed a place of great antiquity, notwithstanding the novelty hinted at in its name; as having been defended, tho' in vain, by a *Roman* Colony against *Chineva* King of the *Goths* in the days of *Decius* the Emperor. Afterwards it was honour'd with the residence of King *Dieterich*. And at last the Charter, and large privileges which it still enjoys, conferr'd on it by the Emperor *Frederic* the Fourth, in recompense of the stout resistance it had made against the united Forces of *Albert* Duke of *Austria* and *Ulric* Count of *Cilly*, in the year 1435. The Town is famous for the best Wine in those parts; and beautified with a fair Monastery of *Franciscans*. About four *English* miles from this Town is a wholesome Bath: known by the name of *Newstatter Doplitz*; and much frequented by Foreigners.

4. *Landstrafs*, a strong little Town, encircled with the River *Gurck*. 'Twas antiently deliver'd up by the House of *Austria* (together with *Gurckfeld*, another neighbouring Town) into the hands of the Counts of *Cilly*, by way of Hostage; to be for ever forfeited to those Princes in case the *Austrians* should make the first breach of the peace establish'd betwixt the two Houses. Near this Town there is a long ridge of Hills; the Valleys whereof were formerly nothing but a continu'd Wilderness or Desert for some *German* miles together. But, within these few Ages, the Country has bin stock'd with a number of fair Villages, the Trees being rooted up, and the ground improv'd into good pasturage and Meadows. This great change was wrought by a company of *Wallachians*, who, wanting a Country to fix in, ventur'd on this Enterprize and here still enjoy the fruits of their labour. They name themselves *Uskokens*; and, in the exercises of their Devotion, observe the rules of the *Græcian* Church. They pay no tribute to the Emperor: but acknowledge him to be their lawful Prince, and think themselves oblig'd upon occasion to furnish him with an Army of men proportionable to the number of their houses.

5. *Metling*, on the River *Kulp*; in the road from *Laybach* into *Croatia*. The Wood, thro' which the foremention'd road passes, is very rough and stony; but the rest of the Country hereabouts is generally pleasant and fruitful. There are two large Forests belong to this Town: one whereof is full of Chestnut-trees and the other of Oakes and Acorns; both which contribute well to the fattening of their many and vast herds of Swine. In the year 1431. the *Turks* surpriz'd this place; and most barbarously massacred the greatest part of its Inhabitants. Af-

terwards in the year 1578. they storm'd and plunder'd it a second time: but, as they return'd with their booty, were trepan'd by an Army of *Schlaonian* and *Croatian* Bores (who lay in Ambuscade near *St. Baderan*) and all put to the Sword.

6. *Reisnitz* (*Mercator* calls it *Reisnick*, and, in his Map, has erroneously represented it as a small Village in the Lower *Carniola*) a noted Town on the Borders of *Carniola*; not far from the *Zirchnitzer-See*. 'Tis the chief Town in a small *Wendish* Barony, call'd from thence *Der Reisnitzer Boden*: and the usual place for the muttering of the Imperial Train'd Bands in these parts. In the year 1480. the *Turks* made an Incurision as far as this place, and fir'd a good part of the Town.

The Town and County of CILLY.

THE noble and antient City of *Cilly* (by *Pliny* call'd *Celeia*, and by other *Latin* writers nam'd *Cilia*, *Zelia*, *Celia* and *Celia*) is seated on the River *Saan*, in a tolerably pleasant and fruitful Country. The great numbers of *Roman* Coins, Medals and other Antiquities, daily found in and near this place would be sufficient arguments to prove how considerable the Town was in those days; if the *Latin* Historians should have fail'd in giving us an account of this Colony. One Monument they have more especially remarkable; the ruins of a vast pillar of Marble, each Stone whereof is too weighty for the stoutest Wagon to carry off at once. There are several fair Monasteries in this Town: amongst which that of the Minorites is most observable, as being honour'd with the Burial and Monuments of most of the antient Counts of *Cilly*. In the year 1492. the *Turks* made an Attempt upon this Town; but were beaten back by the Courage and prudent conduct of *George* Baron of *Herberstein*.

The large County of *Cilly* (which reaches as far as the *Trojanerberg* from the Bridge of *Pettau*, including also *Waraschin*, *Copreinitz* with some other *Schlaonian* or *Wendish* Forts) was antiently subject to its own Counts; who were also Barons of *Sanneck*. The first of these was *Frederic* the son of *Leopold* Baron of *Sanneck*: who, with the consent of the Archduke of *Austria*, was created Count of *Cilly* by the Emperor *Ladovic* the Fourth, in the year 1339. Afterwards, the Emperor *Sigismund* carry'd them one step higher; by making them (without the privacy of the *Austrian* Princes, who were always before reputed the supreme Lords of the place) independent Princes, and call'd them to the public Diets of the Empire. *Frederic* and *Ulric*, Father and Son, were the first that enjoy'd this honour: which came attended with this unhappiness to their Family, that (as they were the first Princes, so) they were the last Counts of *Cilly*. For, *Frederic* Duke of *Austria* immediately declared war against Count *Ulric*, for daring to take upon him the title of a Prince of the Empire; and being afterwards advanced to the Imperial Throne prov'd too potent an Enemy for a petty upstart Prince to grapple with. However, *Ulric*, assisted by *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, made so gallant a defence; that he not only secur'd

Reisnitz.

Cilly.

County.

secur'd his own Territories, but in a short time overran the greatest part of *Syria* and *Carinthia*. But fortune at last forsook him; and he was slain in open field by *Ladislaus*, John *Hunniades*'s Son, in the year 1456. Whereupon, *Frederic* the Fourth seiz'd on his Country; which has ever since bin challeng'd as an Hereditary Principality by the Dukes of *Austria*.

Other places of note in this County are:

1. *Troia*, at present a small Village not far from *Cilly*, in *Medlengerthal* or *Mednicktal*: but antiently a famous City, the work of the old *Metullis*, the noblest branch of the *Japodes*. In the year of our Lord 31. this City was besieg'd, taken and demolish'd, by the Emperor *Augustus*: in remembrance of which overthrow, says *Lazius*, the Country people hereabouts do to this day name all waste and desolate places *Trojas*. The same Author mentions a great many Antiquities found here: as also at *Sachsenfeld*, *Sanneck*, and some other neighbouring Towns.

2. *Sachsenfeld*, a Market-Town on the *Saan*; about a *German* mile from *Cilly*, in the road to *Laybach*. 'Tis suppos'd to have had its name from a plantation of *Saxons* sent hither by *Charles* the Great: who, finding that people the most prone to rebellion of all the *Germans*, dispersed several Colonies of 'em into different parts of his Empire. Tho' I cannot see what tolerable grounds any man can have for such an Assertion; when the language of this Town and the neighbourhood is almost wholly *Wendish*, without the least tincture of the *Saxon* Idiom. That little of the *German* tongue which is spoken in the Market-Towns and trading parts of this County favours more of the *Austrian* Dialect; which is much different from that of the Lower

Saxons; the people most uneasy under the Government of *Charles* the Great, and for that reason transplanted into remoter Countries.

3. *Sanneck*, manifestly deriving its name from the River *Saan*; on which 'tis seated. 'Twas formerly so considerable as to give a title to a family of Barons; afterwards, as has bin already said, advanc'd to the honour of Counts of *Cilly*: but is now dwindled into a Village of no great value.

4. *Robitsch* a fair Market-Town on the Borders of *Croatia*; within the limits of the Lower *Syria*, and part of the County of *Cilly*. Not far from the Town stands a Fort of the same name; made over by way of Pledge or Hostage (the *Germans* call it *Pfandschilling* or *Earnit-penny*) to the Barons of *Wetitz*.

5. *Waraschin*, *Waraschin* or *Varasdinum*, on the Confines of *Syria*, *Hungary* and *Slavonia*; suppos'd to be the old *Variana Castra*, mention'd in *Antonine's* Itinerary. Which conjecture *Lazius* endeavours to prove both from the situation and Latitude of the place; as also from several Monuments of Antiquity found in and about the Town. 'Tis a Frontier-Town; and therefore the Counts of *Cilly*, and others that have bin since Masters of the place, have bin at more then ordinary charges in regulating and maintaining its Fortifications.

6. *Copreinitz*, in *Latin* Authors *Caproneia*, a place of greater strength than *Waraschin*; but no otherwise remarkable. *John* *Globitzger*, Governor of this Fort, won himself and the Town great repute by the many Repulses he gave the *Turkish* Army; and his being afterwards a chief instrument of its overthrow, in the year 1581.

Sanneck.

Robitsch.

Waraschin.

Copreinitz.





A Short Account
OF THE
Large Country
OF
SCLAVONIA.



OW many Countries and Provinces ought to be brought under the general name of *Sclavonia* is not easily agreed by the Authors that have written on this subject. *Pliny* will needs have the Rivers *Arfa* and *Titius* to be

the Eastern and Western limits of this Country; and so the whole extent of it, in length, will amount to about eight hundred *Italian* miles. *Protony's Illyricum* (a word ordinarily confounded with *Sclavonia* amongst the ancient Geographers) reaches from *Istria* to the confines of *Macedonia*; taking in Northwards the greatest part of *Pannonia* and *Mesia superior*. The account which *Pomponius Mela* and *Dionysius Alexandrinus* have given us of these *Illyrians* goes yet further with the Line, fixing the one thereof at *Tergestum*, and the other at the *Ceratanian Hills*. But most of all are they beholding to *Sextus Rufus*, a Geographer under the Emperor *Valentinian*. This Gentleman does not stick to give them twice as much room as any of his Predecessors could afford them; reckoning up no less than seventeen Provinces inhabited by this numerous people; to wit, the two *Norice*, the Upper and Lower *Pannonia*, *Valeria*, *Savia*, *Dalmatia*, *Mesia*, the two *Daciae*, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, *Achaia*, the two *Epyri*, *Prævalis*, and *Creta*. Amongst these different and irreconcilable opinions, the safest expedient is (with *Mercator*) to chuse the most modest conjecture; and so our *Sclavonia*, *Illyricum*, or *Illyris*, will be bounded on the West with *Carniola* and *Istria*; on the North with *Hungary*; on the East with *Servia*; and on the South with the *Adriatic Sea*.

The subdivision of the old *Illyrians* into their ancient Districts and Provinces, being properly the subject of another Volume of this Work;

I shall here only give the Reader a short view of the chief of them under their modern names. Beginning with

SCLAVONIA, strictly so Call'd.



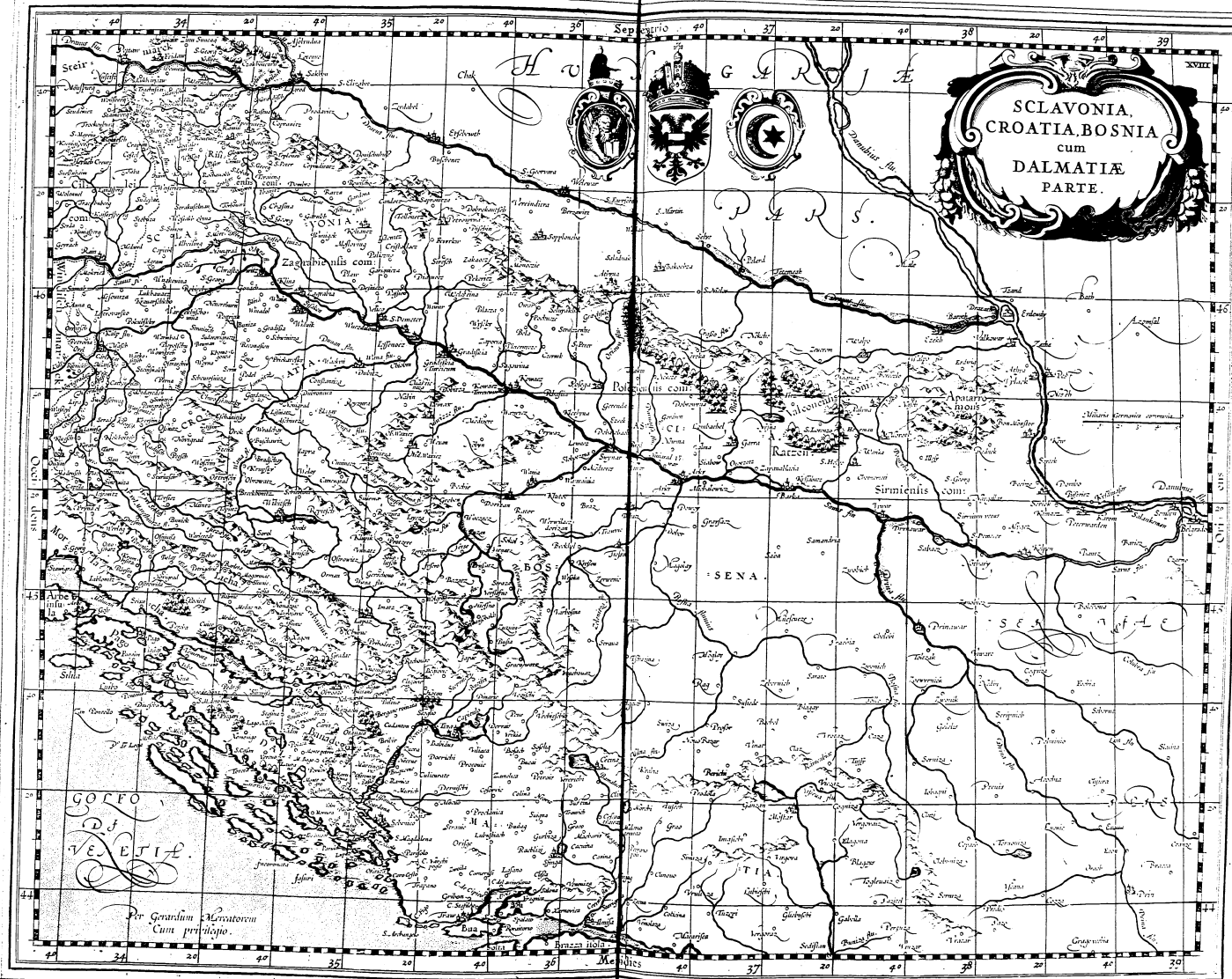
HE modern name of *Sclavonia* is only apply'd to *Windisch-march* and the County of *Zagabria*; in which two the Manners, Language, &c. of the *Sclavonians* seem still to be retain'd in their greatest purity. Of the chief remarkables in the former we have already given an account; reserving only an abstract of their Manners, Trade, Language, &c. to this place.

The people are generally men of stout and lusty Bodies, with Constitutions equally vigorous and healthy. Hence the *Venetians*, when they became full Masters of these parts, observ'd these fellows fit for all manner of drudgery and most admirably quality'd to work at the Oars of their Gallies: and therefore put them upon these and the like toylsome Employments. This gave them occasion to name all their inferior Attendants and Bond-servants *Slaves*; which word began afterwards to be used in the more Western parts of *Europe*.

The Description of the *Roman* and *Greek Churches* are both allow'd to the Christians of *Zagabria* and the neighbouring parts of *Sclavonia*; but, 'tis to be fear'd, *Mahometanism* may in a short time prove the bane of both: this piece of Paganism prevailing in most Cities and Towns which are brought under the *Turkish* Dominion. The *Romanists* in *Sclavonia* have this peculiarity in their public Services, that they are allow'd to have Mass read in their Mother tongue;

Inhabitants.





Tongue.

tongue; a favour no where else, under the Pal Jurisdiction, granted to the Commonalty.

Gesner says there are no less than threecore several Nations in *Asia* and *Europe* that speak the *Slavonian* Language. And indeed, if we consider the many large Empires and Kingdoms that use this Tongue, and the many subdivisions which may be made of their Provinces, the Account will hardly fall short. For some Dialect of this Tongue is generally spoken in the vast Empire of *Russia*, in *Livonia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, a great part of *Hungary*, *Istria*, *Livonia*, *Dacia*, *Epirus*, *Georgia*, *Mengrelia*, &c. The miserable condition of most of these Countries, under the *Turkish* Bondage, has of late Ages broke off the Commerce which might otherwise be entertain'd with the trading part of *Europe*; which unhappy circumstances have given occasion to the neglect of this noble tongue; or otherwise we might have expected by this time to have seen it as regularly polish'd as other more Western Languages.

Zagabria.

Chief Towns in the County of *Zagabria* are:
1. *Zagabria*, the chief Town of this County, is seated about a Musket-shot from the banks of the River *Sau*; 'tis by a small stream or Brook divided into two parts; the one whereof is more especially nam'd *Zagabria*, *Zagram*, or *Agram*; and the other (wherein stands the Bishop's Palace, and a fair Cathedral dedicated to St. Stephen the first Christian King of *Hungary*) they call *Das Capitul*, or the Chapter.

Sisaken.

2. *Sisaken*, mention'd by *Pliny* and *Antoninus* under the name of *Sissa*, stands on the Southern bank of the *Savus*, over against *Zagabria*; famous for the stout resistance which the *Turks* here met with in the year 1593. For, hoping by the Conquest of this Province to open a free passage into the *German* Empire, they briskly attack'd this Town with a potent Army: but were gallantly receiv'd and beaten off till the Garrison was reliev'd by some *Dutch* Regiments; who kill'd above eight thousand *Turks* upon the place. The greatest part of those that escap'd this slaughter perish'd in the *Savus*; into which in great distraction, they were pursu'd by the *Germans*.

Petrovina.

3. *Petrovina*, at the bottom of the ridge of Hills which divide *Zagabria* from *Hungary*: a place which gave good proof of its strength in the resistance it made against the *Turkish* Forces in the year 1596.

Novigrad.

4. *Novigrad*, on the *Savus*: a place of great strength; and yet taken by *Matthias* Archduke of *Austria*, in the year 1594, without the loss of a drop of blood on either side. Only, in some few skirmishes before the siege began, the *Turks* are said to have lost about two hundred men; and the Christians about half that number. This peaceable surrender cost the *Beg* his life: for, upon his arrival at *Buda*, the *Bassa* of that place order'd him to be hang'd and afterwards cut to pieces in the presence of his own Soldiers.

C R O A T I A.

His Province, which the *Germans* call *Crabaten*, is suppos'd to be the same with that which anciently went under the name of *Liburnia*; which was made a *Roman* Province under the Empe-

GERMANY.

ror *Nicetus*. It is bounded on the West with *Windisch-march*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Kulp*; on the North with *Slavonia* and the *Savus*; on the East with *Bosnia*; and on the South with *Morlachia*.

The Emperor of *Germany*, amongst his many other Titles, styles himself King of *Croatia*; and 'twas anciently a Potent Monarchy: but, in these later Ages has bin very much depopulated by the frequent Incurfions of the *Turks*, under whose Dominion the greatest share of it is at this day.

The *Croatians* are a stout and hardy people; excellent Soldiers, especially their Horsemen: Hence, being strangers to their own Country, they are entertain'd in most of the *German* Princes Courts as their Horse-Guards.

Chief Towns in *Croatia* are:

1. *Wibitz*, on the River *Wana*; taken by *Hafsan Bassa* of *Bosnia* in the year 1792. after it had bin, for one hundred and fifty years together, the great Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*. This Conquest gave the *Ottoman* family the first sure footing in these parts: and open'd them a way into *Slavonia*, the greatest part whereof fell soon after into their hands.

2. *Petrinia*, seated on a River of the same name; at its fall into the *Kulp*. 'Twas made a regular Fort in imitation of *Wibitz*; not long after the *Turks* had made themselves Masters of that place. About three years after its Foundation the Imperialists recover'd it out of the Grand Signior's hands; and have hitherto bin able to keep their Hold.

3. *Carliatt* on the mouth of the River *Maresnitza*; so call'd from *Charles* Archduke of *Austria*, who first fortify'd the place in the year 1579. The *Carniolians* maintain the Garrison, and furnish it with all sorts of Ammunition in time of need: looking upon this place as the securest Bulwark of their Country. None are permitted to live in *Carliatt*, save only Soldiers; who are supply'd with Victuals and other necessaries from *Doboretz* or *Dabritz*, a neighbouring Market-Town.

B O S N I A.



Another of the Emperor of *Germany's* titular Kingdoms is *Bosnia* in *Slavonia*; borrowing its name from the River *Bosna*, which runs through it. 'Tis bounded on the North with the *Savus*; on the East with *Servia*; on the South with *Dalmatia*; and on the West with *Croatia*.

The Country is rough and Mountainous; fam'd for its Silver-Mines and a breed of the best Falcons in *Europe*.

It was anciently a free independent Kingdom: but, in the year 1210, became tributary to *Charles*, *Robert* King of *Hungary*, who chang'd its Prince's title into that of a Duke. In the year 1415, the *Bosnians* threw off the *Hungarian* yoke; and swore Fealty to the Grand Signior. Whereupon, King *Sigmund* invaded the Country and reduced, them once more to their Allegiance. Soon after they revolted again; and were a second time reclaim'd by *Matthias Corvinus*. But at last the *Turkish* Emperor *Mahomet* the Second, in the year 1472, took *Jayza*, the Metropolis of this Kingdom, and made himself Lord of

Q q q

the

Government.

Inhabitants.

Wibitz.

Petrinia.

Carliatt.

Bounds.

Soil.

Government.

the whole Country; most barbarously ordering Duke Stephen, whom with fair promises he had wheedled into his clutches, to be slay'd alive. Since that time it has bin reckon'd a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, and Govern'd by a *Bassa*; who keeps his usual Residence at *Bamuluch*.

So that for an accurate account of the present State of *Bosnia* with its Cities and great Towns (as also of the ancient Kingdom of *Rascia* and the County of *Pofeg*; which are both under the like circumstances) we must refer the Reader to that part of the work which treats of the *Turkish* Empire.

DALMATIA.

Dalmatia is another of the Emperor's Hereditary, tho at present hardly more then Nominal Kingdoms in these parts. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Bosnia* and *Croatia*; on the East with a Corner of *Bosnia*; on the South with the *Adriatic* Sea; and on the West with *Istria*.

Government.

'Twas anciently a populous and formidable Kingdom; brought under the *Roman* yoke by *Publius Cornelius Nasica*, a little before the third *Carthaginian* War. After which it was again restor'd to its Liberty; and for many Ages rul'd by Princes who took upon them the Title and Authority of Kings of *Dalmatia*. Upon the failure of their Line it descended, together with the *Croatian* Monarchy, upon the Kings of *Hungary*; as a Member of which Kingdom 'tis still claim'd by the Emperor of *Germany*. At present the *Venetians* are chief proprietors of the Country, if possession may be allow'd to prove

a Right and Property. Another good share is in the hands of the *Turks*: so that I cannot find that the *German* Emperor has any thing more left to support his Title of King of *Dalmatia* then *Zeng* and *St. Veit*.

Zeng.

The former of these is seated in a barren and desolate Country near the *Adriatic* shore: which possibly may have bin one main cause of its being hitherto preserv'd from the rage of the *Turks*, who would hardly have thus long spared a place of greater consequence. *Hieron. Megiser* (in his Chronicle of *Carinthia*) fancies this Town seated in the middle of the Country anciently inhabited by the *Senones*; and that from them it had the name of *Sena*: which, in tract of time, might easily be corrupted into *Zeng*, or *Segna*, as *Latin* Authors write the word. This Conjecture seems further confirm'd by the name of *Senabersch*, a neighbouring Market-Town: tho *Lazius* inclines rather to believe that this latter is the same place with *Antonine's Senia*. Over against *Zeng* lies the *Venetian* Island *Arbe*: with which the Citizens of *Zeng* used anciently to have daily disputes and quarrels, which at last end in an open war in the year 1616. The Burghers are chiefly *Dalmatians*: tho they speak a mixt hotchpotch of Languages, *Italian*, *Croatian* and *Dalmatian*. In the year 1637, 'twas agreed on by the States of *Hungary* that the City of *Zeng* should for the future be esteem'd a Member of that Kingdom; and should have the privilege of sending a Representative to vote and act in their Senate.

St. Veit is another *Austrian* Town on the *Adriatic* shore: noted for a great Horse-fair; but otherwise hardly remarkable.

St. Veit.

Other places of note in these parts, being either Subject to the State of *Venice* or the *Turkish* Emperor, fall not properly under our consideration in this place: but of them the Reader may expect particular descriptions in the Volumes of *Italy* and *Turkey*.



Other



OTHER

Titular Kingdoms

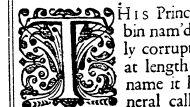
Subject to the

EMPEROR.



We have already inform'd the Reader how vastly large the Kingdom of *Hungary* was anciently: and we might have added that no less then seven other Monarchies came along with it to the House of *Austria*. To these (namely *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*, *Servia* and *Rascia*) the Emperor still lays claim; altho the Great *Turk* has for many years bin his Lieutenant in most of them. Other adjoining Countries put themselves under the protection of this potent Monarch; as the only security they could have against the *Turkish* Tyranny. Of the most considerable of these we shall here give the Reader a short account: referring him to a more proper place for an exact description of each of em.

I. WALACHIA.



This Principality is said to have bin nam'd *Flaccia*; a word easily corrupted into *Vlachia*, and at length into *Walachia*: which name it had from a *Roman* General call'd *Flaccus*, Governor of a Colony in this Country.

Bounds.

Soil.

'Tis bounded on the East with *Moldavia* and a branch of the *Danube*; on the North with *Transylvania*; on the West with *Rascia*; and on the South separated from *Bulgaria* by the *Danube*.

The Country is generally plain and fruitful: but begirt with Hills and large Forests, as *Transylvania*. 'Tis especially famous for an excellent

and numerous breed of Horses; inasmuch that the Waywode of *Walachia* has bin known to maintain three thousand Horse-guards, and, at a short warning, has bin able to bring an Army of sixty thousand Horsemen into the Field.

The Inhabitants fancy themselves to be true *Romans*: and waving the Etymology before mention'd, their name seems to import as much. For the *Hungarians* call an *Italian* in their language *Olaf*; and a *Walachian* they name *Olach*. From this word, and not from *Flaccus*, *Samoficius* derives the name of *Walachia*. For says he, *Walachus*, *Walachi*, *Walachia*, &c. are words we have borrow'd from the *Grecian* writers: who (not using any other Aspirates in the middle of words, excepting *ϕ*, *χ*, and *θ*) instead of the true genuine *Valach* and the *Hungarian* *Olach*, were forced to write *Ovalachos*; which the *Latins* render'd *Walachos*. Which conjecture is very plausible; and might be further illustrated from *υαχαι*, made out of the *Hebrew* word *Mibael*, with variety of other Examples.

A further argument for their being *Romans* may be drawn from their Language: which, in many words and Phrases, comes nearer the ancient *Latin* then the modern *Italian*; altho of late it has bin much corrupted with *Russian*, *Dalmatian*, *Croatian* and *Turkish* Idioms.

How they came to part with the old *Roman* characters and to write their language in *Sarmatian* or *Moscowian* Letters, as they now doe, is not easily determinable. Their Alphabet consists of thirty nine Characters: concerning the true forming and pronunciation whereof, *Adam Boboritz* publish'd a small Treatise at *Wittenberg* in the year 1584.

The Country has bin alwaies immediately Subject to its own Princes or Waywodes; who, as long as the Kingdom of *Hungary* continu'd prosperous and flourishing, put themselves under the protection of that Monarch. In the year 1391, the *Turks* made their first inroad into *Walachia*; which, after a brave Resistance, was at last forced

Q q q 2

to

Inhabitants.

Tongue.

Letters.

Government.

ed to submit to the *Turkish* Yoke in the year 1415. About ten years after, the Waywode ventur'd to throw off the Grand Seigniors Dominion; but was quickly reduc'd to those miserable Circumstances as to be again oblig'd to swear Fealty and to promise to aid and Assist the *Turkish* Forces in all their Expeditions against the Christians. In this State *Walachia* continu'd till the year 1595, wherein *Sigismund Bathori*, Prince of *Transylvania*, freed both this Principality and his own from the *Turkish* Bondage. However, this Liberty could not long be maintain'd: and therefore they now pay their Homage contentedly, and without entertaining any thoughts of another Revolt.

Religion.

But the *Turks* is not yet so farr their Waywode's Lord as to oblige him and his Subjects to quit Christianity and embrace Mahumetanism. No. They are still professors of the Christian Faith; tho' under many different Forms of Devotion. Most of 'em adhere to the Discipline of the *Grecian* Church: a few protestants they have, and Some Monasteries of *Romanists*. And this great diversity in Religion arises chiefly from the variety of Nations that are admitted to Cohabit in this Country; as *Russians Armenians, Rascians* and *Tartarians*. Of these last there are only five hundred Families tolerated: who have a distinct portion of the Principality assign'd them to live in and are oblig'd to swear Fealty to the waywode and to assist him on any expedition, even against *Tartary*.

S E R V I A

SERVIA, or *Syrfen*, is the same place with the ancient *Myfia Superior*. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Rascia* and the *Danow*; on the East with *Bulgaria*; on the South with *Albania* and part of *Macedonia*; and on the West with *Bosnia*.

Government.

These *Myfians* were first brought under the *Roman* yoke by *Licinius Crassus*, in the days of *Augustus* the Emperor; after which 'twas reckon'd a *Roman* province. In this Estate it continu'd till the Fall of the Eastern Empire; upon which 'twas seiz'd on by the *Sorabi* a *Slavonian* people and branch of the *Sarmatians*. These men had their name afterwards contracted unto *Sorbi*, and at last chang'd to *Servi*: whence the Province was call'd *Servia*. After this, the *Despots* of this Country (so they call'd their supreme Governors) put themselves and their Country under the protection of the Kings of *Hungary*, and in consideration of the security they hereby promised themselves against the growing power of the *Turkish* Empire, paid them a yearly Tribute out of the ordinary Revenues of their Principality. This gave the house of *Austria* a pretence to entitle themselves supreme Princes of *Servia*, as soon as the *Hungarian* Crown was set on their Heads: tho, the truth is they never had any plausible colour for such pretensions. For, long before they had any Right to the *Hungarian* Monarchy, the *Servians* were vanquished by the *Turks* under their Despot *Lazarus*; from whom *Amurath* the First took *Nissa*, the Metropolis of their country: provok'd to this Enterprise by the numerous forces which the *Despots* of *Servia* and *Bulgaria* had rais'd for the siege of *Adrianople*. *Lazarus*, terrified with this loss, was forc'd to submit to the *Turkish* Emperor upon his own Terms; which oblig'd him and his successors to acknowledge their Principality to be no more then a tributary Province of *Amurath's* Empire. After this the *Des-*

pots of *Servia* made several attempts towards the recovery of their ancient Freedom: but, finding all Expedients unsuccessful, were at last brought to those indigencies as finally to Submit themselves to the *Turkish* Emperor's Devotion. This they did in the year 1460. Since which time *Servia* has been reckon'd a *Turkish* Province; nor has the *Grecian* Emperor any more at present then the bare Title of King of this Country.

B U L G A R I A

Bulgaria had antiently the name of *Myfia Inferior*; as lying lower down on the River *Isther*, or *Danubius*, then *Servia*. 'Twas, as its neighbouring Provinces a part of *Dacia*: and, under that notion, gave the Patronymic surname to *Galerius Dacianus*, a famous Martyr under the Emperor *Diocletian*, born in this Country.

A great part of this Country, in the Valleys and Plains, is tolerably fruitful and pleasant; wanting only plenty of industrious and skilful Inhabitants to improve the ground. The chief Commodity it affords is a sort of harsh Wine: which possibly might be render'd much more brisk and palatable, did the Natives rightly understand, and addict themselves to, the art of planting and ordering of Vineyards.

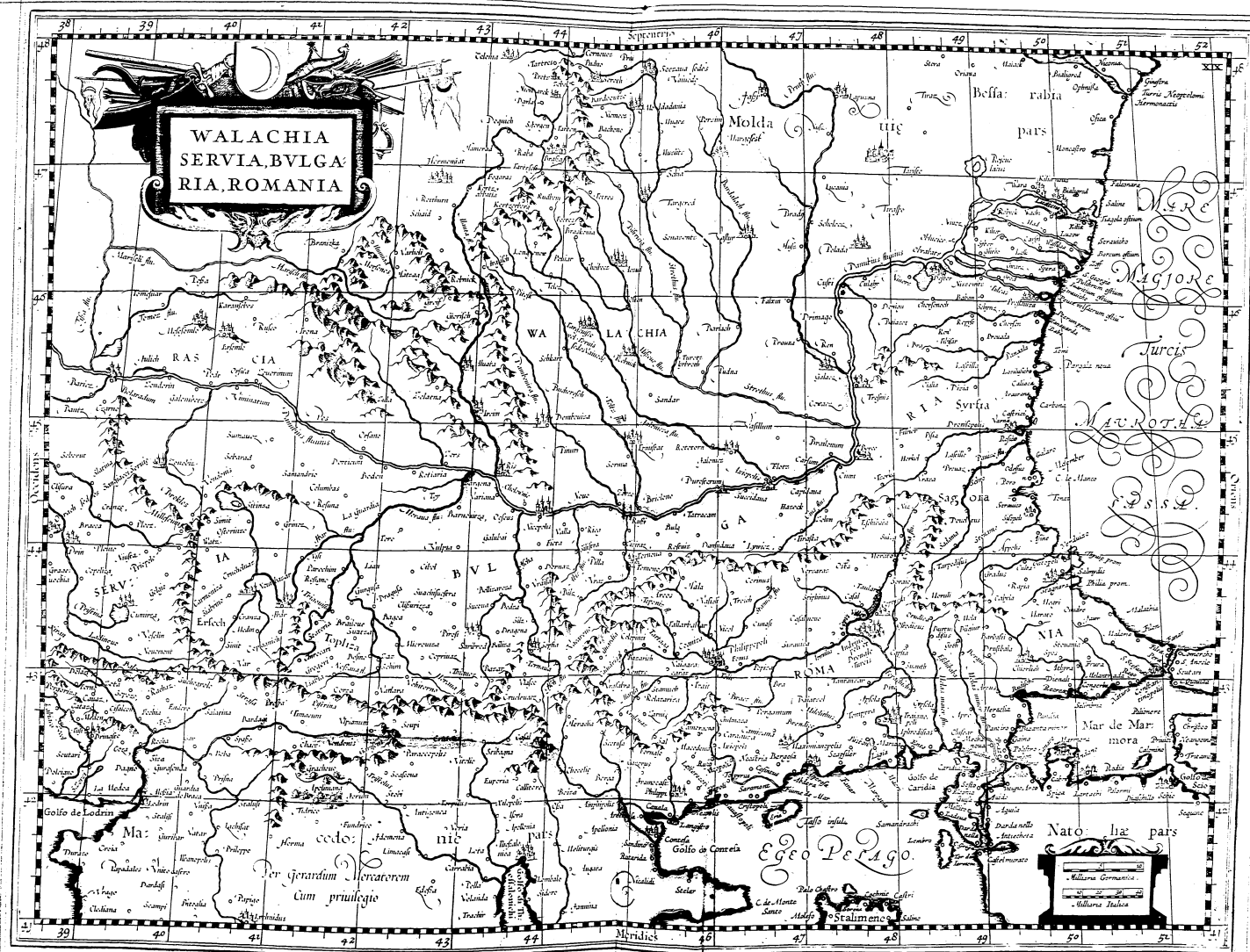
Inhabitants.

The old *Bulgari* (a *Seythian* people, who were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country and nam'd it *Bulgaria*) won this Kingdom from the *Slavonians*; who some years after it had bin recover'd out of the hands of the *Roman* Emperors by the *Goths* and *Huns*, came to be proprietors of the Country. Their true original name is suppos'd to have bin *Volgari*: which they are said to have had from *Volga*, a considerable River in these parts. They were always esteem'd a stout and hardy people, notably well qualify'd to undergo the greatest severities of a long and tedious warfare: and this recommended them to the service of most neighbouring Princes; who were generally greedy of their company in the Field, and ready to give noble pay to as many as they could oblige to lift themselves under their Banners. By their assistance the Emperor *Justinian* the Second was restor'd to his Empire, after he had bin supplanted by *Asmarus*; and afterwards, to show that he was solely indebted to them for this recovery, they turn'd their Arms against him and pursu'd him to the gates of *Constantinople*.

Government.

These valiant exploits procur'd the *Bulgarian* Princes that credit and esteem with the succeeding Eastern Emperors, that they conferr'd on them the title of Kings or Monarchs; allowing them several privileges never granted to other dependant and tributary Princes. But indeed they were only nominal Subjects to the Emperors of *Constantinople*, before their pride and ambition had prompted them to think themselves their equals. This gave occasion to that unhappy war in King *Samuel's* reign, about the beginning of the eleventh Century; wherein fifteen thousand *Bulgarians* were taken prisoners by the Eastern Emperors Forces, and had their eyes put out in the Dungeon. The pursuance of this stroke brought the Kingdom irrecoverably under the *Constantinopolitan* Emperors; upon the failure of which Throne, it fell to the Imperial Crown of *Germany*. 'Twas finally conquer'd and converted into a *Turkish* Province by *Bajazet* the Emperor in the year 1396. and so remains to this day.

T H E





THE RIVER

VISURGIS

O R

W E S E R.



HE River *Visurgis*, (called by *Dion Coorsy*, by *Ovid Iurgus*, by *Ptol. Visurgis*, by *Plato Bifurgis*, by *Sigonius Velaris*, by *Ad. Bremenfis Wisera* and *Wifara*, and by the modern Germans *Wefer*), may be reckon'd amongst the

most remarkable Rivers of *Germany*, both in respect of its fame amongst the ancient Geographers, and the great benefit it brings to the Empire by the many Commodities that it imports.

It has its rise in the *Thuringian Wood*, from two small Fountains, which supply two Rivulets; the name of the one is *Viera*, which rises not far from a place call'd *Eiffeld*, and bends its course toward *Hilpurgshausen*, and thence visits *Mainungen*, *Smalkald*, *Salzungen*, *Vacham*, *Trefford*, *Wanfried*, *Elchwege*, *Allendorf*, and *Witzenhausen*. The other is call'd *Fulda*, from a City of that name, near which it takes its rise; and from whence running by *Hirschfeld*, *Rodenburg*, *Melsungen*, and *Cassel*, a Seat of the Princes of *Hesse*, it takes in the streams of *Adera* (*Tacitus* calls it *Adrana*) and *Viera* near *Minda*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brunswie*; there losing its own name, begins to be known by that of *Visurgis* or *Wefer*. A little below, the River *Dymela* mixes streams with it, and helps to water the said Dukedom, dividing *Westphalia* from *Saxony*, whose bounds it is, and has always been accounted. Hence it passes along thro the the Diocess of *Paderborn*, the Abbacy of *Corvey*, the Counties of *Ravensburg*, *Schouwenburg*, *Lippe*, *Pymond*; the Archbishopsrick and Bishopsricks of *Mynden*, *Veerden*, *Bremen*; the Counties of *Hoya*, *Delmenhorst*, *Oldenburg*, and the Territories of *BREME*; and at last empties it self into the Ocean. According to which account, its extent from the rise of it to its falling into the Sea,

GERMANY.

is not less than a thousand seven hundred *Stadia*, near fifty-six *German* miles, or three hundred thirty-four *English*, accounting thirty-two *Stadia* to a Mile.

By the advantage of the navigableness of this River to the City *Breme*, vast quantities of Merchandise of all sorts are yearly convey'd in large bottom'd Boats call'd *Eeken*, to the Towns of *Mynden*, *Manfried*, and *Cassel*, and from thence in Waggons and Carts to most places in *Germany*. The Cities, Villages, and Forts that receive the more immediate benefit of its streams, and advantage of the commodities it brings to them, are, *Mynden*, *Gieselwerder*, *Harstelle*, *Beverungen*, *Hoxter*, *Corvey*, *Holtzminden*, *Pol*, *Bodenwerder*, *Hehle*, *Gronde*, *Ofen*, *Hammelen*, *Oldendorf*, *Schauenburg*, *Rasselen*, *Flota*, *Berg-hause*, *Minden*, *Petersbagen*, *Schlusfeldburg*, *Staltenon*, *Newenburg*, *Draekenburg*, *Hoya*, and *Breme*, which lies on both sides of the River, and has both parts of it, the Old and New City, join'd by a stately Bridge.

The Water of *Visurgis* is indifferently limpid, sweet, and of a grateful taste, and very serviceable in brewing Beer, in the judgment of those who have drunk of those Vessels that are frequently sent from *Minden* and *Hamel* into several parts of the neighbouring Country. Nor does it want these good qualities at *Bremen*, for the Beer (both the white and red sort) which is made there, is taken notice of by *P. Bertius* to be as wholesome, well tasted, and as little subject to be spoil'd by keeping, as any in *Germany*. So far along the River as it is not mixt with salt waters from the Sea, its water is very commodious for Fullers and Tanners, who upon that account have their Mills and Pits near its Banks.

This River affords all sorts of fresh water Fish in great abundance, as Salmon (many thousands of which are caught yearly about the Walls of *Bremen*, and exported (dry) into several foreign Countries), Lampries, Carp, Pike,

Rrr

Wolf.

Wolf, Turbot, Trout, Eel, Plain, and likewise vast numbers of Sea-fish; so that for every Month in the year the inhabitants of *Bremen* are very well furnish'd with some new sort of Fish, cheap and in season. The benefit of such plenty of Fish is so considerable to the Burgers of *Bremen*, that that City has always by the permission of the Emperor encouraged and promoted the Fishing Trade upon this River; granted privilege to their Fishermen to cast their Nets any where 'twixt the Village *Hoy*, not far from the City Bridge, and the mouth of the River; and prohibiting any place of Fishery to be set up, and any City, Town, or Village, except for their own advantage to be built within the compass, by virtue of the absolute protection and jurisdiction over the *Wefer*, which was granted to them by the Emperor *Henry* the Fifth, and confirm'd by *William Wenceslaus* and all the succeeding Emperors for above these six hundred years.

As all those Cities and Towns that lye upon this River are very much enrich'd by several sorts of Commodities which are imported, so are the Lords of those Territories and Manours thro which they pass no less advantag'd

by the Customs and Taxes that they impose upon all such Commodities. From *Bremen* so far as 'tis navigable, which is till you come above twenty-two *German* miles above the City, the Counts of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, and other Lords of the adjacent Countries do exact Tribute or Toll at above thirty several places; and have endeavour'd heretofore to impose new Custom even below the City; but their design was hinder'd by his Imperial Majesty and the Electoral College, interposing in behalf of the City.

Upon this River stands the ancient and famous City *Bremen*, very well known to Christendom by the great Trade it exercises, and for its riches and strength of great consideration to the Empire; but having been exactly describ'd in its proper place, I shall refer the Reader thither for an account of it; and for a sight of the Territories adjacent to, and the turnings and windings of this River, &c. to this exact and accurate Map; where he may see the situation and distance of places, the several Sands and Channels of the River, &c. better at one view, then could be learn'd from a description of many words.



THE



THE COASTINGS BETWIXT

Amsterdam and Hamburg

Call'd commonly (in the Low-Dutch language)

D E W A T T E.



Amsterdam and *Hamburg* having been for many years, since the great Bank of the *Netherlands* was removed from *Antwerp*, two of the most famous Mart-Towns in the *European* Continent; the Reader will easily imagine the

Commerce betwixt the Merchants of these places to be somewhat extraordinary. And 'twould be as impertinent to inform him, that in all Ages Piracies have been most frequent on such parts of the Ocean where the Trade has been most considerable. To secure themselves from these inconveniences, the wealthy Merchants of these *Hans-Towns* contriv'd a short cut thorow the shelves and sands on the Eastern shore of the *German* Ocean; supposing this road, tho somewhat dangerous, to ly out of the reach of a Man of War, or any other Vessel of Bulk. For, altho it be allow'd that most Merchant-Ships sail with greatest security when they have the largest share of Sea-room; yet to provide as much as is possible against the hazard of Coasting, they contriv'd their Hulks so broad and low that the Winds could not easily touch them, and withall so shallow and flat Kiel'd that they could pass the ordinary Sands. This course the Reader has fairly represented to him in the Map; so that there is hardly any need of this following short description.

Looking from the Key at *Amsterdam*, the *Hamburg* Merchants pass thorow the *Pampus* (or narrow Creek, which makes the Harbour of *Amsterdam*) into the *Zuyder-Zee*; a large Arm of the *German* Ocean thrust in betwixt *Friesland*, *Over-Issel*, and *Holland*. To avoid the dangerous and unpassable Sands of *Enckbusen*, they usually steer their course betwixt the two Islands of *Urck* and *Ens*; in the former whereof you have only a Watch-Tower or Sea-mark, built

for the direction of the Pilots which sail this way, but in the latter some few inhabitants who have built two Villages, which they call *Ens* and *Emelroet*. These poor people live chiefly upon Fishing; and speak a broken sort of mixt Language, compounded of the ancient *Frisian* and modern *Hollandish* Dialects.

From hence the passage is fair and safe enough as far as the entrance of the *Vlie-stroom*; a Channel which leads up to the Isle *Vlieland*, a corruption of the ancient *Flevus*. At the mouth of this Channel you discover the ruins of *Stavren*; formerly the Metropolis of *Frisia*, and usual residence of the Kings of that Country; but now dwindled into a heap of Rubbish, hardly considerable enough to merit the name of a Village.

Leaving this Stream you steer Northwards, within view of *Harlingen*; a fair Town, and the chief Mart in *Frisia*. Of late years the Merchandise of this place has been strangely improv'd; the conveniency of their Port inviting Foreigners to land here, and force a Trade, rather than run the hazard of conveying their Commodities down to *Amsterdam*, or the other Cities and Towns on the *Zuyder-Zee*. The Town is well guarded by a strong Castle, and of late years the Burgers have been at a very considerable expence in raising good modern Fortifications.

Having pass'd by *Harlingen*, you fall amongst a great many dangerous banks of Sands; all which are distinguish'd in the Map by the different names which Seamen have been pleas'd to bestow'd upon them; as *Swanbalck*, *Jerring*, *Westvrielsche-Wad*, and *Den Abt*. The last whereof lies betwixt the Island *Schelling* and *St. Jacob's* in *Friesland*; and is said to have had its name from the resemblance it bears to a *Cucullus*, or Monk's Hood.

Betwixt this Sand and the *Westvrielsche Wad* you are carried along a narrow Channel call'd *Cromme balck*; whence you may at a distance

R r t 2 discover

discover the *Schelling*; an Island near twice as big as *Vlieland*, and containing five Villages, the Inhabitants whereof seem somewhat more barbarous than the ordinary Boreas of *Friesland*, tho both their language and behaviour are sufficient arguments of their being a people of the same extraction. In the same Channel you have also a view of *Amelandt*; another Island of three Villages.

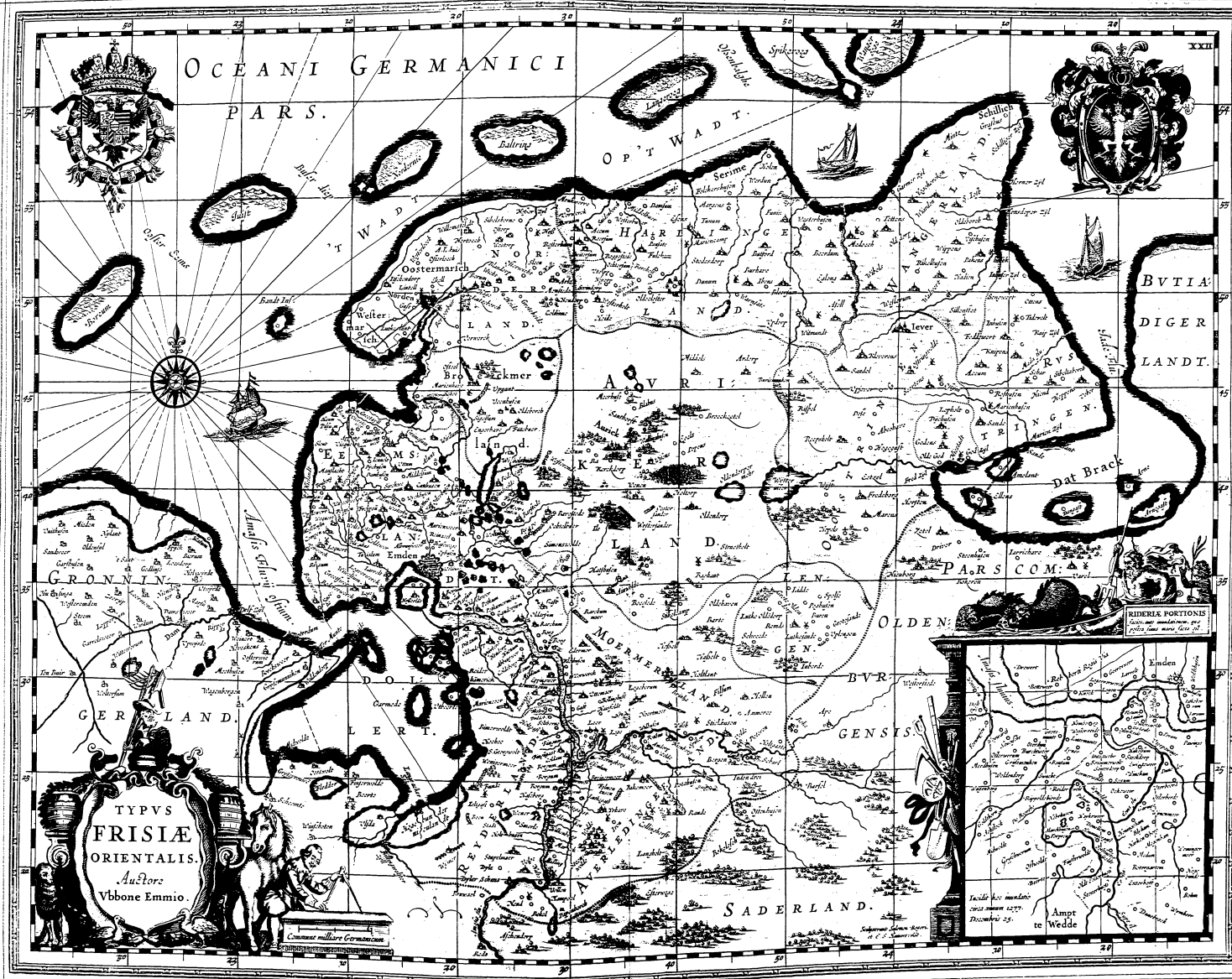
Out of the *Cromme balch* you are carried into another stream, which they call the *Laauwers*; encompass'd with as many and as dangerous Sands as the former. The first place of note discoverable in this road is the Island *Shiermanooch*; famous for the conveniency of its Sandy Coasts, which afford the Mariners safe anchoring; an happiness hardly met with any where else in this Voyage. In the *Laauwers* you have also a view of the Shallows of *Groningen*; and over against them two small hilly Islands, *Busch* and *Ruttemeroog*, together with the dangerous Sands of *Huybertplaat*.

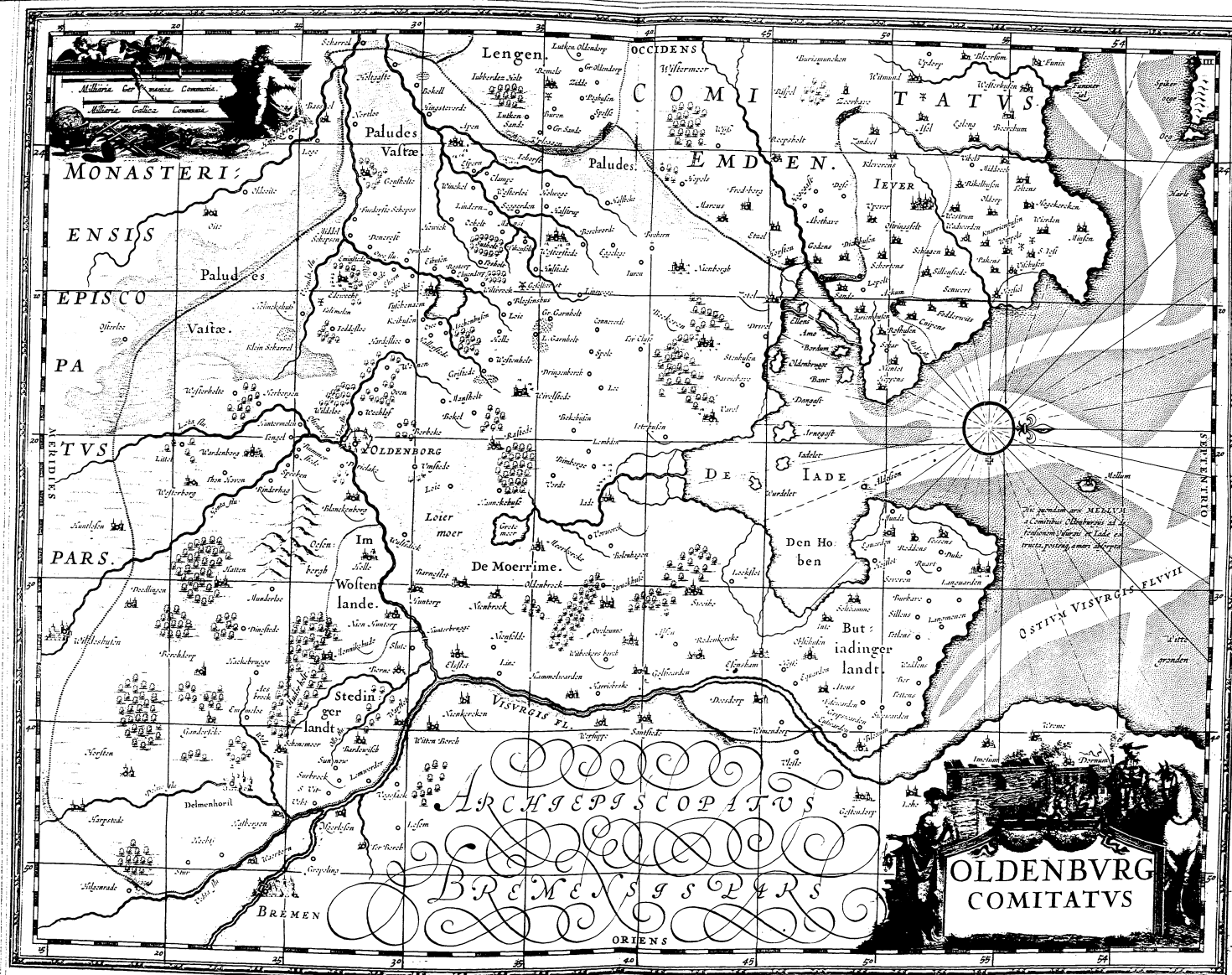
Hence, passing cross the mouth of the River *Embs*, you are brought upon the Coasts of the German Empire; leaving on your left hand a fair Row of Islands; as *Borcum*, *Juiſt*, *Norderney*, *Baltriu*, *Langeroog*, *Spikeroog*, and *Wangeroog*. Over against the three last of these there lies a great company of Sands and Shallows; known by the general name of *Opt Wad*.

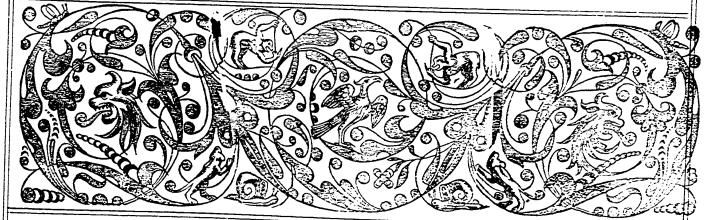
Having escap'd these Sands you are brought to the mouth of the *Jade*, a great River on the borders of the Counties of *Embsden* and *Oldenburg*; whence you immediately fall into the mouth of the *Weſer*, of which we have already given the Reader an account in the foregoing description of that River.

A little beyond this you meet with the two vast Sands of *Witte Gronden* and *Zuyder Gronden*; which, extending themselves all along the coasts of the Dukedom, reach as far as the mouth of the *Elb*. This River, as well as the *Weſer*, empties it self in two streams into the Ocean; call'd for distinction's sake, the Northern and Southern *Elb*. The latter of these is the usual road for all Ships that trade up the River; the former of which being too narrow and hedg'd in with dangerous Sands. At your first entrance into the *Elb*, you pass the Sands of *Vogel*, *Schorborn*, *Kindelbach*, and *Nieuwerck*; the last whereof is so call'd from a Fort of that name, built by the Swedes in a neighbouring Island. After this you are brought up the *Zuyder-Elve* (as they call it) by the shallows of *Ritzenbuttle*, *Ditmarshe*, &c. as far as the Fort of *Brunsbottle*; beyond which there is nothing of danger. Up to *Gluckſtadt* the stream of the *Elb* is considerably broad and deep; but beyond you meet with several shallow Fords, somewhat troublesome and hazardous, unless you are under the conduct of a skilful Pilot.









The TOWNS and COUNTIES of

E M B D E N

(Or EAST-FRISLAND) and

OLDENBURG.

Bounds.



THE County of *Emmerland* (a word us'd by most of the *German* Writers instead of *East Frizeland*, which they will not allow of as authentic) is bounded on the North with the *German Ocean*; on the East with the *Dukedom of Bremen*; On the South with *Westphalia*; on the Southwest with the *Drent*; and on the West with the County of *Greningen*. Which last, lying betwixt the Counties of *West Frizeland* and *Emlden*, might more properly be term'd the County of *East Frizeland*.

This County is about fifty *English* miles in length; and was anciently subdivided into eleven several Free States or Corporations, who usually kept their general Diets or Assemblies at *Aurich*. These by the Natives still retain their old names, being thus distinguish'd: 1. *Reiderland*; betwixt the *Dollart*, a Bay of the *German Ocean*, and the River *Eems* or *Amasis*. 2. *Averledingerland* or *Transilana*, on the Eastern banks of that River. 3. *Meermerland*; which had its name from the wet and boggy soil of the place, affording neither Meadows nor Pasturage but what are (with great labour and industry) wrought out of the water. 4. *Lengen*; a Wapentake of about ten Villages wholly surrounded with Fens and Marishes, which render them almost inaccessible. Hence their Inhabitants are a much more untoward and barbarous people than in other parts of the Country; as living lazy and solitary lives, unacquainted with Commerce and the advantages of trade. 5. *Eemmland* or *Amasana*; so nam'd from *Emlden* the chief Town in this District and the Metropolis of the County. 'Tis the largest pleasantest and richest of the eleven; in prospect very much resembling the Province of *Holland*. 'Tis beautify'd with a great many Noblemen's Palaces, and a-

GERMANY.

about fifty fair Villages; many whereof may vv with some Cities in other parts of the *German Empire*. 6. *Breemerland*; a small District adjoining to *Eemmland* and near as fruitful and pleasant. 7. *Aurickerland*; from the Town of *Aurich*, of which anon. In this there are about twenty Villages; in each whereof you have commonly a fair Church. 8. *Norderland*; so nam'd from *Norden* a good Port-Town in these parts. The Country here is very well provided with Corn and Hay; and yet but thinly stock'd with Inhabitants: for, excepting only in *Norden* and five small Villages, you meet with nothing here but single houses and Cottages. 9. *Haulingerland*; on the Coasts of the *German Ocean*, near the shore whereof the Country is tolerably fruitful, but further in the Land wait and barren. They have here no safe Port; nor any Channel that can receive a Ship of any burthen, save only an inconsiderable one at *Fanixer-zyl* on the North-East of this division. 10. *Wangerland*; containing about sixteen rich Villages. 11. *Oeseingon*; on the East part of the Country, as the name imports. A portion of this District were anciently the *Ruffri* or *Ruffingen*; tho by some they have bin reckon'd as a twelfth State.

Whether in *Frisland* there are at present any Reliques of the old *Chauci* Minores, said, by *Pliny*, to be the ancient Inhabitants of these parts I shall not venture to determine: but certainly the Manners of some of the modern *Emmerlanders* come very near the account that Author has giv'n us of his *Chauci*. These, he says, were an idle and barbarous Nation; wholly unacquainted with Agriculture, and strangers to all manner of trade and Commerce. Inasmuch that they hardly understood how to provide themselves with the ordinary necessities for the support of Man's life. They knew nothing of the ancient or modern ways of planting Vineyards or brewing of Beer; but usually quench'd their thirst with rain-water preserv'd in great troughs before the doors of their Cottages.

Sff

The

Inhabitants.

The modern beggarly Inhabitants of the District of *Lengen* may very well answer this Description: tho' their nasty way of living be rather the effect of a present solitude and want of more Civil Conversation than of Original and Hereditary Laziness.

But their Language, as well as that of the other *Frisians*, bespeaks them a branch of the same stock with the *Hollanders*: And probably they may be some Reliques of those *Belgians* who fled hither upon the Revolt of some of the *Netherlands* from under the *Spanish* yoke. For altho' the greatest share of those who, during that juncture, had put themselves under the protection of the Count of *Friesland* at *Emden*, returned to their Country upon the reestablishment of Peace in those parts; yet several Families had spread and fix'd themselves in other parts of the County and laid aside all thoughts of a return. The only thing that seems to make against this Assertion is the lazy temper of these *Frisians*, much different from that natural Industry which is generally discernable in a true *Belgian*.

Counts.

And yet, how much soever a long tract of time may have altered the natural Genius of these people, 'tis certain they are all either remnants of the *Belgians* before mention'd, or at least nearly related to them. For the ancient *Frisians* were originally *Hollanders*; owing their birth to the old Inhabitants of the Province of *Utrecht* or North *Holland*. Hence they fall'd into the Counties of *Groningen* and West *Friesland*; and thence, passing the *Eems*, extended at last the Limits of their Dominion along the *German* shore as far as the Kingdom of *Denmark*. During this grandeur they were a Monarchy of themselves; tho' I think, they had never any fix'd King but only advanced one to the Throne upon an extraordinary Exigency of war: who, as soon as Peace was proclaim'd, was oblig'd to lay down his Regal Ornaments, and to divest himself of his Kingly Authority. (As was the Custom amongst their neighbours the *Saxons*.) Upon the conquest of these parts by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, the Kingdom of *Frisia* was reduc'd to a Province of the *French* Kingdom: and so continu'd till the Earldom of *Holland* was erected by *Charles* the Bald, in the year 843. Upon which, West *Friesland* and the County of *Groningen* were bestow'd on the new Created Earl; and *Emmerland*, the Country we are now speaking of, made a Branch of the *German* Empire, and govern'd by the Emperor's Deputy. In the year 1453, *Ulric*, Governor of this Province, was by *Frederic* the Fourth (for the many good Services he had done the Empire) created Hereditary Count of East *Friesland*: Since which time the Title has bin continu'd to his Posterity in the following Order.

2. *Ezard*, son to *Ulric*, who enter'd on the government about the year 1468. He recover'd *Fredeberg* out of the hands of the Citizens of *Brinswic*; who, before that time, had for some years given a great check to the mighty Trade of the Burghers of *Emden*.

3. *Enno* the First, advanced to the Government upon the death of his Father *Ezard*, in the year 1528. He regain'd *Greet-zyl*, a considerable Port-Town on the North point of *Eemland*; which had formerly bin surpris'd and detain'd by the Dukes of *Gelderland*.

4. *Ezard* the Second, *Enno*'s Son, succeeded his Father in the year 1540. and, by marrying *Katherine* the King of *Sweden*'s Daughter, rais'd the repute of his Country and made himself a Prince of Interest and renown.

5. *Enno* the Second, son to *Ezard* the Second, of whom nothing memorable is recorded.

6. *Rudolphus Christianus*, son of *Enno* the Second, maintaining the Doctrins of *M. Luther*, first introduced into these parts by his Fathers Authority and Example, was rebelled against by the *Calvinist* Burghers of *Emden* and dispossest of that City and the chief Revenues of his County in the year 1595. However, the *Calvinist* party were not so far incens'd at their Prince for endeavouring to subvert their Religion, but that (upon his death) they readily subjected themselves to his son.

7. *Enno Ludovic*, in the year 1608. whose son 8. *Ulric* succeeded his Father: leaving the County to his Eldest son,

9. *Enno Ludovic* the Second; who, in the year 1641. was marry'd to *Henrica Caterina*, daughter of *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange*; himself being then only nine years of Age and his Countess seven. He was created Prince of the Empire by the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Third in the year 1653. and, dying in the year 1660. without issue male, was succeeded in his Principality and County by his brother.

10. *George Christian*; who marry'd *Christiana Charlotta* Dutchesse of *Wurtemberg*, by whom (amongst other Children) he had

11. *Christian Everard*, the present Count of East *Friesland*; who was born in the month of October, A. D. 1665. a little after the death of his Father.

The most considerable Places in this County are:

1. *Emden*, seated on the Northern bank of the River *Eems* or *Amasis*; fortify'd towards the Land with a double Ditch and regular Bulwarks and Bastions, and on the South sufficiently defended by a strong wall and the convenience of the River. *Ulbo Emmius* (a professor at *Groningen*, who has publish'd a learned Treatise *De Statu Republice & Ecclesie in Frisia Orientali*.) calls this City *Frisia Ocellus*; and indeed 'tis so conveniently situated that you have hence a fair prospect over a great part of the neighbouring Country and may at a considerable distance discover the Approach of an Enemy on the Ocean. The Island *Nissa* (which lyes in the *Dollart*-Bay, over against *Emden*, and contains near three English miles in circumference) makes this Harbour as large and convenient as any on the Coasts of *Germany*: besides the advantage of bringing Vessels of a considerable Burthen, through Artificial Channels, into the Heart of the Town. By the help of these sluices the Burghers can, in a very few hours, lay the whole Vicinage under water; and so render the Town inaccessible. The Houses are generally neat and high: but especially the Town-Hall carries in it something of extraordinary pomp and Magnificence. The Burghers pretend to be a Free State; not allowing the Count, who keeps his usual Residence in their Castle, to exercise any Jurisdiction over them. However, this Difference they are willing to allow him, That whereas the Count usually gives the Burgomasters and Magistrates of the Town the Compellation of *Loving Friends*, they constantly subscribe themselves his *Servants*.

M. Quade (in the Account he has given of the Prowess of the *German* Nation) gives this Character of the Citizens of *Emden*, That they are zealous Assertors of their own Liberties: are naturally laborious and much addicted to Trade and Commerce; are excellent Soldiers; hate mortally the Ambitious, and are far from invading their neighbours Liberties; make notable provision

Emden.

Norden.

tion for the maintenance of the Poor; and permit every man to embrace whatever principles of Religion he finds most agreeable to the Dictates of his own judgement and Conscience. This last part of the Character will hardly seem credible to any that shall peruse their Records for the year 1595. when, taking the advantage of the Count's absence from his Palace, they publish'd an Act of their Common-Council, denying him the favour of keeping his Residence any longer in their City; pronouncing themselves a Free State wholly independent on the Prince's Family. Nor was this revolt founded on any other bottom than the Count's denial to communicate with their *Calvinists*; and discovering himself devoted to the *Lutheran* Discipline.

Here formerly our *English* Merchants kept their chief Storehouses of Cloth; for the furnishing of all other parts of *Germany* and the *Netherlands*. Hither they remov'd their Mart from *Antwerp*: and, upon some affronts offer'd them by the Burghers, made a second removal of their Factory to *Hamburg*. Since that time the Citizens of *Emden* have sufficiently smarted for their pride and Ingratitude; being fall'n far short of their ancient State and grandeur.

2. *Norden*, a pleasant Port-Town about ten or eleven English miles from *Emden*; but not provided with an Harbour or Channel fit to receive Ships of any great burthen. The Town is well built, but not defended by any manner of Fortifications. 'Twas anciently the Burial-place of the Counts of East *Friesland*: but (the great Church, with a good part of the Town being burnt by the Baron of *Elens* in the year 1521.) Count *Enno*, who dyed about nine years after, was buried at *Emden*; whither the bones and other Reliques of his Ancestors were not long after remov'd by his Widow.

Adam Bremenensis tells us a story of a vast Army of *Normans* landing at *Nordewide* in *Frisia*; and adds, that immediately after they were come ashore the *Frislanders* fell upon them and slew above ten thousand of them: at which slaughter *St. Rembert* (then Bishop of *Bremen*) was present. Now *M. Zuerius Boxhornius*, in his *Apologia pro Navigationibus Hollandorum*, rather then balk any thing that may make for the honour of his Countrymen, will have the World to believe that instead of *Nordewide* we are to read *Nordwicum*; and that all this gallantry was transfacted in the *Netherlands*. Whereas, as the learned *Covringius* has observ'd, in an Anonymous History of the Archbishops of *Bremen* publish'd by *Lindenbrogius*, the word is written according to the modern Orthography *Norden*: and so an old *Scholast* on *Adam Bremenensis* expounds the place, telling us that this Town was anciently a very convenient Haven; which could never be said of *Boxhornius's Nordwic*. Besides, 'tis something more then improbable that *Rembert*, Bishop of *Bremen*, should be so taken with war as to leave his own Diocess to follow the Camp in a foreign Country.

Aurich.

3. *Aurich*, seated about eight English miles from *Emden*; in that part of the County which, from this Town has got the name of *Aurichland*. The Country hereabouts is rough, woody and barren: but pleasant enough to those that delight in Hunting, as affording plenty of all sorts of Venison. It stands about the middle of the County; very convenient for the great Fairs of Cattle which are here kept seven times

yearly. There is a slight wall round it: but not sufficient to withstand the first Assault of a resolute Enemy. The Castle, the usual Residence of a branch of the Count's Family, is something better fortify'd then the Town; and easily commands it. In this Town is held the supreme Court of Judicature for the whole County: in which one of the Nobility is always President, as they call him, and a Dr. of Laws their *Statthalter* or Chancellor. These two are assisted by nine Assessors; three whereof are Noblemen, and the other six Civilians. The President is oblig'd to attend at the Count's Court out of term; and there to determine all Controversies within the Verge of the Palace.

Jever.

4. *Jever* or *Jeveer*, a fair Town about ten English miles from *Elens*, four from *Witmund* and twelve from *Aurich*; giving Tide to a Baron, whose Manours and Jurisdiction take in a good share of the three Districts of *Wangerland*, *Oeftringen* and *Rulfringen*. This Lordship is about thirty-five or forty English miles in Circumference; and contains a great many stately seats of the Nobility and Gentry. The Town is defended by a good strong Castle; and, by the advantage of bringing up Vessels by the *Hoek* and an Artificial Channel into the Town, has of late years had a tolerable trade. Its Barons pretended formerly to be Free Princes, and to hold Courts of Judicature for the Decision of all Controversies within their own Territories: but now they submit themselves to the Counts of *Oldenburg*.

Elens.

5. *Elens*, the chief Town in *Harlingerland*; seated on a River of the same name, which soon after falls into the *German* Ocean. 'Tis defended by a very strong Castle, the usual Residence of the Barons of this place, who for some ages were engaged in continual quarrels with the Counts of East *Friesland*. For these Princes pretended to challenge a superiority over all other Princes in the Eastern *Frisland* by virtue of several Grants and privileges given them by the Emperors *Frederic* the Fourth and *Charles* the Fifth: and the former were no less earnest in asserting that they were originally Free Princes, and that therefore 'twas not in the power of any Emperor to give away their Rights by any *Diploma* or Patent whatever. This contest was at last ended in the year 1581. by the marriage of *Enno* the Second, Count of East *Friesland*, with the Lady *Walpurga* Daughter and Heiress to *John* Count of *Reitberg* and Baron of *Elens*; whereupon the Barony was annex'd to the said Count *Enno*'s titles. In the year 1540. a great part of this Town was fir'd by the Citizens of *Bremen*.

To these we might add 1. *Witmund*, a Town as large as *Elens*, and a Barony devolv'd on the Counts of East *Friesland* at the same time with the former; but of late much decay'd in its trade. 2. *Lera*, a stately Market-Town at the mouth of the *Leda* and on the banks of the *Eems*: a notable trading place, and surpassing many *German* Cities. 3. *Fredeburg* in *Oeftringen*, anciently under the Burghers of *Branswic*. With many more Towns and Villages as neat and populous as those in *Holland* or other parts of the *Netherlands*: in the Description of most whereof *Ulbo Emmius* has learn'd *Frisian* (in his Chorographical and Historical Account of these parts, Printed at *Leyden* in the year 1616.) has bin very large and particular.

The County of OLDENBURG.

Bounds.

THE County of Oldenburg (which is near eleven German miles in length and near nine in breadth) is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of Bremen and the Weser; on the South with the Marishes on the Borders of the Bishopric of Munster and the County of Hoya; on the West with East Frisland; and on the North with the German Ocean.

Soil.

The Country is generally barren, and full of large Heaths and Marishes; wherein are bred a small sort of Cattle, more despicable than what the Scots daily send into England. Hence the Inhabitants are few and miserably poor; inhabiting mean Cottages of Clay and Turf. So that were it not for the Town and Barony of Ievern in the County of East Frisland, with some other Accessions else where, the Counts of Oldenburg would hardly have bin considerable enough to have bin reckon'd amongst the Princes of the Empire.

Counts.

Crantzius reckons this County one of the most antient in Germany; and both Chytraeus and Helmodus speak very honourably of its Antiquity. The Common opinion is that the County owes its original to Waldbert, Nephew to Wittekind the famous King of the Saxons in the days of Charles the Great; who, having married Althurg or Olthurg the only daughter of a Count of Lessheim, nam'd a Fort after Her: which within a short time communicated its name to the City and County we are now speaking of. Crantzius indeed goes higher; and his Authority is usually cited to prove that King Wittekind himself was styl'd Count of Oldenburg. But 'tis probable that He, or his Author, means by that name the County of Oldenburg in Holstein; and not this betwixt Bremen and East Frisland. However, the

present Counts of Oldenburg (tho the true Line fail'd on the death of Count Anthony Gunther in the year 1656.) still pretend to derive their pedigree from the formention'd Saxon Prince; and boast of as antient a Stock as the best Family in Germany.

Places of note in this County are.

1. Oldenburg, a Town well fortify'd with walls and Ditches; which latter may be easily fill'd with water, on occasion, by the River Hunte which runs through the Town. By this water Barges and ships of good burthen are brought up, from the Weser, as far as the Bridge at Oldenburg; which brings a tolerable Trade to the Town. The Castle is Circular and Uniform; a stately pile of building, and equal to the Grandeur of the Count of Oldenburg, who here keeps his Court: but generally the Houses of the ordinary Burghers are mean and contemptible, amongst which you shall rarely find a Stone building.

2. Delmenhorst, a place of great strength, but otherwise of very small importance, about five or six English miles from Bremen. Upon the Division of the County of Oldenburg betwixt Count Christian and his brother Otto, about the year 1247. the latter built himself a Palace upon the banks of the River Delma; and from thence nam'd it Delmenhorst. The Count's Residence in this place occasion'd a numerous Concourse of people; who, by degrees, improv'd the place into a considerable Town. The foremention'd Count Otto, founded here a Monastery of Regular Monks, which (upon the admission of Lutheranism, and extirpation of Popery, in the year 1575.) was converted into a Church, Free-School and Hospital. In the year 1482. the Bishop of Munster's Forces besieg'd and took Delmenhorst: but was again recover'd by Anthony Count of Oldenburg A. D. 1547.

To these add Iade, a small Town on a River of the same name, Westerstede, Nienberg, Beckeren, Deestorp, on the Eastern banks of the Weser, &c. None whereof have any thing in them worth our observation.

Oldenburg.

Delmenhorst.

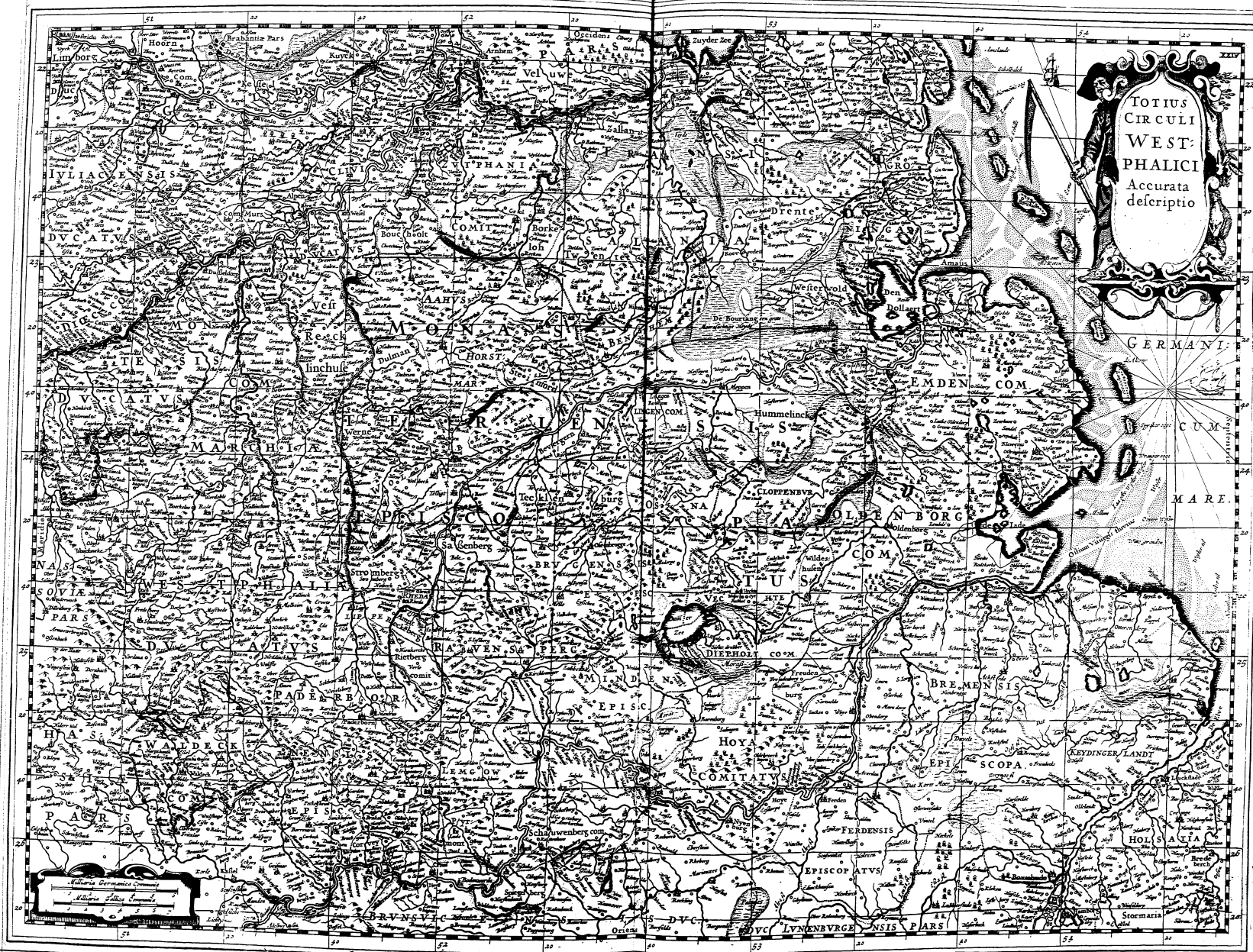


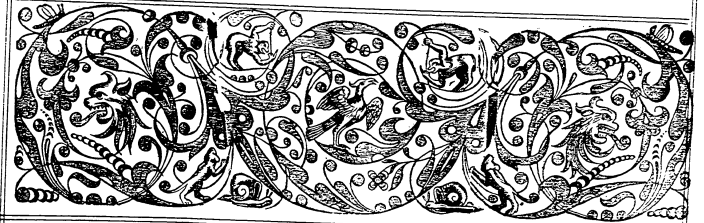
THE

Bound.

Sail.

Counts.





THE

Great Circle

OF

WESTPHALIA.



GERMANY, or the German Empire strictly so call'd, is divided into ten larger Districts or Circles: which are again subdivided into a great many lesser Counties and Provinces. In the *Westphalian* Circle have formerly bin reckon'd the Bishops of *Paderborn*, *Liege*, *Münster*, *Osnabrug*, *Minden*, *Verden*, *Utrecht* and *Camerach*: The Dukedoms of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Bergen*: The Abbots of *Stablon*, or *Stable*, *St. Cornelius's* Monastery, *Epternach* or *Echternach* and *Corbey*: The Abbeys of *Hereford* and *Essen*: The Counts and Barons of *East Frisland* or *Emden*, *Sayn*, *Dillenberg*, *Virmenberg*, *Manderscheid*, *Wied* and *Runkel*, *Mors*, *Bruckhorst* or *Gronsfeld*, *Steinfurt*, *Bentheim*, *Tecklenburg*, *Oldenburg*, *Hoya*, *Diepholt*, *Schauenberg*, *Ritberg*: The Cities of *Collen*, *Aach* or *Aix la Chappel*, the *Lower Wesel*, *Dortmund*, *Soß*, *Daysburg*, *Hereford*, *Bräkel*, *Warberg*, *Lengau*, *Werden*, *Deuren* and *Camerach*. To which in the year 1654. were added the Cities of *Burscheid*, *Virmenberg*, *Wied Runkel*, *Spiegelberg*, *Manderscheid*, *Rekkum*, *Steinfurt*, *Blackenbeim*, *Schleiden*, *Kerpen*, *Schaffenburg* and *Velen*. Of some of these we have already given the Reader an account; and of others shall treat more particularly anon. Only, by the way, we may observe that several of these Cities, &c. which are here reckon'd to the *Westphalian* Circle do not stand within the compass of ground which at this day is known by the common name of *Westphalia*; that being, by all modern Geographers, bounded on the East with the *Wefer* or *Visurgis*, on the North with *Frisland* and *Over-Iffel*, on the West with the *Rhine*, and on the South with the *Landgraviate of Hesse*. So that within the bounds of *Westphalia* may properly be reckon'd the Bishops of *Münster*, *Paderborn*, *Osnabrug* and *Minden*; toge-

GERMANY.

ther with some Territories under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Collen*, who (by virtue of a Grant from the Emperor *Frederic the First*) styles himself *Duke of Engern* and *Westphalia*, and is immediate Proprietor of several rich Manours and Towns in those two Dukedoms. To these we may add the Dukedom of *Bergen*; with the Counties of *Ravensburg* and *Linburg*, both in *Cleveland*, *Volts*, *Lippe*, *Bentheim*, *Reitberg*, *Tecklenburg*, *Oldenburg*, *Firmont*, *Diepholt*, *Hoya*, with some others of less note.

That all these Territories were anciently inhabited by the Saxons is beyond dispute. For (omitting here the Authority of the old *Belgic Chronicle*, cited in the foregoing Volumn pag. 49.) *Aventinus* does expressly name all the Inhabitants of the whole Country betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Elb*, *Saxonia gentes*; setting them the same bounds on the West of the Empire which *Strabo* gives his *Saxones*, or *Suevorum gentem*, on the East. And *S. Peter Leocardiensis* (in his learned Treatise *De Origine Frisiorum*) saies he met with several Manuscripts Chronicles wherein this Country was always term'd *Old Saxony*: which name (saies *Weyand Gerstenberger*, in his *Dutch Chronicle of Franckenberg*) was afterwards chang'd into *Westfassen*, to distinguish its Inhabitants from the East Saxons who liv'd further from the Ocean. Of the same opinion is *Werdenhagen* in his discourse on the State of the *Hans-Towns*; and *Albinus* saies the Saxons were divided into *Ostphalen* and *Westphalen* by the *Wefer*. But how *Westfassen* or *Saxen* came to be chang'd into *Westphalen*, I find none but the foremention'd *Gerstenberger* that has ventur'd to determine; and his conjecture is this, Forasmuch as the Duke of the *West-Saxons* bore a white horse in his shield and the Prince of the *East-Saxons* a black one, therefore the former (for distinction's sake) was usually styl'd *Der Herrzog von Weissenpholen*, i. e. Duke of the White Horse; and how easily *Weissenpholen* is corrupted into *Westphalen*, as the Germans now call *Westphalia*,

Inhabitants.

is very discernable. This fancy of his (for I do not find that he could alledge any Authority for the Assertion) carries indeed a fair probability in it; but seems thwarted by the old Chronicle of *Colten*, Printed by *John Koelhoff* a Citizen of that place, in the year 1500. We have there the same relation of the ancient division of *Saxony* by the *Wefer*, mention'd by *Albinus*; but are told further, *Die Lantſchaft van d' Elbe biß an die Wefer hieß Ostvelt. Wands idt was gelegen Ostwart. Ind die Inwoner hieschen Ostvelinge off Saffen. Die ander Lantſchaft van der Wefer bis an den Ryn hieß Westvelt. Ind die Inwoner hieschen Westfelding. Want dat deyß Landes lach Westwart.* i. e. "The Country betwixt the *Elb* and the *Wefer* they call'd *Ostvelt*, because 'it lay towards the East, and its Inhabitants *Ostfeldinge off Saffen*: the other part of the Country betwixt the *Wefer* and the *Rhine* they call'd *Westveld*, and its Inhabitants *Westfeldinge*, because it lay Westward. Where the termination *veld* or *feld* seems to have little affinity with the foremention'd *pfolen*; but to be of the same original and signification with that in the names of *Mansfeld*, *Hirſchenfeld*, and other places in the *German Empire*.

English Saxons.

That our Ancestors, the *English-Saxons*, were originally *Westphalians* we have asserted in the foregoing Volumn, and shall here take occasion to prove more largely. First then, the *Saxon* version of *Bede's* Ecclesiastical History, speaking of the first landing of these people in *Britain*, says: *Come in op ðrim folcum ðam ðær gesætan Gþmanne. 7 þæt op ðærum, 7 op Angle, 7 op Geatum.* i. e. They descended from three of the stoutest Nations in *Germany*, the *Saxons*, *Angles* and *Geats* or *Jutes*. And speaking afterwards of the Native Country of these *Saxons*, he says 'tis the same since þe man hæteð eold Sæxon. i. e. that very land which, in his days, was known by the name of Old *Saxony*. And both the Printed and Manuscript Copies of our *English Saxon Chronicle* call the *Saxons* (said to have come into this Island in the year 449.) also eold Sæxon. From both these undeniably Authorities 'tis evident that our Ancestors came out of Old *Saxony*; and that this was that very Country which we now call *Westphalia* is as plain from the assertions of the Authors quoted in the preceding Paragraph. The only reason which has mov'd some to question the truth of their opinion is taken from *Strabo's* ascribing the whole tract of ground betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Elb* to the *Suevians*: whence we are to conclude, say they, that the Old *Saxons* were fix'd on the North side of the *Danow*. This is *Cisner's* fancy; and may possibly be reconciled with *Bede's* Geographical Account of the *Angles* who came in with the *Saxons*, which, he says, inhabited a small tract of land betwixt the *Saxons* and *Jutes*. But the objection will be easily solv'd if we consider that the *Suevi* being conquer'd by the *Saxons* (as beyond all controversy, they were) might in *Strabo's* time be known both by the names of *Saxons* and *Sueves*; as the *Normans* and *Britains* in *France* do to this day retain their ancient names and yet submit to the general one of *Frenchmen*. Besides, if we consider well the character that this ancient Geographer has given of his *Suevi*, we shall find 'twill exactly agree to what other primitive writers of good note have said of the Old *Saxons*. *Kosm's* says he, *ἡ τῶν Σαξωνῶν τοῦ πόντου τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν μεταναστεύοντων ἐκ τῆς Ἀστικῆς ἔβη, καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ γαυρῆσαι.* i. e. 'Tis not usual with the Inhabitants of this Country to fix themselves in any set place: having seldom any store of provision before hand, and

being unacquainted with the mysteries of Agriculture.

To give an exact account of the many different soils, Commodities, ways of Traffick, Manners of Inhabitants, &c. in this large Circle, will not be so proper an undertaking in this place as when we come to treat of each particular County and Province separately. Only I cannot omit the common ditch every ordinary *Westphalian* will give you of the chief Observables in his Country. Viz.

Hospitium Vile, groff broot, dun bier, lange mile Sunt in Westphalia: Qui non vult credere, loop da.

i. e. In *Westphalia* you are sure to meet with beggarly lodging, coarse bread, small beer and long miles. Try and Trust.

The Bishoprick of OSNABURG.



Charles the Great, having subdued *Witekind* King of the *Saxons*, began immediately to plant Christianity in his conquests; and in order thereunto founded several Bishopricks and Monasteries in these parts, all which he very munificently endow'd. The first Cathedral he founded was this at *Osna-brug*; which he dedicated to *St. Peter* and the two Martyrs *Crispin* and *Crispintanus*. And this being his first Bishoprick he was resolv'd to bestow on it some privileges extraordinary. Accordingly, as his *Diploma* testifies, the prelates of *Osna-brug* were to be exempt from all manner of Homage or service even to the Emperor himself: excepting only if there should chance to be a match proposed betwixt the two Houses of the Eastern and Western Emperors; in this case the Bishop of *Osna-brug* was to goe Ambassador and to negotiate the business (at the Emperor's Charges) in the Eastern Court. Since the reformation, which was introduced into this Diocese in the year 1624, there has bin little more here then the name of a Bishop; the *Lutherans* not allowing the execution of Episcopal Jurisdiction, and the *Romanists* having not hitherto found themselves strong enough to set up a governor of their own persuasion. By the *Westphalian Treaty*, the Dukes of *Brunswic* are to enjoy this Bishoprick by an alternate succession, in consideration of *Halberstadt* otherwise dispos'd off: and accordingly 'tis at present subject to *Ernest Augustus* the present Duke of *Brunswic-Hanover*.

In this small Diocese the Places of greatest importance are:

1. *Osna-brug* or *Osna-bruck*, so nam'd from a Bridge in this place over the River *Hofa* or *Ose*: and not from the ancient *Bracten*, as some would have it. 'Tis seated on a fair and even plain; and beautify'd with several noble public buildings. By whom it 'twas first built is uncertain; tho many have bin positive enough in asserting *Julius Caesar* to have bin its founder. *Charles the Great* founded an University in this Town at the same time with the Bishopric: which by him was only intended to be a School to teach the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, but has since bin improv'd into a *Gymnasium* of three or four Professors in several Faculties. The *Osna-brugers* brew a palatable thick sort of Beer, which they call *Buse*, much fam'd in the neighbouring Towns; and

and which brings a good trade to the Place. They have also a knack of baking a delicate and white kind of bread; whereas in most other parts of *Westphalia* your bread is intolerably Coarse, black and sandy. The Bishop's Palace, or *Petersburg*, is well fortify'd; and a great Distance to the Town.

Not far from *Osna-brug* stand the ruins of an old Church and Castle, call'd by the neighbourhood *Beldem* or *Beelen*, both which are said to be corruptions of *Bethlehem*, a name given to a Church here erected by King *Witekind* upon his conversion to the Christian Faith. Here he is said to have bin baptiz'd (and not, as is usually reported, at *Minden*): the story whereof is given us at large in an old piece of Doggrel, still sang with a great deal of Veneration by the Botes of this Country. About two *Englisch* miles from this place is the Monastery of *Rulle*; seated on the edge of a wonderful Lake, which could never yet be tashm'd.

Burg.

Melle.

1. *Burg*, one of the Bishop's chief Palaces; taken and plunder'd by *Philip Magnus*, son to *Henry Duke of Brunswic*, in the year 1553.
2. *Melle* on the *Elbe*; a poor Town on the borders of the County of *Ravensburg*. Not unlike to which are *Forde*, *Fortzenan*, *Quakenborg* and *Wittlag*.

The Bishoprick of MUNSTER.



Munster as well as *Osna-brug* owes the foundation of its Bishoprick to the goodness of *Charles the Great*, who is said to have begun this good work in the year 785, and constituted *St. Ludgar* the first Bishop thereof. 'Twas reported that 'twas at first nam'd *Episcopatus Miningerodensis* or *Mininardes-furdensis*; which, upon the erecting of a fair Monastery in the place where now the City of *Munster* stands was chang'd into *Monasteriensis*.

Bounds.

Seil.

Bishops.

This Diocese is bounded on the East with the Bishoprick of *Osna-brug*; on the North with the Counties of *Bentheim* and *Steinfurt*; on the West with the Dukedom of *Cleve* and some part of *Zurphén*; and on the South with the County of *Marck*.

The Country is generally barren; and thinly stock'd with Inhabitants. The great Commodity of this and most other parts of *Westphalia* is Bacon; famous all *Europe* over, in most Countries whereof it is ordinarily to be met with at the Tables of the Nobility and Gentry.

J. Angelius a Werdenbagen gives this Character of the Inclinations and Interest of the Bishops of *Munster*: "They are, *ut plurimum* pacti addicti, very tender of engaging themselves in the quarrels of their neighbours; and always endeavouring at a Neutrality, as the readiest way to secure a small half-peopled Province. Hence they have, of late years, paid a constant yearly Tribute of 12000. Crowns to the States of the united *Netherlands*; under whose protection they are glad to shelter themselves. But these measures were broke by *Christopher Bernhard van Gale*, the late famous Bishop of *Munster*; who so well manag'd his small Principality, during the late wars betwixt the *Germans* and *French*, that the greatest Potentates in *Europe* courted his Friendship. In all the variety of Fortunes in that warr, this Prelate was always successful, having still the Cunning, or Knavery, so to shift hand as to secure Himself and promote his Conquests. It has bin observ'd by Politicians that those that are ad-

vanc'd to Rule and Government from a poor and despicable Estate, as this Bishop was, have usually prov'd the plague of their Neighbours and the Bane of their own subjects. And indeed all conquests *Bernard* had got could never make recompence for the ruin of his Diocese; nor balance the loss of so many thousands of men as were slain, plunder'd and undone, by his means. He was a Prince of an ambitious and restless Disposition; continually fomenting differences amongst his neighbours, and commonly receiving Petitions on both sides as soon as they were engag'd. He dy'd in the year 1678. immediately upon the Ratification of the Peace betwixt the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and the United *Netherlands*. Whereupon, his neighbours and subjects made this remark:

*Als Bernhard van Gale hort
Dat het Vreede war, so gebete er erst.*

Meaning, That this Prelate thought 'twas time for him to walk off the stage, as soon as the world grew weary of war and men began to discourse of Peace. He was succeeded by *Ferdinand Count of Pyrmont*, the present Bishop of *Munster* and *Paderborn*, a Prince of much more agreeable Principles and Humour than his Predecessour was Matter of.

Munster.

The City of *Munster* is the Metropolis of *Westphalia*; seated in a fruitful part of the Country, near the banks of the River *Ems*; and well fortify'd by Art and nature. The Houses are generally fair and well built; the Burgers having the convenience of a good free stone at *Bamberg*, about two *German* miles from the Town. There are five Collegiate Churches in *Munster*; and a College of *Jesuits* much frequented by the young Nobility and Scholars in *Westphalia*. The chief of these Colleges is that at the Cathedral; consisting of a Dean and Chapter, who Elect their Bishop. Through the middle of the Town runs the River *As*; the fishing whereof is in the Bishop's sole disposal.

This Town is famous for the *Westphalian Treaty*, or Treaty of *Munster* concluded here in the year 1648. but much more memorable for a bloody Tragedy acted by a lowlife Cane of Anabaptists in the year 1533. The first Captain of these bigotted Zealots was one *Bernard Rothmann*; who at *St. Maurice's* Church in the suburbs, whereof He was parson, began to confuse and rail at the superstitious follies and innovations in the Church of *Rome*. These new Doctrines, as all Novelties usually are, were greedily swallow'd by the Rabble; and thereby their venter was quickly brought into so great repute as to be taken into the City and permitted to make public profession of His Principles. To this gentleman *John Euckholt* a Tylour, born at *Leyden* in *Holland*, associated himself; for the more speedy carrying on the great Design against Popery. This Fellow had bin bred an Anabaptist from his Cradle, and thoroughly instructed in their Doctrines, being withall naturally bold and ambitious, and a man of brisk and ready parts. By a cunning use and improvement of these Qualifications, he became in a short time a man of so much credit as to win over *Rothmann* (who before had only maintained *Luther's* Tenets) to his opinion; and, with him, the whole protestant faction. Upon this, his Party grew so considerable that the Senate, or Court of Aldermen, thought it convenient to give a check to its growth; and to remove, if possible the chief Ringleaders thereof. But their attempts prov'd unsuccessful: and the numbers

bers of the Anabaptists daily increas'd so formidably as to oblige the Magistrates to grant them a free Toleration. Hereupon, *John of Leyden's* inferior Agents began to pretend divine Inspiration; and to bawl round the Streets an immediate command from Heaven to all men to Repent and be rebaptiz'd. This done, the Faction (now grown the much greater part of the City) arose in a full Body; arm'd themselves, and seiz'd on the Town-Hall and all the public Ammunition. To secure the Hold they had thus got of the Government, *Rotmann* and *Knipperdolling* were sent privately into the neighbouring Towns and Villages to invite all of their persuasions to come and live in *Munster*. This Expedient fill'd the City with Anabaptists: who now resolv'd to be absolute Victors; and therefore they cashier'd such Magistrates as were *Romanists* and put in Creatures of their own, and soon after expell'd all that refus'd to join in their Communion. Whereupon, in the year 1534. the Bishop besieg'd the Town: but without any effect. During this Epidemical madness in the City, *John of Leyden* took upon him the Title of King, and made one of his Concubines Queen; tho himself afterwards took off her head for showing her dislike of some of His Frantic Actions. At last (on the twenty-seventh of June, A. D. 1535.) the Bishop's Forces, assisted with some Troops from the Elector of *Cologne* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, surpriz'd the City: being directed by a Renegade, who was well acquainted with the posture of the place. Their Mock-King, with his two great Favourites and Assistants, was taken prisoner; and carry'd in Triumph and Derision to most of the Courts of the neighbouring Princes. The year following, He was torn to pieces with hot pinchers and his bones hung in an Iron cage on the top of a Steeple; as a Terror to all Rebellious Enthusiasts in future Ages, and a just punishment of his own Traytorous behaviour.

Other places of note in this Bishoprick are:

Meppen.

1. *Meppen*, on the mouth of the *Hase*; fortify'd by *Gustavus a Svedisch* General, and afterwards sold to *Charles Ludovic* Count Palatine of the *Rhine* for 60000 Rixdollars. It is look'd upon as the Key of East *Friesland*; and, under that notion, was warmly besieg'd and at last taken by the *Netherlanders* in the year 1587.

Hasselmen.

2. *Hasselmen*, another Fort on the *Hase*; which, with *Meppen* and some other places, came from the Counts of *Tecklenburg* under the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of *Munster*. In the year 1639. a party of the Imperialists, not above seventy in number, fell upon an hundred of the *Suedes* who had laid siege to this small Town; and took fifty of 'em prisoners, putting the rest either to the Sword or flight and (having rescu'd the Town, defended by a Garrison of fifty men) return'd with the spoil to *Vech*.

Kloppen-

3. *Kloppenburg*, on the *Softe*; made over to the Bishops of *Munster*, with the two foremention'd, by the Counts of *Tecklenburg*. 'Twas regularly fortify'd by the *Suedes*; who made themselves Masters of this place in the year 1635. but were forc'd soon after to resign it up to the Imperialists.

Vecht.

4. *Vecht*, not far from the Lake *Dummer*, on the Confines of the Bishopric of *Onaburg*. 'Twas anciently subject to its own Counts; who hence had their title and were Lords of the whole tract of ground which is now known by the name of the Barony of *Vecht*. In this Barony there are fifteen Parishes, each containing ten or twelve Villages, and one and thirty seats of No-

blemen and Gentry. The old Chronicle of *Brunswic* tells us, that in the year 1392. *Bernard* Duke of *Luneburg* and *Otto* Count of *Hoya* fell into the Bishop of *Onaburg's* Territories and plunder'd a great part of the Country. In their return the Burghers of *Vech* suddenly fall'd out upon them, put their Armies to flight and rescu'd the prisoners and spoils they were carrying off.

To these we might add 1. *Borcken* upon the *Aa*; formerly subject to the Counts of *Schawenburg*. 2. *Telligt* upon the *Embs*; famous for a Convention of the States of *Munster* here assembled in the year 1532. upon the first appearance of *Lutheranism* in these parts. 3. *Warendorp*, on the same River; almost utterly destroy'd by fire in the year 1638. 4. *Alen*, on the *Wesle*. 5. *Safsenburg*; with some other Market-Towns lets considerable.

The Counties of BENTHEIM and STEINFURT.

These two petty Counties were anciently subject to two different Families: tho at present they own but one Lord, known by the more ordinary title of Count of *Bentheim*. *Cyriacus Spangenberg* (a famous German Herald) says that the modern Counts are of the House of *Steinfurt*; who became Lords of the County of *Bentheim* by marrying an Heiress of that Family. Count *Arnold* set up the reformation, according to *Luther's* model, in the year 1564. which took effect; the greatest part of the Inhabitants of these parts having by degrees turn'd Protestants. But the present Count *William Henry* (having himself embraced the *Roman* Faith, in the year 1668.) is a great discourager of his *Lutheran* Subjects, and a promoter of Popery.

Extent.

The County of *Bentheim* is the larger of the two: as containing about ten German miles in length, and about three in breadth; whereas the other does not exceed four in length, and is hardly six *Englisch* miles broad.

Soil.

Both Counties, like the rest of *Westphalia*, are full of Woods and Forests; but not Hilly or Mountainous, excepting only about *Bentheim* and *Nienhas*. In *Steinfurt* springs the River *Aa*; which runs through the middle of that County, and renders the Valleys tolerably fruitful.

Chief Places in the Count of *Bentheim's* Dominions are:

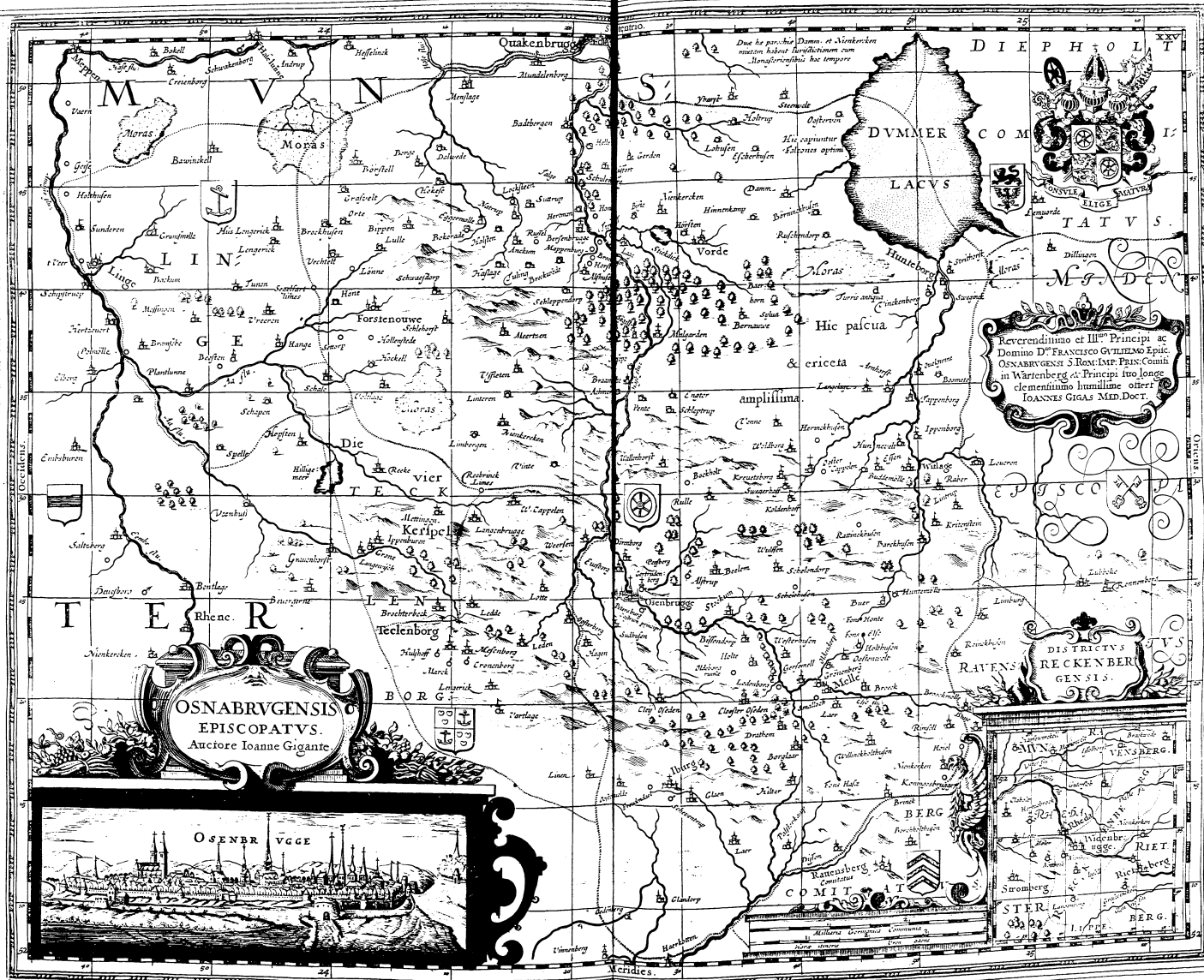
Bentheim.

1. *Bentheim*, antiently the seat of the Counts who from hence had their Title: but at present a Town of no great moment; as being ill seated for trade, in the middle of a wood and at a considerable distance from any River.

Steinfurt.

2. *Steinfurt* (call'd by the neighbourhood, and the German writers, *Borch-Steenvorde* or *Borch-Steinfurt*) the only Town of note in its small County, seated on the banks of the River *Aa*, which gives the Burghers an opportunity of fortifying the place if there were any thing in it worth an Enemy's plundering. The Counts of *Bentheim* have here a small *Gymnasium* (or rather *Pædagogium*) wherein the youth of their Counties are instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues; as also in *Logic* and other Liberal Arts and sciences. This School they call *Arnoldinum*; from Count *Arnold*, its Founder. In the year 1616. *M. G. Brinkhovius* was its Rector or *Peda-*



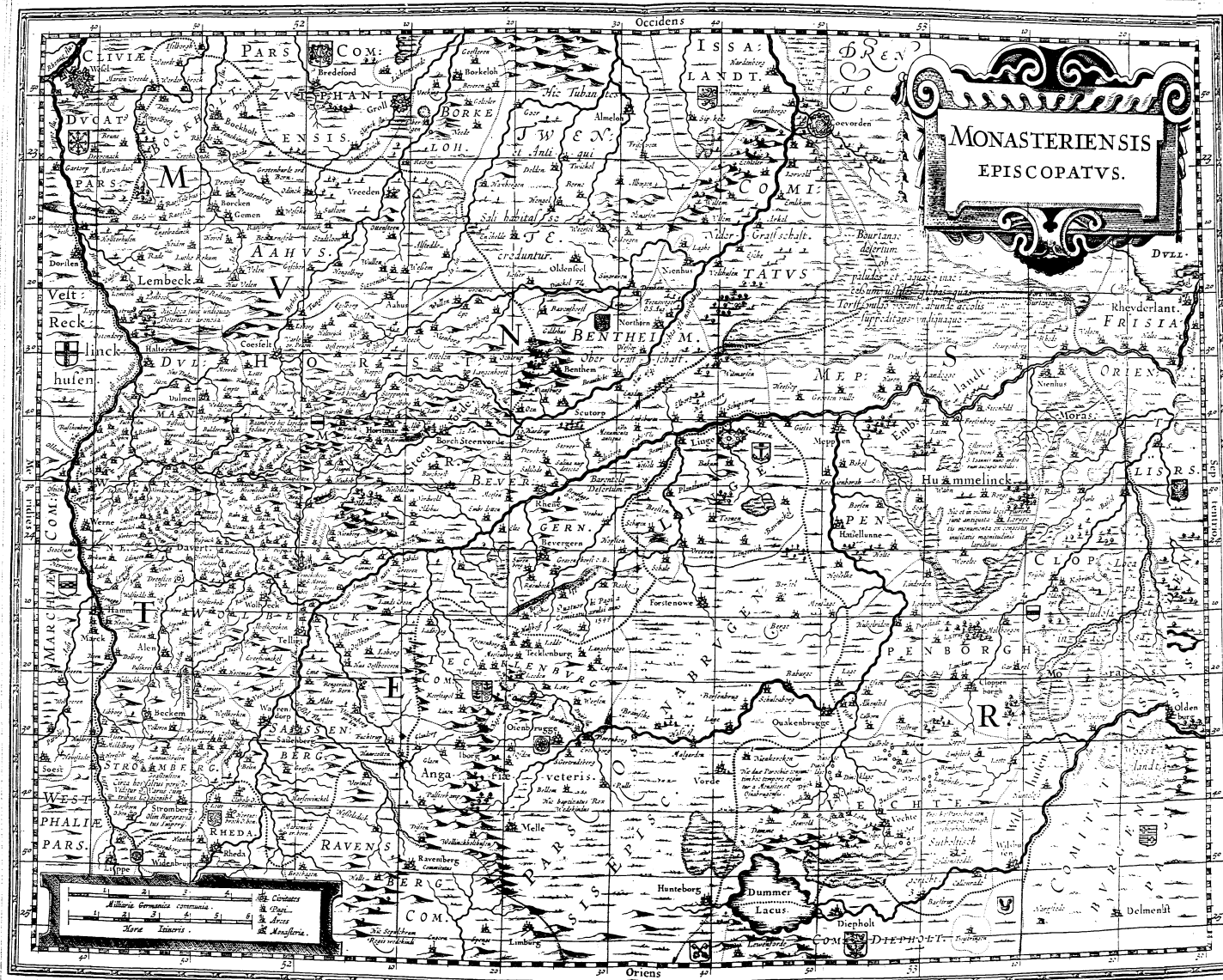


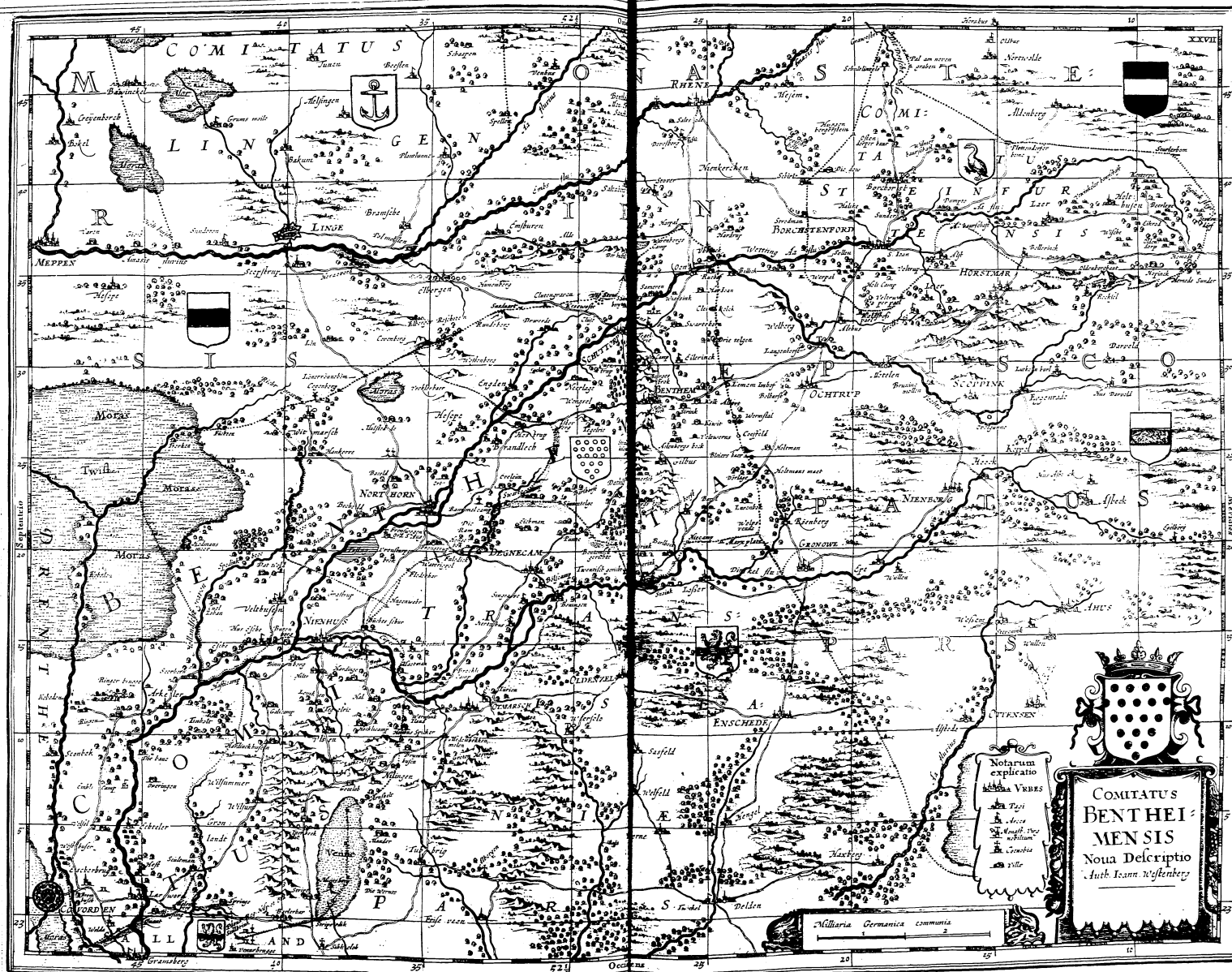
Meppen.

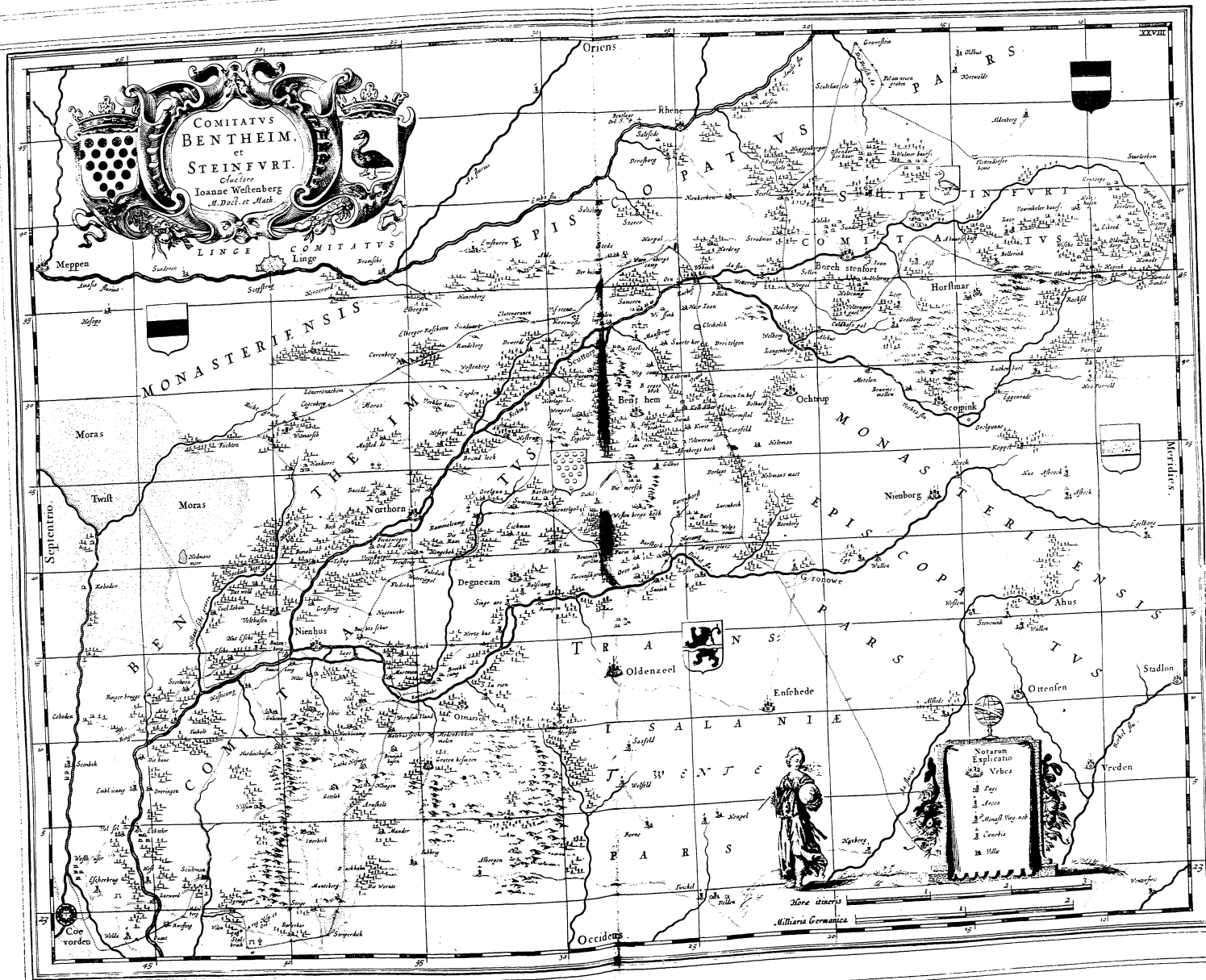
Hafslumen.

Kloppenburg.

Vech.







COMITATVS
BENTHEIM
et
STEINFVRT.
Claudio
Ioanne Welfenberg
M.D.C.C. et Math.
LINGE COMITATVS
Linge

MONASTERIENSIS

TRASSANIE

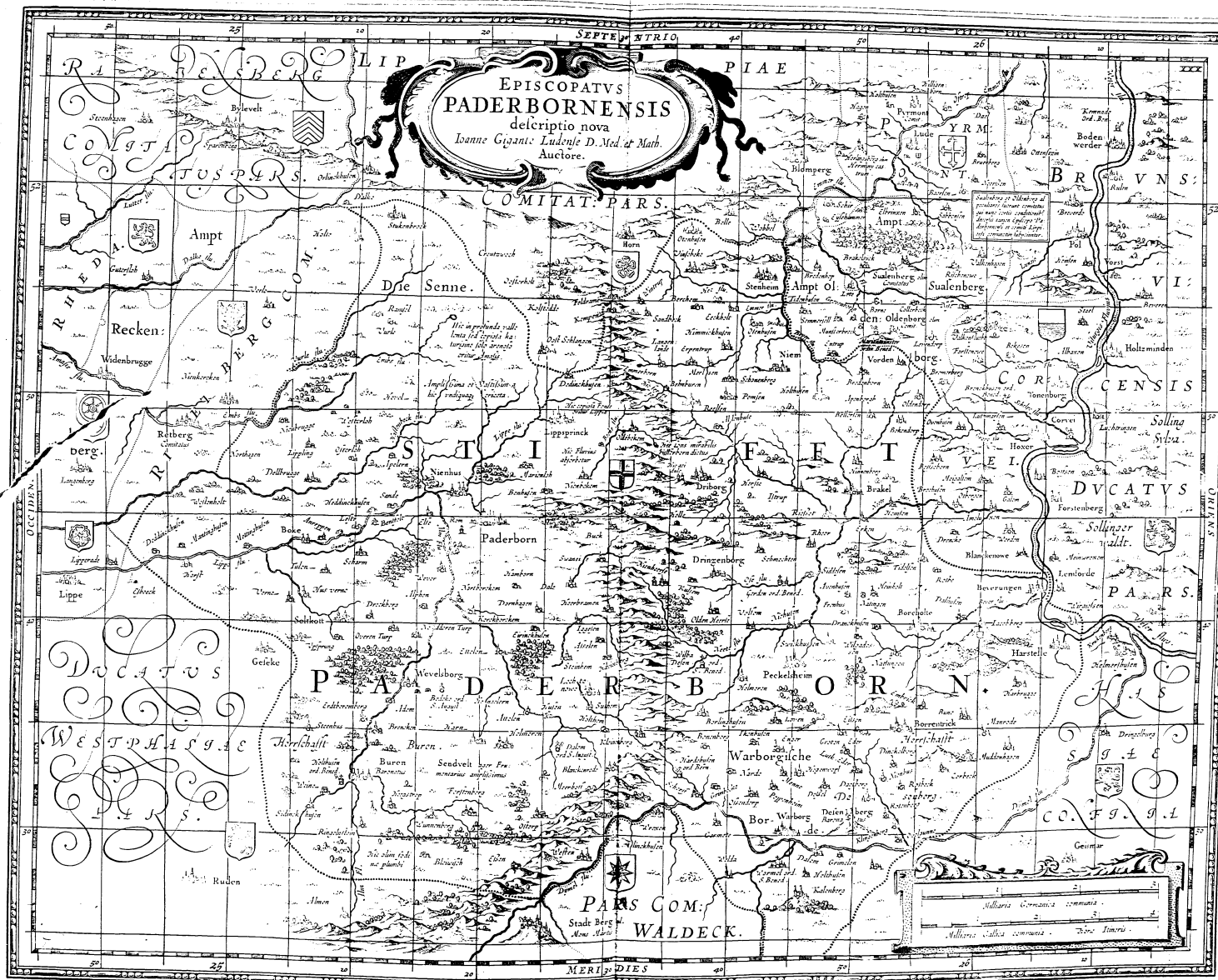
Notarum
Explicatio
Verborum
Pag.
Arce
Mansio
Villa



Mare unum

Maria Germanica





Tecklen-
burg.

Padagogiartha (as they sometimes call him); a Professor of a good name and repute in his Country.

3. *Tecklenburg*, a strong Castle and Fort, about four German miles from the City of *Münster*, and two from *Osnaabrug*. 'Twas formerly the Seat of the Counts of *Tecklenburg*, who had large Dominions in these parts; tho' their County is now parcel'd out amongst several of the neighbouring Princes. This Fort, with the Title, came to the House of *Bentheim* with *Ann* the Daughter and Heiress to the last Count of *Tecklenburg*, about the year 1560.

The Dukedom of WESTPHALIA.

Bounds.

Altho the name of *Westphalia* be usually apply'd to all the many different Provinces and Principalities within that large Circle, yet is it more especially restrain'd to this Dukedom; which is bounded on the East with the County of *Waldeck*; on the South with the *Hassian* Mountains; on the West with the County of *Marck*; and on the North with the Bishopricks of *Münster* and *Paderborn*.

The greatest share of this Dukedom is Mountainous and full of large Woods and Forests; excepting only towards *Lipstadt*, where you have a pleasant and fruitful Country. 'Tis not very populous; and therefore can make a shift to supply its inhabitants with all sorts of necessaries. Wood and Venison it has in abundance; and the Valleys afford a sufficient store of Corn and Pasture. The Rivers in this Country are very fierce and strong; the chief whereof is the *Ruhr*, which empties it self into the *Rhine* near *Duisburg*. There are, in many places, Mines of Copper, Lead and some Silver; but they are commonly so overpow'd with water that they turn to small advantage.

Govern-
ment.

That is this part of the Country King *Witekind* (and his successors, the Dukes of *Saxony* and *Westphalia*) kept usual Residence; is very probable; and that thence it got the name of a Dukedom; altho we do not meet with any ancient Chronicle of the *Westphalian* Dukes of those times. East *Saxony* indeed has bin all along subject to its own temporal Princes, a perfect Regular whereof we have from *Witekind* down to these present times: but I do not find that, from *Witekind's* days, *Westphalia* (or the Western *Saxony*) was Govern'd by any other then spiritual Lords before *Henry* the Lion, or his Grandfather *Luder*, got possession of it. This, with many other of that Prince's Dominions, was taken from the forementioned Duke *Henry* and bestow'd on the Archbishop of *Cöln*; whose successors are still Lords of the Country, styling themselves Dukes of *Westphalia*.

Towns of note in this Dukedom are:

Ansberg.

1. *Ansberg*, a neat and pleasant City on the *Ruhr*; beautify'd with a fair Castle, often honour'd with the Residence of the Archbishop of *Cöln* during his diversion of Hunting in these parts. It was anciently subject to its own Lords, who assum'd to themselves the title of Counts of *Ansberg*; by whom it was afterwards (titulo *Donationis inter vivos*, as the old Chronicle of *Cöln* speaks) conferr'd on the Electors of *Cöln*, together with *Hoveflatt*, *Geseke* and some other places

in the neighbourhood. Near this Town stands the fair Monastery of *Wedinghausen* or *Winkelhausen*; well worth the viewing.

Werle.

2. *Werle*, a pleasant little Town betwixt the *Pabr* and the *Lippe*; famous for the Residence of the Archbishop's chief Judge-Official in *Westphalia*, and therefore sometimes call'd the Metropolis of that Dukedom. 'Tis reckon'd a part of the County of *Ansberg*, having bin formerly subject to the Lords of that place; and was first fortify'd and wall'd in by the Emperor *Henry* the First, upon the Irruption of the *Huns*.

Geseke.

3. *Geseke* near the banks of the River *Lippe*; call'd by Latin Authors *Geleena* or *Giesea*. It came first into the Archbishop of *Cöln's* hands in the year 1501. but was afterwards (as *Cyriacus* tells us) won by a company of *Belgic* Forces, and subject to the *Netherlanders* for some years. In the late Civil wars of Germany (A. D. 1636.) the Landgrave of *Hesse's* forces took this Town: but were afterwards forced to surrender it to its Rightful Lord. 'Tis seated at the bottom of a Hill, in a tolerable fruitful soil; and the chief employment of the Burghers is in Husbandry and Pasturage. In this place is kept, as a choice relique, the Head of *St. Cyriacus*, a Saint of this Country: whose body was also here preserv'd in a Golden Coffin, till the richness of the Case tempted the Count of *Obernstein* to rob them of the Carcase.

4. *Brilon*, a small Town near the head of the River *Meens*; near which is a famous Spring on the top of an high Rocky Mountain.

Brilon.

The Bishopric of PADERBORN.

Bounds.

The Bishopric of *Paderborn* is at this day so large and considerable as to contain no less than twenty-four Market-Towns, twenty Castles and seats of the Nobility, sixteen Monasteries and fifty-four Parishes. 'Tis bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Brandenburg*, and some parts of the borders of *Holland*; on the South with the County of *Waldeck*; on the West with the Dukedom of *Westphalia*; which occasions great resort of drovers out of *France*, *Brabant* and other Countries to their Markets and yearly Fairs. They have also plenty of Deer and other Venison; and in some places Mines of Iron and Lead, in many rich pits and Springs of Salt.

Salt.

As the Town of *Paderborn* it self carries (as shall be shewn anon) a Spring of Mountain in its name, so is indeed the whole Bishopric especially remarkable for many various and observable eruptions of Spring-water in several parts of the Diocess. Our *Traveller* of the Royal society (in their Transactions publish'd in *December* 1665.) tell us of a Spring in this Country which looks it self twice in twenty-four hours; returning with a great noise, and so forcibly as to drive three Mills not far from its source. This the Inhabitants call *Bellerborn*, i. e. The Boisterous Spring. Again, in their Transactions of *January* following, they give us this account of another remarkable Fountain in the same Diocess; and, I suppose, from the same hand: "About two Leagues from *Paderborn* is a treble Spring call'd *Merborn*; two streams whereof are not above a foot and an half distant from each

V v v each

"each other: and yet of so different qualities that, whereas one of 'em is Limpid, Blewish, Lukewarm, bulding and holding Sal Armoniac, Ochra, Iron, Vitriol, Allum, Sulphur, Nitre, Orpiment used against Epilepsies, bad Spleens and the worms, the other is Ice-cold, turbid and whitish, much stronger in taste and heavier then the former, holding much Orpiment, Salt, Nitre, Iron and some Sal-Armoniac, Allum and Vitriol. Of this all Birds, observ'd to drink of it, do dy: which I have also privately experienced by taking some of it Home and giving it to Hens, after I had given them Oats, Barley and Bread-Crums. For, soon after they had drunk of it, they became giddy, reel'd and tumbled upon their backs, with convulsions-fits; and so dy'd, with a great extension of their legs. Giving them Common salt immediately after they had drunk, they dy'd not so soon: giving them Vinegar, they dy'd not at all; but even or eight days after were troubled with the Pipp. Those that dyed, being open'd, their Lungs were found quite shrivell'd together. Yet some men, that are troubled with worms taking a little quantity of it, and diluting it in Common water, have bin observ'd by this means to kill the worms in their Bellies; so that a great number come from them, whereupon, tho they are sick, yet they dy not. As to the third stream, that lies lower then the other two, about twenty paces distant from them, it is of a greenish colour; very clear, and of a fower-sweet taste, pleasant enough. It has about a middle weight between the other two: hence we guess that 'tis a mixture of both. For we have mix'd equal quantities of these two, with an addition of a little Common well-water, and have found that they, being stirred together and permitted to settle, made a water of the same colour and taste with this third stream. Of these and other Springs in this County of the like nature, if the Reader desires any further Account, he may consult the works of *Joh. Th. Tabernaemontanus* on this subject.

Bishopric.

The Roman miracle-mongers make the original of the Bishopricks of *Hildesheim* and *Paderborn* to be very super-natural and wonderful. As to the former, they tell us that when the Emperor *Lewis* the Debonaire was at *Hildesheim* it snow'd so extremely all night that on the morrow the snow was a foot thick every where, except only in the place where the Cathedral Church was afterwards built: And of the later they say, That *Charles* the Great desiring to encamp on that piece of ground whereon the City of *Paderborn* now stands, which then wanted water for the necessities of the Army, the first Pin that was struck into the earth to fasten his Pavillion gave issue to a plentiful Spring that drives some water-mills. Upon which Source the Emperor caus'd the Church to be built; and endow'd it with a Revenue sufficient for the maintenance of a Bishop. The main of this Relation, that the Emperor *Charles* the Great was the first Founder of this Diocess, we have reason to assent to, as being attested by the most credible of the German Historians; but the belief of the other circumstances we refer to the Reader's discretion. The Present Bishop of *Paderborn* is *Ferdinand*, Count of *Pyrmont*: whose character we have already given in the Description of the Bishoprick of *Minster*.

Paderborn.

Chief Cities and Towns in this Diocess are.

1. *Paderborn*, a well built *Hans-Town*, deriving its name from the head or fountain (*von dem burn*) of the River *Pada* which springs in a Torrent near the Cathedral in this City, and empties it self in

to the *Lippe* near *Nienhus*. *Pomarius*, in his Chronicle of *Magdeburg* says that the greatest part of Inhabitants of *Saxony* and *Westphalia* were, by *Charles* the Great's order, baptiz'd in this fountain about the years 776, and 777. The public Structures most observable are the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral to which the Emperor *Otto* the Second presented a golden Crucifix of fifty pound weight, valu'd at sixty thousand Crowns. Soon after the Reformation begun by *M. Luther* the Burghers of *Paderborn* began to throw off the Papal yoke; but their Enterprize was quashed by the Election of *Herman*, Archbishop of *Colen*, into the Sec. Upon his Arrival sixteen of the most eminent Citizens that had bin main promoters of *Luther's* tenets were condemn'd to dy; and the rest forced to tye themselves, by all the Sacred and solemn obligations which an oath could lay upon them, never to endeavour any alterations in Religion.

Lippe.

2. *Lippespring* or *Leibspring* about a German mile from *Paderborn*: so nam'd from the Head of the River *Lippe*, which arises in a large stream in this Town. It stands on the edge of a vast Heath, call'd by the neighbourhood and the Inhabitants of these parts *Die Senne*; which is a large moor of about two German miles in length, wholly destitute of Inhabitants and a place much frequented by Robbers. The Dean and Chapter of *Paderborn*, who are Lords of this Town, have here a stately Castle, under the walls whereof issues the foremention'd *Lippe*, in a stream about six or eight paces in breadth, and immediately drives three or four mills, before it leaves the Town.

Warburg.

3. *Warburg*, an *Hans-Town* near the banks of the *Dymel*; formerly subject to Counts of its own, who were reckon'd a member of the *Westphalian* states. 'Tis seated in a plain and fruitful soil; having bin for many ages famous for a palatable sort of strong beer, here brew'd and exported into most of the neighbouring Towns. The Burghers have also a notable income from the neighbouring Mines of Iron and Lead.

Lude.

4. *Lude* or *Ludge* (sometime call'd *Lays*) within the Circle of the County of *Pymont*; but subject to the Bishop of *Paderborn*. The Chronicle of *Branswic* tells us that in the year 1556, the Holy-well near this Town began first to be cry'd up for a sovereign Remedy for most distempers, and on a sudden became so famous for its mighty and various cures, that strangers flock'd hither in such multitudes that the City in a few dayes look'd as if it had bin besieg'd by an Army of some thousands. 'Tis a place still noted for medicinal waters: which gives occasion to the Resort of Physicians to the Town; amongst whom might be reckon'd *Dr. J. Gygas*, the Author of our Map of this Bishopric.

To these might be added *Peckelsheim*, *Borren-trick*, *Baren*, *Salkett* with some other Market-Towns were any of them places of consequence enough to merit particular Descriptions.

The County of LIPPE.



Lippe, or the County which properly bears that name, is but a small Tract of land betwixt the Dukedom of *Westphalia* and County of *Ravensberg*: but the Princes of this Country being al-

Bounds.

Counts.

to Counts of *Ribberg* and Lords of several other places in the neighbourhood are not so uncomfortable as their small allowance in the Map would represent them.

But the Geographers are not so much enemies to this noble House as 'tis befriended by the Heraulds; many whereof pretend to bring down their pedigree as far as from *Manlius*, who defended the *Roman* Capitol against the *Gauls*. Others will have it from the two *Ursini*: and all agree that 'tis of an old *Roman* Extraction. It cannot be expected we should here give the Reader a view of the Genealogies of so ancient and numerous a Family; and therefore I shall only mention the chief of those who are now, or were very lately, living. These are: 1. *Herman Adolph*, Count of *Lippe-Dietmold*, Son of Count *Simon* the Second and *Ann Catherine* Countess of *Nassau*: he marry'd *Ernestina* Countess of *Isenberg*; but has not had any Issue by her. 2. *Joseph Herman*, half-brother to Count *Herman Adolph*, by Mary Countess of *Waldeck*, his Father's second Wife. He marry'd a Countess of *Sayn* and *Witzenstein*: by whom he has one Son (*John Augustus*) about twenty years of age, and two Daughters. 3. *Philip*, Count of *Lippe-Buchenberg*, Uncle to the two former; Son of *Simon* the First, Count of *Lippe* and *Ribberg*, and his second Wife, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Schaumburg*. He marry'd *Sophia* Landgravine of *Hessia*: by whom he had *Frederic Christian* (now about twenty years of age) and five Daughters.

Places of note (in the County of *Lippe* and Territories of *Lemgow*) subject to these Princes are:

Dietmold.

1. *Dietmold*, *Dethmold* or *Dietmelle*, the chief Residence of the eldest House of *Lippe*; suppos'd to have had its name from *Teuto* (in the old German Language written *Teut*, *Dith* and *Dieth*) an Heathenish Idol worshipp'd in these parts before the Conquest of the *Saxons* by *Charles* the Great. Hence *Chauvius* makes this the ancient *Teutoburgium*: a word of the same signification with *Dietmold*. This opinion is much strengthen'd by what *Pontanus* says of *Charles* the Great's sixth expedition against the *Saxons*; that he gave them a terrible overthrow in *Campo Thietmello*, where he found them assembled in great numbers. 'Tis a Town of no great bulk nor beauty; and would be little valuable, did not the constant Residence of the Counts draw together a more then ordinary concourse of people.

Lipstadt.

2. *Lippe* or *Lipstadt* (in Latin Authors *Lippia*) has its name either from the River *Lippe*, on which 'tis seated, or from *Bernard* Count of *Lippe*; who founded it in the year 1150. 'Tis a place excellently well fortify'd, and fancy'd by its Burghers to be impregnable. The first proof it gave of its strength was the brave resistance it gave to the *Bohemian*, *Saxon* and *Ostrian* German Forces brought against it by *Dieterich* Archbishop of *Colen* in the year 1447. In remembrance of which piece of bravery the *Counts* of those times (as is witness'd by *Joh. Schiffover* in his Chronicle of *Oldenburg*) compos'd the following Doggerell:

Lippes Cives, simul cum Paupere Dives,
Sunt digni laude, tota Westphalia gaude,
Quod sic steterint Lippenses nec perierunt.

Since those days its Fortifications have bin much improv'd: inasmuch that 'twas the first place, in these parts, which (during the late wars,

ended by the peace at *Nimeguen* 1678.) withstood the *French* Forces to the purpose, and oblig'd them to raise the siege. The chief employment of the Citizens is in preparing of planks, and other Timber, for the building of Ships and Barges on the *Ribberg*; the conveyance thither being very easy from this place.

Horn.

2. *Horn*, an old Town not far from *Dietmold*; suppos'd to be seated in or near the place where the *Roman* General *Legitillus Varus*, in the days of the Emperor *Augustus* was slain, and his whole Army routed and put to flight by the *Germani*. 'Twas subject to Counts of its own till the year 1567, since which time it has continu'd a portion of the Count of *Lippe's* Hereditary Dominions.

Lemgow.

4. *Lemgow*, a rich and neat *Hans-Town* about a German mile from *Dietmold*, seated on the River *Pega*, in a rich Corn-Country. This Town was given by *Henry* the elder, Duke of *Brunswic*, to the Bishopric of *Paderborn*; and afterwards, by one of the Bishops of that Sec, annex'd to the Hereditary possessions of the Counts of *Lippe*, whereof himself was one. The Citizens are an ingenious and industrious people: two qualities somewhat rare in these parts. They are generally *Lutherans*; and, altho they are nominally subjects to the Counts of *Lippe*, are one of the free Estates of *Westphalia*, and have almost as large privileges as the best. There is here a *Gymnasium* of good repute; and a Print-house for the convenience of the Students there.

Uffen.

5. *Uffen* or *Salz-Uffen*, in the way betwixt *Lemgow* and *Herford*; a place noted for the Salt-Spring which furnishes the Country hereabouts with Salt, as also a strong fort of Cloth made by the Burghers and sold off in great quantities.

The County of SCHAWENBURG.



Whether *Schawenburg* may properly be reckon'd a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*, I shall not stand to dispute, since the German Geographers and Historians are pleas'd so to reckon it: tho the greatest share, if not all, of it lies on the East of the *Weser*, the ancient bounds of the Western *Saxons* of *Westphalia*.

Bounds.

This County is bounded with the Dukedom of *Minden*, and the Counties of *Lippe*, *Hoya*, *Wundtberg*, *Hallerland* and *Spiegelberg*.

The County affords plenty of Corn, and great store of Hay; being water'd with a great many Rivers: the chief whereof are the *Weser*, *Hammel*, *Ave*, *Caspar* and the *Enter*. Out of these Rivers and the *Steinhuder-See* (a Lake about five English miles in length, and two in breadth) the Inhabitants catch store of Fish; especially the Perch: enough for themselves and most of their neighbours. They have also, in this County, a famous Quarry of free-stone; out of which are daily laden Vessels for *Holland*, *Seeland*, *Flanders*, *Bremen*, *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*. To these Commodities we may add their Salt-pits, Timber, Venison, Coal, Allum, Chalk, &c. and, not many years ago, they had Copper-Mines at *Eggmoss*, wherein some small quantities of Gold and Silver-Ore have bin found: but these, I think, are now quite lost.

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This County was for some years in the King of Denmark's hands; but is lately return'd to the House of Lippe, whence the first family of the Counts of Schaumburg or Schaumburg had their original.

The most remarkable places in this small Province are:

Schaumburg. 1. *Schaumburg*; an old Castle on the top of an high hill not far from *Oldendorp*; which gives name to the County, and was antiently the seat of those that bore the Title.

Buckenburg. 2. *Buckenburg*; the present seat of the second branch of the House of Lippe, who hence are stild Counts of Lippe-Buckenburg. It lies about a German mile from the City of *Minden*; and, by *Cluverius*, is nam'd *Arx Brucktorum*. This learn'd Geographer saies 'twas a place well known in *Tacitus's* time; and, in those days, famous for the many sacrifices here offer'd by the Pagan Germans to *Hercules*, or (at least) an Idol which much resembled that *Roman* God. The Count's Palace is at present a stately piece: but otherwise the Town has nothing in it remarkable.

Rentelen. 3. *Rentelen*, on the western banks of the *Wefer*; usually reckon'd a part of the County of *Schaumburg*, but more properly referable to the County of Lippe or the Territories of *Lemgo*. It had: once got the name of an University: but was never, at best, more than an inconsiderable *Gymnasium*.

Statbagen. 4. *Statbagen*, a pleasant little Town about two German miles from *Buckenburg* and three from *Hannover* wall'd round, and seated in the midst of a large Forest. Hence the Town had at first the name of *Greven-Alse-Hagen*; as having bin built by *Adolph* Count of *Schaumburg* for a Residence of Pleasure. The Inscription of the Town-Seal is to this day: *Sigillum Civitatis Indaginis Comitiss Adolphi Schaumburgensis*.

Oldendorff. 4. *Oldendorff*, a small Town betwixt *Hammelen* and *Rentelen*, on the banks of the *Wefer*; of so great strength as to withstand and repel the Imperial Forces in the year 1633: tho' twice afterwards taken by them and plunder'd *A. D.* 1639. Here the Counts of Lippe have a custom-House; where certain Duties are paid by all vessels that pass this way up or down the *Wefer*.

5. *Sachlenbagen*; a Fort and Town of no great consequence.

The Abbey of CORBEY.

Lewis the Debonaire (as he is usually stild) was the first founder of this Abbey: which is seated in the *Solenger* Forest, on a corner of land half environ'd with the *Wefer*. In this Monastery he also founded an University or High-School: wherein have bin bred five Bishops of *Bremen*, two of *Munster*, one of *Prague*, one of *Osnabrug*, one of *Spire*, one of *Minden*, one of *Paderborn*, and one of *Verden*. The first Rector of the place was *St. Ansbarius*: under whom were educated several other godly men, who were afterwards (by the said Emperor *Lewis*) sent to convert the Pagan *Rugians*; which they did effectually. In recompence of this good work the whole Island of *Ruge* was soon after conferr'd on this Abbey by the Emperor *Lotharius*, *Lewis's* son; as appears from an Authentic Diploma sign'd by that Emperor at *Aix*

la Chappel the twentieth of May, *A. D.* 844. This Patent, in its Preface, gives the following reason for so generous a Donation: The Emperor *Lotharius* beginning an Expedition against the rebell *Rugians* and their Captain *Gestimulus*, vow'd to bestow whatever he should get in that Enterprize on *St. Vite*, who lay buried in that Abbey. Whereupon, having slain *Gestimulus* with all the chief officers in his Army and returning a perfect victor, he made a present of his whole Conquest, *John Letzner* hath publish'd a Chronicle of *Corbey*: wherein he gives his Reader a large Account of all the Abbots and famous writers of this Abbey, in the later Clafs whereof is *Witekind* a renown'd Historian. Near this place was found the *Saxon* Idol *Imenfel*: mention'd in the foregoing Volume pag. 20.

To this Monastery belongs the City of *Hexter* or *Huxer*; a fair Town on the banks of the *Wefer*; which gives the Citizens an opportunity of importing foreign Commodities and vending their own. Hence a great many of the Nobility (which is very rare in the German Empire) keep House in this place; and make good improvement of their Estates by Trade and Merchandise. This Town was extremely depopulated and spoil'd in the Civil wars of Germany: fifteen hundred being slain in it at one siege, and thrown into the *Wefer*. It has since recover'd much of its antient lustre; being at present beautify'd with three fair parish-Churches, besides some other public buildings of note.

Backshewe, *Tonenborg* and some other Towns and manours, doe also help to keep up the grandeur of this Abbot; who is a prince of the Empire and has a vote in the general Diets.

Other lesser Counties and Hans-Towns in the WESTPHALIAN Circle.



Westphalia, in the largest acceptation of the word, contains (as we have said) the Bishoprick of *Liege* with several other places excluded the more ordinary bounds of *Westphalia*: but here the Reader is only to expect an Account of such places as fall within the stricter Limits of *Westphalia*. Such are:

1. *Pymont*; a strong Fort near *Lugde* or *Lude*, and about two German miles from *Hamelin* in the Dukedom of *Brunswic*. The last Count of *Spiegelberg* and *Pymont* was slain in the battle before *Quentin*, in the year 1557: whereupon, the County came into the hands of *Herman Simon* Count of Lippe, who had marry'd *Ursula* sister to the decess'd Count.

2. *Ritberg*; another small Town and Fort on the *Eems*, not far from the Head of that River; antiently subject to its own Counts whose Family was extinct in the year 1562. upon the decess of *John* the last Count thereof; who (having rais'd a disturbance amongst the States of *Westphalia*) was unanimously oppos'd by them all, and at last taken and thrown into prison at *Colen*, where he dyed. This Count, saies *Chytraeus*, left behind him two daughters: the eldest whereof was first married to *Eric* Count of *Hoya*, and afterwards to *Simon* Count of Lippe. Whereupon, *Ritberg* with its dependances was annex'd to *Simon's* Hereditary Dominions: a part where-

Hoxter.

Minden.

of it remains to this day, but not without some acknowledgement paid to the Bishop of *Paderborn*.

3. *Minden*, a large and rich Hans-Town on the banks of the *Wefer*; most erroneously confounded by *P. Beritius* with *Minden* in the Dukedom of *Brunswic*, which lies sixteen German miles from this place. *Charles* the Great founded here a Bishoprick; which continued till the conclusion of the Treaty of *Munster*, whereby this place, with the antient Revenues of its Prelates, was assign'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: who to this day enjoyes it under the title of Dukedom. The Cathedral has something of State in it: but is very dark and unpleasant to the eye. In this place, where now the Cathedral stands, stood antiently (say some of the German Historians) King *Witekind's* Palace; which, upon his being baptiz'd, he desir'd might be turn'd into a Church. About two English miles towards the South and East from this Town, the Country is exceedingly well stock'd with all manner of grain; which is, in vast quantities carried down the *Wefer* and exchange'd for foreign Commodities: but towards the North and West you have nothing but Hills and Woods. The Bishops of *Minden* kept their usual Residence at *Petersbagen*; a little below the Town, on the *Wefer*.

Hoya.

4. *Hoya*, a small Town and Fort on the Eastern banks of the *Wefer*: some parts whereof encircles the Castle and divides the Town into two parts. 'Twas made a County by *Lotharius* the Emperor, who bestow'd large favours on the Earls of this Country. From that time the Family of these Counts was highly respected in the German Empire until the death of *Otto*, the last Count thereof; who dyed in the year 1582. Upon his decess, his Territories were shared amongst his neighbours: the Forts of *Stoltzenow*, *Erenburg*, *Sieck*, *Steigerberg*, *Sidenburg*, *Depenau* and *Bavenberg*, falling to the House of *Brunswic*; *Hoya*, *Nienburg*, *Lavenau* and *Bruchhausen* to the Dukes of *Lunenbourg*; and *Ucht* and *Freudenburg* to the Landgrave of *Hessen*. Hereupon the Dukes of *Brunswic* and *Lunenbourg* quarter'd their Arms with those of *Hoya*, and added a third Helmet to their Crest: but never took on them the title of Counts of *Hoya*. The most considerable place in this County is the Town of *Nienburg*, on the *Wefer*; a Town notably well fortify'd, and which gave good proof of its strength in several sieges during the civil wars of Germany.

Verden.

5. *Verden* or *Ferden* (as 'tis sometimes written) a fair Town on the banks of the *Arle*; which soon after it has past this place empties itself into the *Wefer*. 'Twas antiently a Bishop's See; and the Metropolis of a pretty large Diocese, bounded with the Archbishopric of *Bremen*, the Dukedom of *Lunenbourg*, and the County of *Hoya*. The name of a Bishopric it retain'd some years after the reformation: but the profits of the Church were usually receiv'd by a Son of *Denmark*, under the notion (forsooth) of an Administrator of the Ecclesiastical income. This Sacrilegious imposture prevail'd in most of

the German Bishoprics for a long time after *Luther's* reformation: but of late the cheat has bin too palpable to dissemble; and therefore they have now fairly seculariz'd the Prelacies and faneit Ecclesiastical preferments. Thus the Treaty of *Munster* dispos'd of the Bishoprics of *Magdeburg*, *Minden* and *Verden*: ordering them all (with some others) to be changed into Dukedomes; and, under that denomination, the two former are now in the hands of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the last subject to the King of *Sweden*.

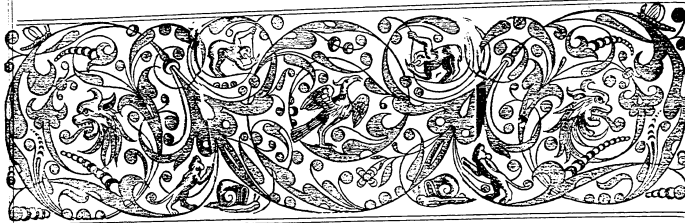
6. *Diepholt*, a small County along the Eastern banks of the River *Hunte*; so call'd from a small Town and Fort of that name near the Lake *Dummer*. *Frederic*, the last Count of *Diepholt*, dyed without Issue in the year 1585, whereupon the County descend'd upon *William* Duke of *Lunenbourg*, as next Heir. In this County is an Hill nam'd *Hallfienburg*, or, the Mountain of *Help*: because (as the old Chronicle of *Brunswic* informs us) in this place *Charles* the Great pray'd for God's assistance against *Witekind* and his Idols. The battal soon after going on the Emperor's side mov'd him to build a Chappel on the top of this Hill: and the suppos'd sanctity of the place drew so many people about it as to make up a good large Village, which to this day is call'd (in the *Westphalian* Dialect) *Saint's Hulpe*. Afterwards, the Inhabitants of this Village, or rather the Priests that officiated at the Chappel, had a Charter granted them for a yearly Fair: which brought in a vast number of people, who were furnish'd by the Monks with indulgences of all sorts and sizes. This Chappel has for many years last past bin neglected and ruin'd: and the ancient holiness of the place is now almost forgotten.

7. *Dortmund*, a *Westphalian* Imperial City, called to the Diet at *Ratisben* in the year 1641. to which belongs also a small County; immediately subject to the Emperor. The Province however has bin antiently under its own Princes: who had the title of Counts of *Totmannia*, as *Witkindus* tells us. Afterwards, saies *Cospar Ens*, the Country came to be call'd *Tremonia*; and at last fix'd in the name of *Dortmund*. In this City *Charles* the Great (taken with the delicate Situation of the Place) is said to have kept his Court for some time: his successors were immediate Lords of it, till the Emperor *Arnolph* bestow'd it on *Otto* Duke of *Saxony*. Afterwards the Emperors reassign'd their Titles; and *Frederic* the First brought the Imperial Court once more to this Town. In the year 1381. 'twas besieg'd, by the joint Forces of the Archbishop of *Colen* with most of the neighbouring Prelates and Counts, for two and twenty months together and at last bravely baffl'd their whole strength. There are here several fair Churches, especially *St. Martin's*: besides two Monasteries of *Franciscans* and *Dominicans*, and a stately Hospital.

The County of *Ravensberg* being drawn in the same Table with that of the *Mark*, we shall reserve its Description till we come to treat of both together.

Diepholt.

Dortmund.



THE

Landtgraviate

OF

H A S S I A.



*H*assia or *Hessen*, as the Germans call it, is one of the noblest and best-peopled Provinces of the Empire: being bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Brunswic*; on the East with the Landtgraviate of *Thuringen*; on the South with *Franconia* and the County of *Henneberg*; and on the West with *Westphalia*.

The Country is in many parts shaded with large Woods and Forests, especially towards the North with the *Rheinbart wald*: wherein are shelter'd vast herds of Deer and all sorts of other Game. In the Valleys they have good store of sheep; which carry the finest Fleeces of any in *Germany*. Hence Wool is the great staple Commodity of these parts: and so highly valu'd that even our *English* Merchants (who, we might imagine, have plenty enough of this Commodity at home) us'd to flock to *Cassel*, and there buy up many hundred packs at their annual Fairs. This they had dress'd and wrought into Cloth either in *England* or their Manufactures in *Germany*; and to sold it off at *Hamburg*, *Stade*, *Frankfurt* and other Marts of the Empire. In the more Mountainous parts they have Mines of Copper, Lead and other Metals; which sometimes turn to a very good advantage.

It was anciently inhabited by the *Catti*; a people at large described by *Tacitus* in the first Book of his Annals. Amongst the subdivisions given by that and other ancient Historians of this people, one branch of 'em are call'd *Catti Meliboci*; whose seat is thought, not without a great deal of reason, to have bin the same place which the modern Historians call *Catten-Elbogen*: a word very near akin to the former. Now, tho' we do not meet with any such Province mention'd by the *Roman* writers as *Cattia* or *Hassia*, yet that *Catti* and *Hasti* may be thought

of the same original will not be strange to any Man moderately skill'd in the two principal Dialects of the *German* tongue; and that the Province should have its name from its ancient Inhabitants is a thing too frequent to be here insisted on.

The Christian Religion was first planted in these parts about the year of our Lord 730. by *Winefrid* an *English-Saxon*; who was afterwards advanc'd to the Diocesis of *Mentz*, for his good services in this and the neighbouring Provinces. *Philip* the Magnanimous (of whom more anon) brought in and established the Reformation, according to *M. Luther's* model: and this sort of Church-Discipline was unanimously receiv'd for many years after. Afterwards, Landgrave *Levis*, the said *Philip's* Son, dying without Issue in the year 1604, divided his State betwixt his two Nephews, *Maurice* and *Levis*, by equal portions. But, because one of these Heirs was of a different Religion from that profess'd by the decess'd Prince's subjects, he added this clause in his Will, That if either of them should ever endeavour an alteration of the Religion establish'd in his Territories, the party so offending should be *ipso facto* depriv'd of the Right of succession. Notwithstanding which clause *Maurice* soon after obliged the Inhabitants of his division to embrace *Calvin's* Reformation: whereupon, *Levis* made immediate complaint of the Non-observance of the Will, and gives out Proclamations declaring his Brother's forfeiture of all the right he had to the Inheritance. These carriages occasion'd a great breach between the two Co-heirs, the compoſure whereof was refer'd to Arbitrators chosen by both parties: whose final determination was this, That the clause annex'd to *Landgrave Levis's* Testament could not deprive *Maurice* of the right which, as a Prince of the Empire, he had of prescribing what Rules and Laws he pleas'd to his own subjects. From this dissatisfying sentence *Levis* appeal'd to the Emperor's Court; where he got a decree

a decree against his Brother, and an Army to put himself in possession. *Maurice* not being able to withstand the Emperor's sentence and Forces, was forced to yield: and left the possession of the whole to *Levis* and his Son *George*. In this Estate *Hassia* continu'd till *Amelia Elizabeth*, mother to *William* the Sixth, having a gallant Army at her command, made use of it so opportunely as to drive *George* out of all his Territories and to oblige him to another agreement, which was mediated by *Ernest* Duke of *Saxony* in the year 1647. Since that time *Calvinism* has prevail'd; and the greatest part of the Landtgraviate to this day adhere to that Doctrine.

Tongue.

The Situation of *Hassia* betwixt the upper and nether *Saxony*, gives the Inhabitants a Tincture of both the Dialects of those Countries; their language being an unpleasant mixture of the true *Mishian* and *Thuringian* High-Dutch with the *Platt-Duitsch* (as they call it) of *Westphalia* and the Dukedom of *Brunswic*.

Landt-graves.

That the Princes of this Country were antiently no more than *Schlecht-Graven* or common ordinary Counts, appears from an old Book of the Tils and Turnements used formerly in these parts: wherein, amongst other things relating to the antient State of this Country, we are told that *Anno Christi* 1042. *Ludovicus Comes Hassie fuit Hallis in Ludo militari ibi celebrato: sed factus deinde Landgravius ascendit filia supra matrem*. By the *Mater* and *Filia* here mention'd we are to understand the Landtgravates of *Thuringen* and *Hessen*: this later (tho' at present the more potent of the two) having formerly bin no more than a part of the large Principality of *Thuringia*. The alteration was made by *Henry* the Fifth Duke of *Brabant*, who, having married *Sophia* daughter to *Levis* the Sixth Landgrave of *Thuringen*, in right of his wife lay claim to his Father in Law's Dominions. His pretensions were oppos'd by *Henry* Marquise of *Misia*: who engaged him in a war of nine years continuance. At last the two Princes came to this agreement: That the one should enjoy *Hassia* and the other *Thuringen* with his proviso, that the surviving Family should inherit both. And this Agreement is to this day in Force betwixt the Dukes of *Saxony*, who are now Landtgraves of *Thuringen*, and the present Landgrave of *Hessen*. The Predecessors of this *Henry* the first Landgrave of this Country (whose Heirs enjoy the Title to this day) had born the Title of Counts of *Lovain*, *Hainault*, *Rhetel* and *Tooy*, and Dukes of *Moselle*, *Lorrain* and *Brabant*: by virtue of the first whereof they derived their Pedigree from *Charles* the Great; by marriage of *Gerberge* daughter to *Charles* of *France*, uncle by the Father's side to *Levis* V. King of *France*, descended in a direct male line from the formation of the Empire. *Sophia* Landgravine of *Thuringen*, in whose right the present Princes of *Hassia* enjoy their Estates, was also descended from that Emperor; and that by the way of *Levis Germanicus*, second son to *Levis* the *Debonaire*. *Henry* Duke of *Brabant* and first Landgrave of *Hassia*, dyed in the year 1308. leaving the succession to his Son

2. *Otto*, who (according to the most credible Account) dyed in the year 1329. leaving his Dominions shared betwixt his two sons *Henry* and *Levis*: but the former dying without Issue-Male the whole Landtgraviate was enjoy'd entire by

3. *Levis* his Second son; who married *Margaret* Countess of *Sponheim*, and by Her had

4. *Herman*: who in the year 1372. bravely assisted *Balthazar* Landgrave of *Thuringen* in his

Wars against *Otto* Duke of *Brunswic*. He dyed in the year 1414. and left the Landtgraviate to his son

5. *Levis* the mild; the first of his Family that was qualify'd Count of *Zigenheim* and *Nidda*. He refus'd the Imperial Crown, being legally chosen Emperor in the year 1440. contenting himself with his own Hereditary Dominions, which he enjoy'd peaceably all his days and (at his death, in the year 1458.) left quietly to his Son

6. *Levis* the Courageous; a Prince of that valour and height of spirit that he would much sooner have canvass'd for the Imperial Crown then modestly refus'd it, as his Father had done. And in all probability, if *Levis* the Second had accepted the Imperial throne when offer'd him, his successors had sat in it to this day; all of 'em having bin Princes of great spirits and stout Warriors. Upon his death the Land was again divided betwixt the two *Williams*, his sons; the elder whereof

7. *William* the First, being after a long War taken prisoner by his brother was depriv'd of his Government; and dyed without Issue-Male in the year 1515.

8. *William* the younger, dyed before his elder brother in the year 1509. but had some years before secur'd the whole Landtgraviate to himself and his posterity; and accordingly, at his death, left it to his Son

9. *Philip* the Magnanimous: a Prince of that valour and conduct that, even during the reign of the great Emperor *Charles* the First, his enemy, he bore the greatest sway of any Prince in the *German* Empire. In the year 1520. he defeated King *Ferdinand*; and restor'd *Ubie* to the Dukedom of *Wittenberg*. A. D. 1530. he procur'd a firm League and Association to be concluded amongst all the Protestant Princes at *Smalcald*, for the defence of the reform'd Religion. A. D. 1545. he undertook the cause of the City of *Goslar* against the Duke of *Brunswic*: whom, together with his son, he took prisoner and seiz'd on his Dukedom. In the year 1548. he united most of the *German* Princes and Imperial Cities in a League offensive and defensive against their Emperor *Charles* the Fifth: which was an enterprise more great then successful. For the Duke of *Saxony*, his perpetual confederate, being taken prisoner in the war that ensu'd upon that League, he submitted himself to the Emperor: who pardon'd him on these conditions 1. That he should dismantle all his Towns, except *Cassel*, 2. That he should yield up to the Emperor all his Ammunition: and, 3. pay him 150000 Crowns, for the Damages he had done. After this Treaty was concluded, he was (contrary to the Law of Nations and the Emperor's promise) detain'd prisoner for five years; and at last restor'd by *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*, the great Restorer of the *German* Liberty and establisher of the Protestant Religion.

10. *William* the Third succeeded, upon his Father *Philip's* death, in the year 1567. He was a Prince of great valour, constancy and piety: of all which he gave sufficient testimony in the brisk assistance he lent Duke *Maurice* towards the rescue of his Father out of Durance. A Mourning of the Landtgraviate was by his own consent, given to his too younger brothers *Ludovic* of *Marpurg* and *George* of *Darmstadt*.

11. *Maurice*, Landgrave *William's* son, was a Prince of as great valour as any of his predecessors, tho' not so fortunate; as appears from the unhappy success he had in the alteration of Religion,

gion, already mention'd. His Son

12. *William* the Fourth; a valiant Prince, but unfortunate under the exigencies to which his Father had bin reduced by the Imperial Forces join'd with those of his Uncle *Lewis*. He dyed in the year 1637. leaving the administration of the Estate and tuition of his young Son to his Wife

13. *Amelia Elizabeth*; a Princess of that admirable prudence and conduct that her sole example (had we not a greater in our own Nation) were sufficient to demonstrate the possibility of a Woman's swaying the Scepter to the best advantage without the abusing of Her Authority. Upon the conclusion of the peace in the year 1648. She resign'd the Landgraviate, resign'd from the usurpation of *Lewis* and his successours, to her Son

14. *William* the Fifth; who, having marry'd *Hedwige Sophia* Electoral Princess of *Brandenburg*, settled *Calvinism* the Religion of some of his Ancestors and greatest part of his Relations. He dyed in the year 1663. and left his Dominions to his Son

15. *William* the Sixth; born the twenty-first of June in the year 1651. a Prince of many excellent virtues. He dy'd unmarried and was succeeded by his Brother

16. *Charles* the First, born in the year 1654. A Prince of great gravity and prudence; marry'd to *Frederica Amelia*, Sister to the present King of Denmark.

House of
Darm-
stadt.

The account which has hitherto bin given of the Landgraves of *Hessen* must be understood of the House of *Cassels*; tho the House of *Darmstadt* be now very little inferior, if at all, to that other principal branch. This later owes the original of its grandeur to the death of *Ludovic*, Landgrave *Philip's* second Son, Prince of *Marpurg*. For hereby all the Territories of *Darmstadt* and *Marpurg* descended upon his third Son *George*: who, by this means, became an independent Prince and a terror to his eldest Brother *William*. The Principality of *Darmstadt* has since that time extended its bounds, and is now usually divided into these four inferior Provinces, the Territories of *Marpurg*, *Gießen* and the Upper and Lower Counties of *Catzelnbogen*. The Liberties of *Marpurg* consisted anciently of six Mannours or Lordships, which were afterwards all converted into the large Barony of *Biedenkopf*; and to this was afterwards added the Lordship of *Rattenberg*. In the Province of *Gießen* are comprehended the Mannours of *Gießen*, *Burzbach*, the Jointure of *Mary Elizabeth* Sister to the Duke of *Holstein* and Wife to *Lewis* the Sixth Landgrave of *Hessen-Darmstadt*; *Grundberg*; *Mertau*; *Burckemund*; and *Ulrichstein*; which four last were the Jointure of the late old Lady Landgravine, Mother to the foremention'd *Lewis*. To which were added *Altzfeld* and *Rumroth*; with the County of *Midda*. In the Upper County of *Catzelnbogen* lye the Towns and Lordships of *Darmstadt*, *Zwingenberg*, *Eberstadt*, *Dornberg*, *Rasselheim*, *Epfstein* and *Lichtenberg*. To the Lower Counties belong the large Territories of *Braubach*.

Power.

The power and splendour of the Landgraves of *Hassia* had considerable advancement by the Treaty of *Munster* and the *Recessus Imperij* in the year 1654. by which the right of primogeniture was established in that Family, which secures them from the danger of being dwindled into inconsiderable petty Princes by being branch'd out into a great many Regent Houses: the fate of many great Families in the *German* Empire.

Another mighty access to their strength has bin from the Alliances they have contracted by marriage with some of the most potent Princes of the Empire. For hereby they have firmly engaged the two Northern Monarchs; the three great Electors of *Saxony*, *Brandenburg* and the *Rhine*; together with the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, and some other lesser Princes. Besides their subjects are a numerous and hostile people; train'd up to all the hardships and Artifices of war under the younger Brother of the *Landgrave's* Family: who usually are made Lieutenants and Captains of several Districts, and receive pay from the Regents.

Interests.

The Territories of *Marpurg*, long quarrell'd for, have bred a great deal of ill blood betwixt the two Houses: who have continually a jealous eye upon each others motions, and (upon that grudge and an inevitable jealousy of the extraordinary growth of either party) have of late espoused different interests. Hence the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* pursues a joint interest with the Emperor, the Elector of *Saxony*, the Dukes of *Wirtemberg* and *Holstein*; to which he usually adds the Counts of *Solms*, *Byding* and *Waldeck*. On the other hand, the Prince of *Cassels* adheres to the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*; and the Elector of *Brandenburg*; and admits the Counts of *Nassau*, *Lippe* and *Hanow* to a more intimate correspondence than any other of the neighbouring Princes. The Archbishop of *Mentz* is look'd on by both of 'em with a great show of jealousy; and against this common Enemy their interests are united. But the other different interests have bin pursu'd with that eagerness as to create a difference in Religions, equally detested by each other: the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* adhering to the tenents of *Luther*, whilst the other (as we have said) embraces the doctrine of *Calvin*.

Laws.

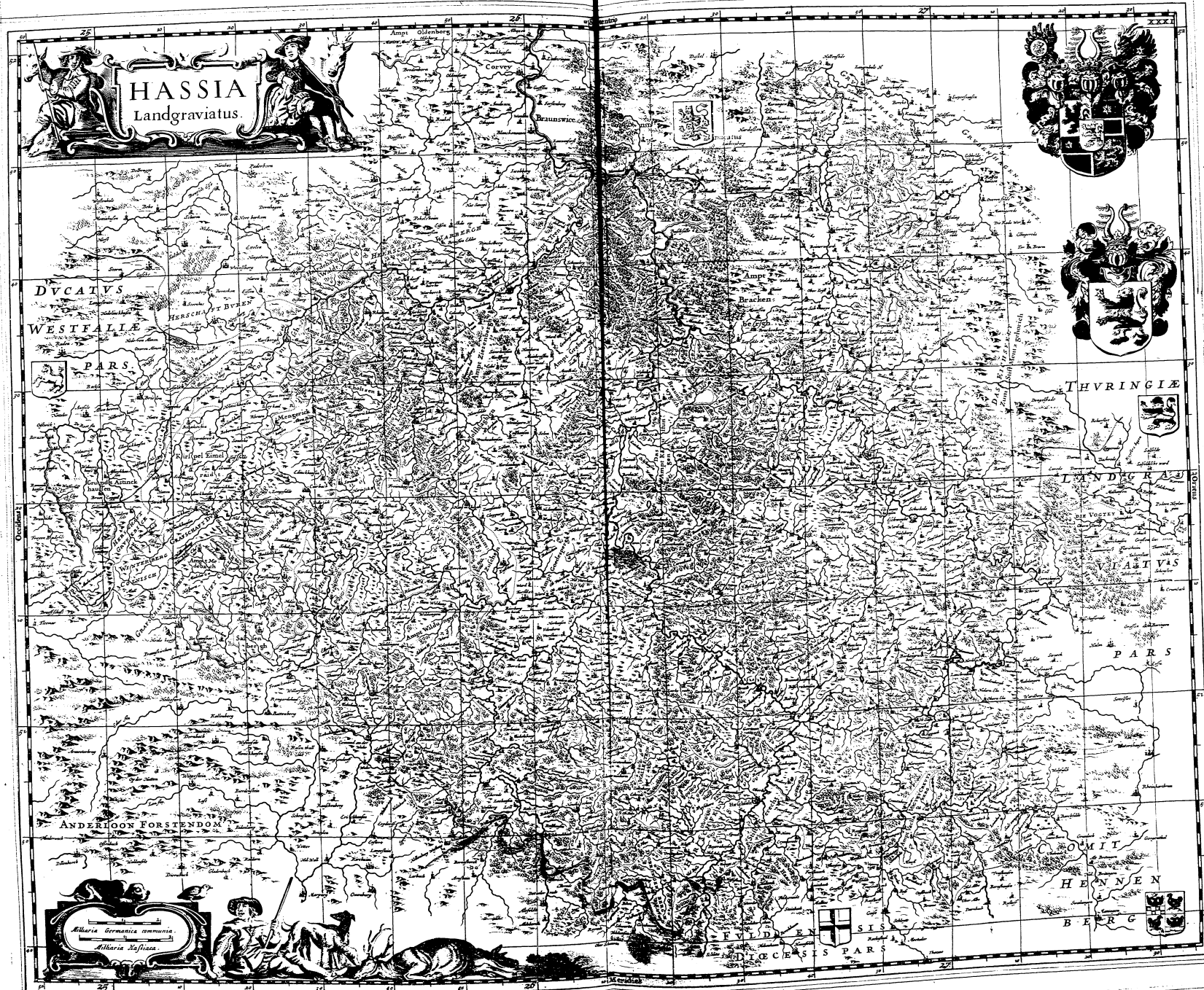
In their Courts of Judicature the Laws most in Force are the Civil or *Roman* Constitutions; observ'd in most parts of the *German* Empire. Only in some peculiar cases they have a distinct Directory: which they call *Die Hessische Landordnung*, or, a manual of the Municipal Laws of the Landgraviate of *Hessen*.

Places of greatest consequence in this Country are:

Cassels.

1. *Cassels*, the Metropolis of *Hassia* and ordinary Residence of the elder House of the Landgraves; who hence are usually styl'd *Die Landgraven von Hessen-Cassels*. 'Tis suppos'd to stand in the same place where *Drusus* built his *Castellum Cutorum*; and the modern name seems not a little to favour the conjecture. It is seated in a pleasant and rich plain on the banks of the River *Fulda*; fortified with strong walls broad ditches, and thought to be a Town of almost as great strength as *Hamburg*. The Landgrave's Palace is separated from the rest of the Town; and notably contriv'd with fair Chambers and apartments in the Mounds and Rampires about it, to lodge his Family in security (during a siege) and out of danger of suffering any damage by Bombs or Granadoes. The houses of the ordinary Burghers have nothing of state in them: being generally built of wood and clay and cover'd with laths and thatch. During the Civils wars the Imperialists pass'd by this place without ever planting a Gun against it: as fancying it a City so impregnable that 'twas to no purpose to venture to attack it. The Town had anciently a much greater trade in Wool than it has at present: tho the chief income the Burghers have to this day is from that Commodity.





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dity. The fields round the Town are well stock'd with sheep; and the profits they bring might be much advanc'd were the *Cassilians* men of industry and knew Manufacture as well as the *Englijb*. But it has bin observ'd a great solecism in the policy of that City to suffer strangers to run away with the grand advantages got by the ordering and dressing of Cloth; whilst the Citizens themselves sit down contented with the slender profits of the Fleeces at first-hand. They have here a *Gymnasium*, wherein have flourish'd some professors of note: but of late years it has bin much eclipsed by the University at

2. *Marpurg*; reckon'd the second Town in the Landgraviate ever since it became the seat of Landgrave *Ludovic*, second Son to *Philip*, before mention'd. And indeed the supreme and Common Court of Judicature (*Das gemein Heffgericht*, as they call it) here holden would seem to give it the preeminence; even before *Cassel*. For hither there lies an appeal for both the Burghers of *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*; as also for all other subjects of both the Landgraves. This Court consists of a President and six Assessors: who give a final determination of all controversies brought before them. 'Tis delicately seated on the River *Lon*: from the Bridge whereof you have a most pleasant prospect over the neighbouring Vineyards and shady Hills. The great Church in this Town, which is a stately Fabrick, was founded by *Lewis* Bishop of *Munster* and Son to *Henry* the Third, Landgrave of *Thuringen*. In this there are some noble Monuments; a great part of the Inscriptions whereof are given us at large by *Chytraeus* in his *Deliciae Litterarum*. The University owes its first original to the foremention'd *Lewis*; who (about the year 1426) built a College in this place, which has since grown up into one of the most considerable Universities in the German Empire.

3. *Darmstadt*, the chief Town in the Upper County of *Carzenelubogen*; the usual seat of the younger House of *Hassia*, who hence are commonly styl'd Landgraves of *Hessen-Darmstadt*; to distinguish them from those of *Cassels*. The Landgrave's Palace is a noble and princely structure: beautify'd with a spacious Garden, abounding with all sorts of common and foreign fruits and yielding yearly a great quantity of rich wines. Besides this, there are two more pleasure-houses (*Krancksheim* and *Sensfeld*) built at about two *Englijb* miles from *Darmstadt*; each whereof is large enough to entertain the Landgrave and his attendants. The Town is not large, but makes a goodly appearance: most of the houses of private Citizens being built to a great height, and generally of hewn stone. In the year 1622, this City was surpriz'd and taken by *Frederic*, Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Count of *Mansfeld*: Landgrave *Lewis*, and his two Sons, being carri'd off prisoners. This piece of treachery highly incens'd our King *James*; Father in Law to the foremention'd Landgrave. Whereupon, he immediately dispatches a threatening letter (bearing date the seventeenth of June, 1622) to the two Counts; telling them, amongst other things, that their pretended brave Exploit was (*un Aste de Mauvaisies odeur*) an expedition that stunk in his Nostrils: and therefore advises them, as they tender his Friendship, to restore their Captives. Upon the receipt of this Express, the two Counts wisely dismiss'd their prisoners: and the affront was soon hush'd up and forgot. *Fr. Modius* (in his *Pandecta Triumphalia*) says that at this Town the Germans first gave over

GERMANY.

the sports of Tilting: upon occasion of an unlucky accident which here hapned in the year 1403. For, the *Francs* and *Hassians* having challeng'd each other to these exercises, fell into so good earnest as to leave no less then seventeen of the *Franconian* Nobility, and nine of the *Hassian*, dead on the spot: which bloody misfortune had this happy effect, that it prevented the like challenges and engagements for the future.

4. *Gießen*, a fair old Town in the Upper *Hassia*; seated about six German miles distance from *Frankfurt* and three from *Marpurg*. 'Tis well guarded by a strong wall and regular Fortifications; and has in it an Armory with Ammunition sufficient for a considerable Army. They had here an University: which first began to flourish upon the desertion of *Lutheranism* by the Professors at *Marpurg* and adhesion to the Doctrine of *Calvin*. But, in the year 1625, Landgrave *Lewis* recall'd the Students: and, by a strict Edict, forbid all Professors for the future to teach at *Gießen*. So that this upstart University had the same fate with one of the like nature, not many ages ago, at *Stanford* in our own Nation. The Burghers of this Town, as of most others in *Hassia*, live chiefly upon making, dressing and vending, of Cloth.

5. *Franckenburg*, a great Town on the utmost bounds of the Landgraviate of *Hessen*, Westwards: seated on the *Eder*, which separates some part of this Principality from *Westphalia*. 'Tis said to have bin built by *Theodorick* King of *France* about the year of Christ 520. In the year 1590 the Burghers discover'd some Mines of Silver and Copper: but they have not hitherto turn'd to that advantage which was at first hoped for from 'em. About two *Englijb* miles from this place lies *Sachsenberg*: the ruins of an old Fort built by the ancient Saxons to secure the Frontiers of their Country from any sudden Incurfion which should be made by the French Garrison at *Franckenberg*.

6. *Rotenburg*, a fair Town on the *Fulda*, not far below *Hirschfeld*. 'Tis well seated, in a pleasant Valley, betwixt two high Hills: and famous for a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Dean and twenty Canons, nobly endow'd. A little below the Town (at a Village call'd *Morsen*) is a Quarry of white Alabafter: out of which were dig'd most of the noble Monuments in the great Church at *Marpurg*.

7. *Alsfeldt*; suppos'd to be one of the oldest Towns in *Hassia*, and (by some) said to be the Metropolis of the French Territories in these parts before the building of *Franckenberg*. What its privileges anciently were, is not well known; since the Burghers lost their Charter, with what Records they had, in a great fire some ages ago. Only the Chronicle of *Franckenberg* witnesseth for them that they had formerly the power of life and death: in remembrance whereof their Supreme Magistrat has to this day a Sword born before him. Their Town-Hall is a well-built piece: over the door whereof stands a Monument, in memory of the foremention'd unhappy fire, with this Inscription, *Rerum Inreperabilem Summa Felicitas Oblivio*. The Burghers of this Town were the first in *Hassia* that embrac'd *Luther's* Reformation.

8. *Eschwege*, near the Confines of *Thuringen*, a Town either built or (at least) wall'd round by the Emperor *Charles* the Great. 'Twas afterwards destroy'd by the *Huns*: but rebuilt, in greater splendor, by *Henry* the Second. 'Tis seated on the bank of the River *Werra*; which gives

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the Burghers the opportunity of conveying their Wood, the great Commodity of these parts, down to the *Weser*. Not far from hence they have plenty of Pit-Coal: carry'd off in great quantities into the neighbouring Countries.

10. *Schmalbalden*, a well-built Town: so call'd from a small Rivulet, of the same name, whereon 'tis seated. 'Tis a Town much fam'd for the noted Mines of Iron in the Vicinage: which have drawn hither a Concourse of no less than four hundred Smiths. These Artists make all sorts of Iron-ware; which are hence transported into the more remote parts of the Empire. Here also they make Steel and temper it; whence a small Village in the neighbourhood has got the name of *Stahl-berg*. But that which most advanc'd the honour of this place, was the famous Treaty here held betwixt the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth and his protesting Princes, in the year 1537. whence the bloody Civil wars which ensu'd do to this day bear the name of the *Smalkaldish-war*.

11. *Runkel*, a strong wall'd Town on the *Lohn*. 'Tis seated in a pleasant and rich Country; the chief products whereof are given us by a Poet of this Country in the following Distich:

*Argentum, Marmor, Ferrumque & Fossile Saxum,
Vinum, Frumentum, Suavia poma gerit.*

That little Silver which the Country affords is found at *Langbeck*, a neighbouring Village; the Marble, at *Schuppach*; and the Iron, near *Wolffenhausen*. That the Poet should here reckon their Slat amongst the prime Commodities of the Country, may possibly seem strange to the English Reader: but should he view most of the Cities and great Towns in this part of the Empire, and observe the generality of their houses cover'd with Laths only, he would quickly be sensible what reason they of *Runkel* have to value themselves upon their living in Slatted Castles.

12. *Schwalbach*; a noted Town betwixt *Rhin-gaw* and the County of *Nassau*. A place especially famous for its Medicinal Springs; resorted to by persons of the greatest Quality from all parts of the Empire. The chief of these they call *Weinsbrunn*: because its waters have a tart or fower taste, somewhat resembling that of new Wine un-purify'd. The colour of these waters is very clear and Chryselline; and they have bin found to hold much Vitriol, Salt, Oker, Sulphur, Allum and Saltpeter. Their many operations are also observ'd to be strangely various and almost contrary: for they are said to be both laxative and restringent; they cure all diffusions of Rheums, Head-ach, hard Hearing, bleed'd Eyes, &c. and are reckon'd a most sovereign medicine for all Hypochondric distempers. The other Fountains of best note, are: 1. *Linden-Brannen*; the waters whereof are so spirituous that no glass will hold them: but, if you stop them up close in some well-temper'd earthen Vessel over-night, they taste much stronger of the Vitriol the next morning. 2. The *Koch-brunn*; so call'd because the water of this only, in the whole Village, is sweet enough to be us'd in Cookery. 3. The *Augustbrunn*; the waters

whereof very much resemble those of the *Weinsbrunn* in taste and other qualities. 4. The *Grind-brunn*; approv'd of as an excellent remedy against the Itch and scab, and yet very apt to cause that distemper in those that come without it. 'Tis also taken as a good medicine for the French disease, running of the Pains, &c. 5. The *Rotelbrunn*; whose waters are chiefly us'd against Convulsions and Fits of the Mother. The nature and physical operations of all these Fountains have bin largely treated on by several of the German Physicians: but are most accurately describ'd in a Treatise publish'd at *Frankfurt* in the year 1631, under the title of *Responsa Medica de probatione, Facultate & Usu Acidularum & fontium Swabiaci Jusurantium, a celeberrimis aliquot Medicis ad D. Helvicum Dietericum &c. scripta*. Besides the foremention'd Fountains, they have two more (which they call *Pradelbrunnen*) strangely different from the rest; and indeed from any other Mineral-waters in *Europe*. Out of both of these the streams of Vitriol, Sulphur and other Minerals, rise with that vehemency and force that they are ready to choak any man that adventures to hold his head over 'em. They seem to boil continually; tho the waters are so cold that in them the Burghers usually cool their Wine in Summer. One of them throws out its streams now and then with that force that in few minutes 'tis so empty as not to recover its usual quantity of water in some days after: which suddain evacuation is said to proceed from an extraordinarily violent eruption of subterraneous spirits, which sometimes burst out like a storm or whirlwind. Not far from hence was, not many years ago, a famous Cellar: whereto if you let down a Dog or any other Creature, the Sulphureous vapours, issuing out from all parts of the Cave, would immediately take away its breath and stifle it. In this condition, 'twould ly (as dead) for some hours; but, by being expos'd to the fresh air, would by degrees recover its strength and fence.

13. *Embs*, in the County of *Dietz*; a place famous for its healthy Baths, preferable (say some of the best German Physicians) to those at *Wipshaden* in the County of *Nassau*: of which more anon. An accurate account of these Baths was publish'd at *Frankfurt* by Doctor *Marsilius Weigelinus*, in the year 1627. In which Treatise the Learned Author informs us, That all of these are built in a square figure; and so contriv'd that the old water us'd the day before is constantly drawn off at night, and the Baths replenish'd with fresh against the next morning. The water has a tincture of Vitriol, Allum and Iron, besides the Sulphur: and 'tis found a ready cure for all natural weaknesses in the Thighes, Legs, Arms and other parts; gives present ease to people distemper'd with the Gout and Cramp; helps shortness of breath and all obstructions in the breast and stomach; and in a word, is an approv'd medicine for all diseases curable by Bathing. The chief *Hefisch* Bath in this Town was built by *William* Landgrave of *Hessen-Darmstadt*, in the year 1583.

THE



THE

COUNTY

OF

WALDECK.

Bounds.

Soil.



He County of *Waldeck*, reckon'd one of the most considerable Earldoms in the German Empire, is bounded on the East and South with the Landgraviate of *Hassia*, whereof it has sometime bin reckon'd a part; on the North

it has some part of the Bishopric of *Paderborn*; and on the West 'tis bounded with some of the Elector of *Cölen's* Territories. The County is sufficiently pleasant and fruitful: yielding good store of Corn, plenty of Venison and (in some places) Mines of Iron and Pit-coal. The Inhabitants have also as much Wine as not to need to be indebted to their neighbours; and their Hills are usually well stock'd with Sheep. So that, considering the narrowness of this County (hardly extending it self, either in length or breadth, more than six German miles) we shall hardly meet with a richer Principality in these parts of the World.

The Counts of *Waldeck* pretend to derive their pedigree from *Witekind*, Count of *Suaelberg*; whom *Charles* the Great made Prince (or Advocate, as he was in those days styl'd) of the Church of *Paderborn*. But the highest that they can, without intricacy, fetch their Line is from Count *Henry*; who slew *Frederic* Duke of *Brunswic* and Emperor elect, at *Fritzlar* in the year 1400. This Prince took *Corbach*, and, having afterwards made himself Master of a great many more neighbouring Towns, crav'd protection from the Landgraves of *Hessen*; to whom, for many years after, his successors paid a sort of acknowledgment or Homage. Amongst the several brave Princes who have since that time born, and do still enjoy, the title of Counts of *Waldeck*, none ever behav'd himself with greater Gallantry then *Wolrad* the Second: who (in consideration of his prudence and other abilities)

was chosen President of the Conference at *Ratisbon* in the year 1556.

Places of most consequence in this County are: 1. *Waldeck*, seated on the top of an high Hill not far from the River *Eder*: at the foot whereof lies an old Town of no great trade. This ancient Castle gives name to the County, and was formerly the seat of its Princes: but 'tis now exceedingly decay'd, and much inferior to a great many other seats in the neighbourhood.

2. *Wildungen*, a pleasant and well-built Town: divided into two parts, the old and new Town, seated on two distinct Hills or risings. In the Valley betwixt these lies a pleasant Garden, plentifully stock'd with all manner of choice fruit and beautify'd with several rare and very Artificial Water-works: one whereof conveys the water as high as the top of the adjoining Hills. The Burghers of this Town have a peculiar Art of brewing a pleasant sort of Beer; which, to their great profit and advantage, is hence transported to several remote parts of the Empire. They have here also some Springs of Mineral-waters; which have a strong Vitriol-taste and are observ'd to inebriate as soon as the strongest for that reason, are encompass'd with Wood only. These, with their several operations and effects, have bin at large described by *Wolffius* and *Ellenberger*, two German Physicians.

3. *Corbach*, an old Town: seated at an equal distance (about six German miles) from *Marpurg*, *Cassels*, *Lipp* and *Paderborn*. 'Twas anciently a free City, enjoying many great privileges and Immunities granted by several Emperors; and is still so considerable as to be reckon'd the chief Town in this County. The Burghers live chiefly upon brewing and vending of Beer: which is thought equal to that of *Wildungen*, and usually carries as high a price. Count *Wolrad* the First founded here an University, afterwards tolerably well endow'd: wherein, afterwards some other men of repute, were bred

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R. Goclenius and *G. Ursin*, both well known to the learned part of the World by the works they have publish'd.

4. *Eysenberg*, a famous old Fort, on the top of an high Hill not far from *Corbach*. Count *Jesius* was at a great expence in repairing its ruins, having made thereof at last a feat fit for a Prince to inhabit. In the Hill whereon this Castle stands are several Mines of different sorts of Metals: but chiefly of Iron, as the name imports. *Cuspar Ens* (in his *Deliciae Apodemicae*) tells us there was, in his time, good quantities of Gold here found; which, he says, would endure tryal better then the best *Bohemian* Gold, and was little inferior to that of *Hungary*. The Counts of *Waldeck* have to this day several Rings, and some small Vessels made of this Gold: which are kept, as special Rarities, in the Repository in the Counts Palace. About two *English* miles from hence, at *Jodlesheim*, is a Silver-Mine; and not much further ly the rich Copper-Mines at *Twisten*.

The Abbies of *FULDA* and *HERSCHFELT*.

Betwixt *Thuringen*, *Franconia*, *Wet-teravia* and *Hassia*, lies a Country known to the neighbourhood by the name of *Buchen* or *Fagania*: Because anciently 'twas only a wilderness of Beech-trees, tho now improv'd into one of the richest Provinces in these parts.

The Metropolis of this Country, and Government of this Land, is *Fulda*: so call'd from a noble River of that name, whereon 'tis seated. The Monastery of *Benedictins* in this Town was first founded by *St. Boniface* in the year 744, and afterwards had many large privileges granted it by several of the Emperors. The Abbot hereof is a Prince of the Empire; and takes place, in all general Diets, at the Emperor's feet. The great Church is a stately pile of Building, dedicated to *St. Boniface*, and shows a great deal of the ancient *Francic* Architecture. Amongst other sacred Reliques, they have here three Manuscripts, containing the New Testa-

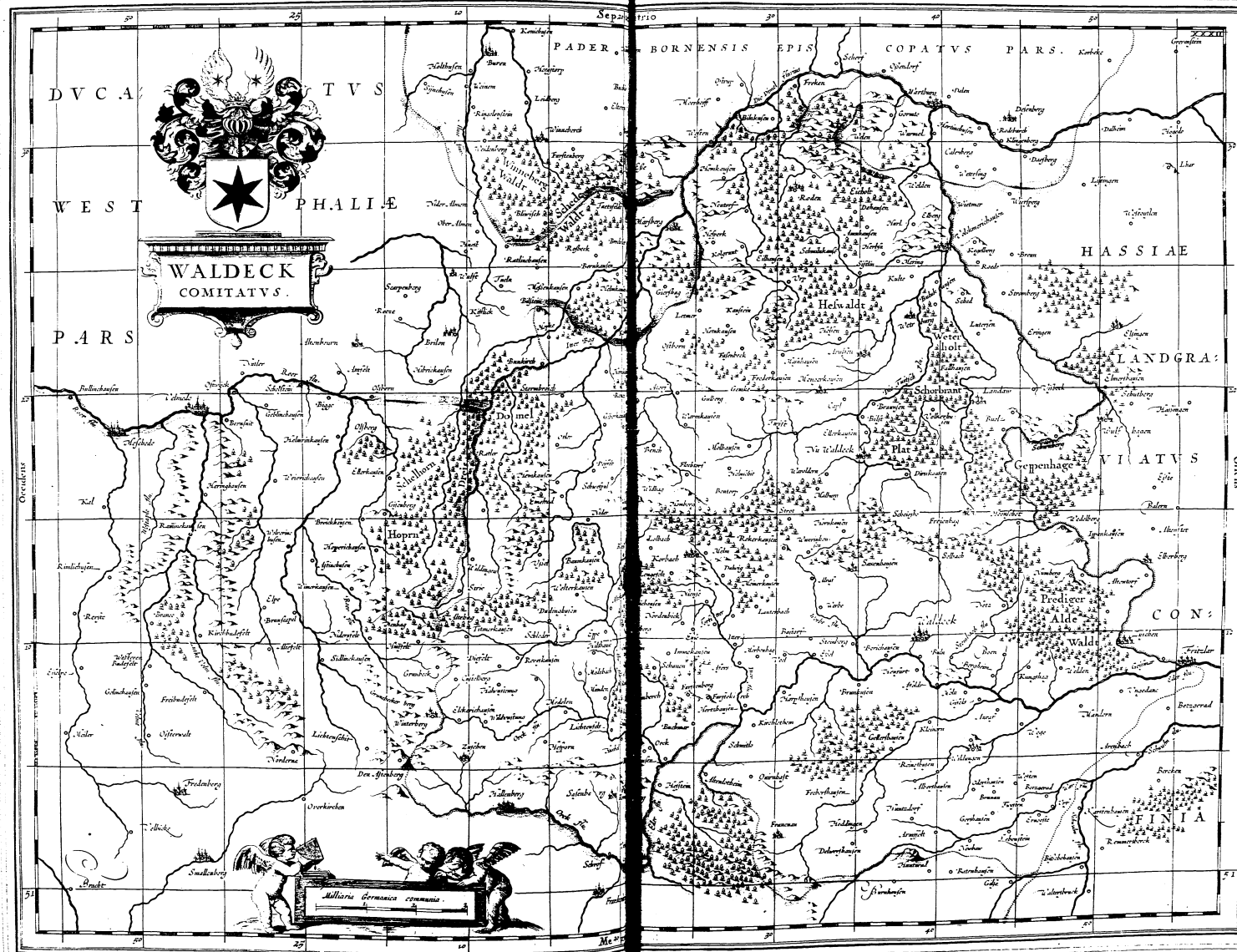
ment complete, the Four Evangelists distinct, and a Treatise of the Trinity: all said to be written with *St. Boniface's* own hand, in a character much different from what is any where at this day in use. The Monks of this place had also formerly a rich Library, bravely furnish'd with Manuscripts of all sorts; which were well perus'd by the learned Antiquary *M. Flaccius*. But the Civil wars which broke out upon the Reformation strangely mangled this Collection; and what is now left is no more then the refuse of the Soldier's plunder. The Antiquities of this place, with the many Casualties which have befalln it, are at large insifted on by *Christoph. Brouverus*; in a peculiar Treatise on that subject, publish'd at *Antorff* in the year 1612.

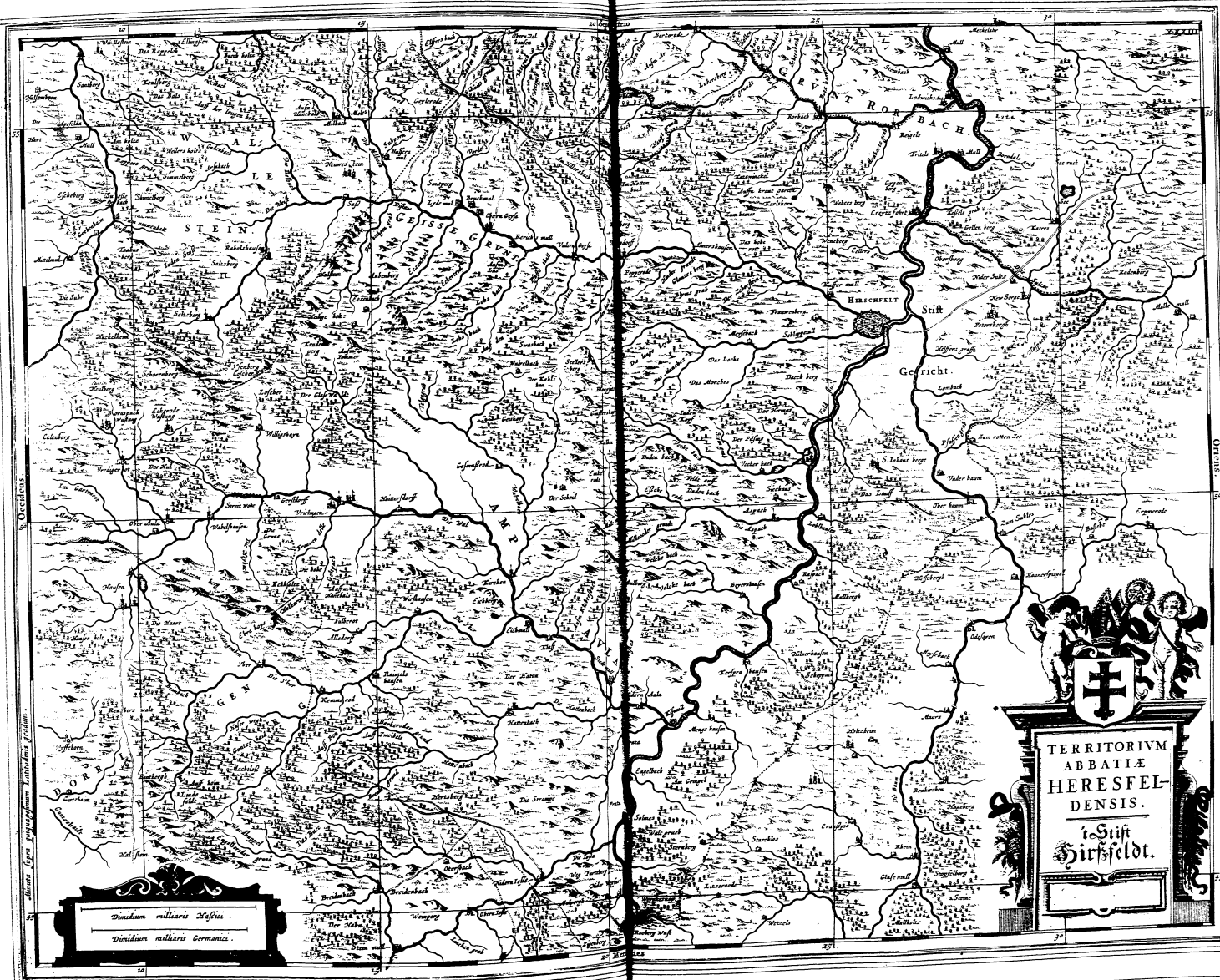
Other places of note in the Abbot of *Fulda's* Dominions are, 1. *Hamelburg*, not far from *Rheineck*: call'd by some *Ammaleyburg*, and said to be built by *Amalia*, *Charles* the Great's Sister. 2. *Geisa*; a pleasant Town, on the rising of an Hill not far from the River *Ulfster*. 3. *Bruckenan* on the *Simna*; subject formerly to four Families of Noblemen, who were Lords of a small District round the Town. 4. *Hunfeld*; a Market-Town of no great consequence.

The Monastery of *Herschfelt* (seated on the same River with the City of *Fulda*, at about a days journey from that place) is as noble and Artificial a structure as any in the Empire: built upon an Arch of sixteen pillars, each whereof consists of one entire stone. 'Twas founded by *Sturmius* the first Abbot of *Fulda*; and was afterwards under the Inspection of *Alcuinus* or *Albinus Flaccus*, *Charles* the Great's Schoolmaster, whose Monument is to be seen in the Church to this day. The last Abbot of this place was *Jochin*; who dyed in the year 1606. since which time the Revenues of the Monastery has bin kept by one of the Landgraves of *Hessen-Cassels*, under the title of Administrator of *Herschfelt*; a stratagem that has hook'd several Bishops into the hands of Lay-Princes in other parts of the Empire.

The whole District belonging to this Monastery does not extend it self above three *German* miles in length, and about as much in breadth; the soil and Commodities thereof being generally the same with those of the other parts of *Hassia*.

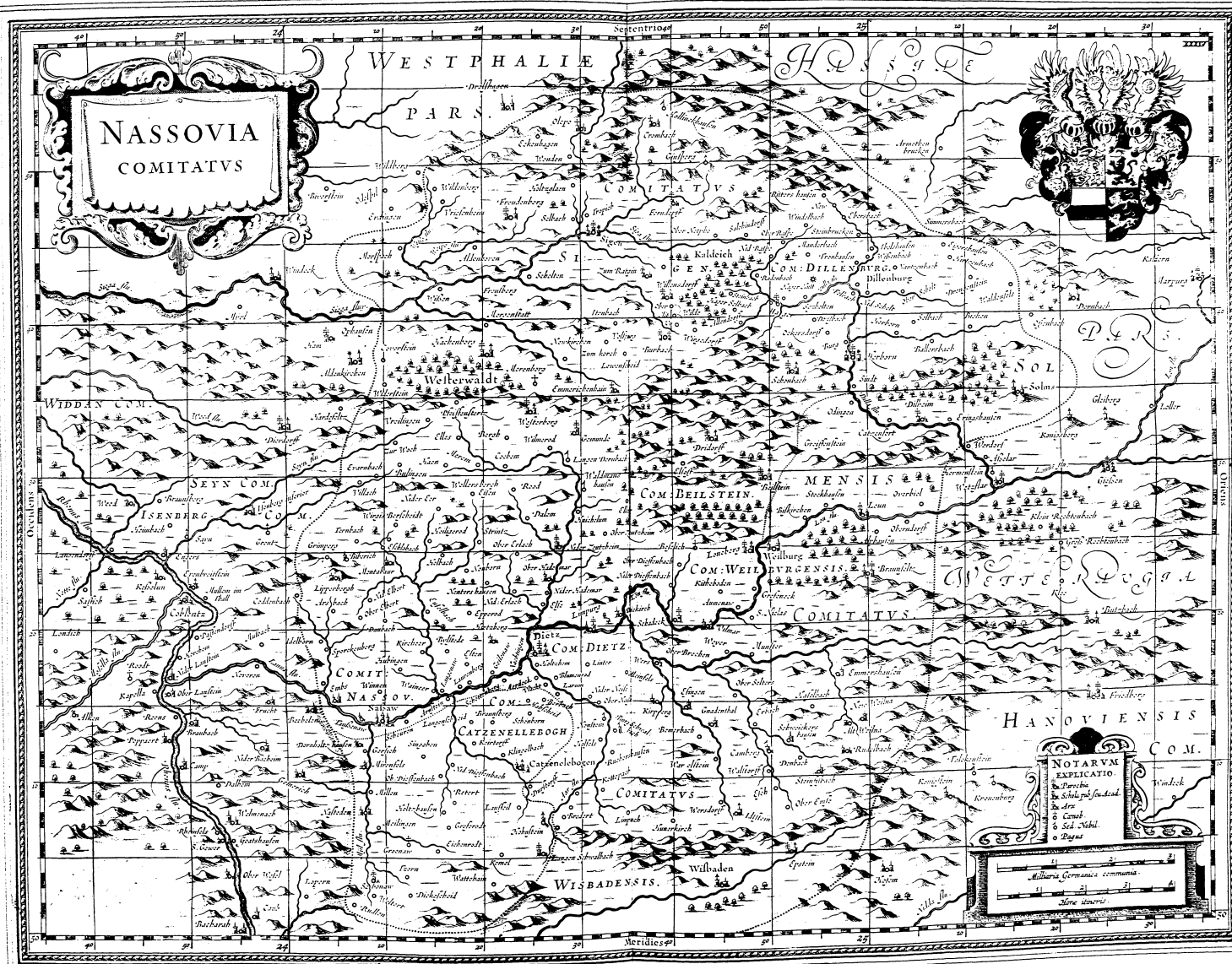






Dimidium milliarius Hefici.
Dimidium milliarius Germanicus.

TERRITORIUM
ABBATIAE
HERESFELDENSIS.
i. Stif
Hirshfeldt.





THE
COUNTY

OF
NASSAW.



Nassaw or *Nassovia* (written anciently *Nassavia* and *Nassaw*) signifies a wet or moist Country: a name taken from the Town of *Nassaw*, the seat of the Princes hereof; a place environ'd with bogs and marshes.

The County of *Nassaw* taken strictly, and not extending it self beyond its first bounds, contains only a very small parcel of ground: but of late ages it has grown up into a considerable Principality by the Accessions of the Counties of *Weilburg*, *Idstein*, *Wilsbaden*, *Dillenberg*, *Beilstein*, *Gleiberg*, *Sigen*, *Hadamar*, &c. And under this notion (call'd usually the County of *Nassaw-Carzenelbogen*) 'tis bounded on the East with the Landgraviate of *Hassia*; on the North with *Westphalia*; on the West with part of the Dukedom of *Bergben*; and on the South with the lower Palatinate and some part of the Elector of *Mentz*'s Territories.

Each of these several Counties are almost separately discernable by their different soils and productions. For, the yielding good store of Hay, but little or no Corn. That of *Dierz* is more hard and Hilly: affording store of Venison, good Corn, and some Wine. The Country of *Westwaldt* yields plenty of fat pasturage, and breeds many and large Cattel: whence also are exported great quantities of Cheese, valu'd as high as the best in *Holland*. In several parts of *Sigen* and *Dillenberg* they have good mines of Iron, Lead, Copper and other Metals: and at *Freundenberg* make as much Steel as furnishes the greatest part of the *German* Empire.

The Counts of *Nassaw* have always enjoy'd as large privileges and Immunities as any other Imperial Princes whatever; being immediately subject to the Emperor, and refusing to pay any Homage to any inferior Potentate. Hence

they have always challeng'd the Royal prerogative of coining all sorts of Metals in their own name one signal testimony whereof we have in some ancient pieces of Gold, still current in the *German* Empire, on the one side whereof we read *Moneta Seigen*, and on the Reverse, *Joh. Comes de Nassaw*. The bare title of Counts of *Carzenelbogen* has only bin enjoy'd by the Princes of *Nassaw* since the year 1557. wherein the Income of that Principality was bought by *Philip* Landgrave of *Hassia* for six hundred thousand Crowns.

The Princes of *Nassaw* have, in all ages, bin observ'd to be great assertors of the liberty of subjects: and ready on all occasions to aid and assist such as they thought oppress'd or under the severity of a Tyrannous Yoke. A temper which, by most of their neighbours, has bin commended as great and generous: tho others have deriv'd it as a seditious humour, and too apt to countenance rebellion. 'Twas this popular fort of carriage which, in the year 1292. advanc'd *Adolph* Count of *Nassaw* to the Empire: having nothing else in him that could recommend a person of his character to the Imperial Throne. But this unfortunate Prince had the fate, which commonly attends all such Meteors rais'd by a *Mobile*, to be short-liv'd and go off with a stench: for the same Elector of *Mentz*, who had promoted him to this Honor, prevail'd with his Brethren to depose him and to elect in his stead *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria*. However, much more prosperous have these great Princes bin since, in their glorious vindication of the *Belgic* States against the cruelty of *Spain*. This Gallantry rais'd *William* Count of *Nassaw* to the title of Prince of *Orange*: a title still enjoy'd by *William-Henry*, the present Stadtholder of the United Provinces and General of all their Forces. Of the Gallantry and Conduct of which great Prince, more may be expected in the next Volume.

Besides the Fort of *Nassaw* (an antiquated Town and Cattle on the River *Lohn*; venera-

GERMANY.

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ble for having bin the usual Residence of the Princes of this Country, and for giving name to the whole Principality,) places most remarkable in this County are:

1. *Dillenberg*; which has its name from the River *Dilla*, whereon 'tis seated: distant about two good *English* miles from *Herborn*, and as far from *Hager*. The Castle or Fort, which gave the first occasion of building a Town in this place, is rais'd on the top of a fair Hill; which gives it the advantage of overlooking and commanding all the neighbourhood. Here was anciently kept the Residence of a branch of the House of *Nassau*; who bore also the title of Counts of *Dillenberg*, as do all the Princesses of *Nassau* to this day. In the Armory, wherein are constantly kept Ammunition and Armour sufficient for some thousands of Horse and foot, is to be seen the Jaw-bone of a monstrous Fish, caught near *Catwick* in *Holland* in the year 1598. a curiosity worth the viewing. The Town has a good advantage by two Fairs, kept here yearly: during which there is always a mighty resort of trading people, especially Drovers and Woollmen.

Sigen.

2. *Sigen*; the fairest Town in the County of *Nassau-Dillenberg*; seated on the top of a rocky Hill, near the River *Siega*, and encompass'd with a strong wall and regular Fortifications. *Bertius* believes this to be *Ptolemy's Segodunum*; and the conveniency of its situation, acceptable enough to the ancients, renders the conjecture not improbable. At a little distance from the Town is a noble mine of Iron; together with Furnaces and other requisites for working and cleansing of that Metal. In the year 1599. the Prince's *Pedagogium* or petty University was brought: hither from *Herborn*: and, in a short time, grew so famous that it was resorted to by a great many Students out of most parts of *Germany*, *Poland*, *Liefland*, *Denmark*, &c. To this was afterwards added an Academy, for the training up of the young Nobility in Martial exercises and the acts of Chivalry: a foundation befitting the Gallantry and warlike dispositions of the great Princes of *Nassau*.

Herborn.

3. *Herborn*; little more then two *English* miles below *Dillenberg*, on the same River. The University here (which for some time, as we have said, was removed to *Sigen*) has always kept up a tolerable repute; having bin made famous by the education of *Joh. Piscator*, *Matthias Martinus*, *Joh. Althusius*, *Geo. Pasor*, *Hen. Alstedius* with several other persons of learning and industry. In the Castle they have a good handsome Library: well enough stock'd with Printed Books in all Faculties. Some few exhibitions they have for the maintenance of poor Scholars; settled on the University upon the dissolution of Monasteries and the establishment of the Reforma-

tion. The Citizens have a good trade in Cottons and other sorts of Woollen-cloth; here wrought and sold off into the neighbouring Countries.

Beilstein.

4. *Beilstein*; an old Town seated amongst a company of rocky Hills, whence the place seems to have its name. From hence the Territories hereabouts have bin anciently call'd the County of *Beilstein*; and allotted as an Inheritance to a younger branch of the House of *Nassau*. The Castle and Church are the only things worth the viewing: over the porch of the latter whereof you have a handsome copy of *Latin verses*, the Composure of their fam'd *Alstedius*.

Wietz.

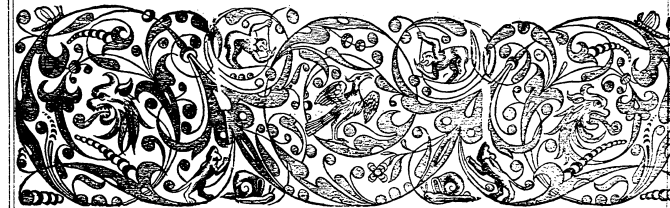
5. *Wietz*; a Town pleasantly seated on the bank of the *Lahn*. Within the walls are two craggy Hills or rocks: on the top of each whereof stands a fair Castle. There was anciently a Collegiate Church, fairly endow'd and subject to the Jurisdiction of the Elector of *Trier*: but, since the Reformation, the Revenues of that (as of most other Religious Convents in these parts) have bin alienated and conferr'd on the Professors and Students in the University at *Herborn*.

Wilsbade-
den.

6. *Wilsbaden*, on the outmost Southern bounds of the County of *Nassau*; another Shire-Town, and Metropolis of a small Principality of this name. Some of the *German* Geographers make this to be the *Mattium* of the ancients: tho others give *Marpurg* that honor. However, the old walls round the City (which are commonly call'd *Heutben*, an epithet usually apply'd by the *Germans* to any thing which carries the appearance of age beyond the date of Christianity) are sufficient arguments of its Antiquity. The Town is not large; but much frequented by reason of the famous and healthy Baths, which give name to the place. In the tast of the waters are very sensibly discernable four different Minerals, Sulphur, Salt, Allum and Salpeter: the first whereof is most predominant, and renders the waters of this Town the hottest of any in these parts of *Europe*, next to *Carlsbad* and those in *Schwartzwald* or some parts of the *Hercynian* Forest. *Dr. Lud. Hornigk* publish'd a short account of these Baths, with their many excellent vertues and operations, Printed at *Frankfurt* in the year 1638. in *Oltavo*. The like having bin before publish'd at *Oppenheim*, in the year 1617. in *Quarto* (under the title of *Thermarum Wilsbadiensium Descriptio*) by *D. Phil. Webber*, the Count of *Nassau's* Physician.

To these we might add, 1. *Isstein*, on the South of *Wilsbaden*; anciently a Town of note, but of late years very much decay'd. 2. *Weilburg* on the *Lahn*; anciently the seat of a Count of that name. 3. *Hager*; the Birth-place of *Joh. Textor*, the famous *Nassavian* Chronologer. With some others less remarkable.

THE



THE
COUNTY
OF

WETTERAVIA.



Of the *German* Etymologists derive the name of *Wetteraw* or *Wetteravia* from the *Wiedewit*; a people said to be the ancient Inhabitants of this part of the Country. But it seems more probable that this Nation (if there was any such known to the ancients) had their name from the Country they Inhabited: and then 'twill be more rational to bring the word *Wetteraw*, as others do, from the small River *Wetter*, which runs through a good part of this County and falls into the *Nidda* near *Assenheim*.

Within the Circuit of *Wetteraw* (in the large Acceptation of the word, as 'tis bounded with *Franconia*, the County of *Nassau*, the Landgraviate of *Hessen* and the County of *Nidda*) lies the Territories of several Independant Counts of the Empire, immediately subject to the Emperor, and admitted to give voices in the general Diets under the style of the *Wetterawische* Princes. Such are the Counts of *Hanan*, *Solms*, *Eysenberg*, *Sayn*, *Witzenstein*, &c. to which are added the three Imperial Cities of *Friedberg*, *Wetzlar* and *Gelnhausen*.

The Country affords plenty of Corn, Wine and other necessaries: and wants not any of the pleasures or delicacies which recommend to a traveller's view the other Provinces on the banks of the *Rhine*. The Towns of greatest note and traffick in it are:

Friedberg.

1. *Friedberg*; a rich Imperial City, seated at the foot of a great ridge of Hills call'd by the neighbourhood *Die Hobe*. It has had, and still enjoys, many large privileges granted by the Emperor *Frederic* the Second, and many of his successors: several whereof have honour'd the place with their Residence here for some months. The yearly Lent-Fair, now held at *Frankfurt*, was

kept formerly in this Town: till remov'd by the Emperor *Lewis* the Fourth (in the year 1340.) at the request of the Merchants, who complain'd of the great inconvenience of bringing their wares to *Friedberg*, three *German* miles by Land. In recompence of this great loss, the Citizens had afterwards four Annual Fairs granted them; which, to this day, are continu'd and have much recover'd the decay'd glory of the place. The third of these they keep on the first Sunday after *Trinity*: occasion'd first by an Anniversary solemnity observ'd on that day in remembrance of the Dedication of their Church. This brought together a mighty concourse of people out of the neighbouring Villages; and so, this numerous resort inviting a company of pedlars with toys, the sports at last ended in a serious traffick and Commerce.

Wetzlar.

2. *Wetzlar*; another Imperial City, at the mouth of the *Dille*. 'Tis an old Town; and has nothing of beauty in it save the great Church, which makes a tolerable good show at a distance. In the year 1642. hapned a great fire in this Town which destroy'd above seventy of their best houses: a loss sufficient to ruin a quarter of the Inhabitants of this poor place. The City is not defended by any Fort of consequence: only, in the neighbourhood, they have several Watch-Towers at some distance from the Town. From these they can much better discover the approach of an Enemy then they are able to provide against it at home.

Gelnhausen.

3. *Gelnhausen*; the third Imperial City in *Wetteraw*, seated on the River *Kintzig*, and near the great Forest of *Speßart*. Before the unhappy Civil wars of *Germany* this place was fairly built; beautify'd with as many Palaces of the Nobility as any City in these parts. There are still in it some public structures which look well: but the generality of the Citizens houses are mean, most of the Inhabitants being so poor that they are scarce jointly able to keep up the grandeur of an Imperial City. At a small distance

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Hanow.

stance from the Town stands the Castle of *Ronnenburg*; a noble old Fort, the ancient residence of the Counts of *Eysenberg*.

4. *Hanow*; a fair Town, the Metropolis of a small County of that name; seated on the River *Kuntz*, about two German miles from *Frankfurt*. 'Tis divided into two parts, the Old and New Town: both whereof are encircled with good strong Walls and modern Fortifications. The situation of this City is wonderfully pleasant; and most of its Streets fair and uniform. 'Tis much frequented by Merchants from several foreign Countries: being especially resorted to by the *French* and *Hollanders*; both which Nations have here fair Churches, and are permitted the free exercise of their Religion.

Butzbach.

5. *Butzbach*, a neat little Town at the foot of the *Hohr*; a Ridge of Hills which begin near the Monastery of *Lorch* on the *Rhine*, and separate *Rhingen* from *Carzenelnbogen*, and thence extend themselves as far as *Wilsbaden*, *Friedberg*, *Butzbach*, and some other Cities and great Towns in these parts. *Marcellinus* tells us, that the ancient inhabitants of the Territories herabouts were nam'd *Bucinabantes*; and that thence this Town had its name. Tho others write it *Pfutzbach*, telling us, that 'tis so call'd from its dirty situation; in like manner as *Paris* is said to have got its *Latin* name of *Lutetia*, a luto. Not far from the Town, near the Road which leads from hence to *Gießen*, are daily found the ruins of old Walls and Forts; in the rubbish whereof are sometimes met with ancient Coins and Meddals, discovering the encamping of King *Attila* and his *Huns* in this place. The fairest building in this Town is the Castle; the ancient Residence of the Counts of *Solms*. Here there was, not many years since, a good Library of Manuscripts; amongst which, those kept with the greatest curiosity, were the Works of *Gabriel Biel*, sometime Provost of the Collegiate Church of *St. Mark*, in his own hand Writing. The neighbouring Hills yield a good palatable and strong body'd Wine in great plenty; and formerly brought their Prince in a considerable yearly revenue from

their Mines of Lead and Iron, which have fail'd of late.

6. *Mintzenberg*, a small Town near *Butzbach*; anciently considerable enough to give Title to a Count, who kept his residence in the Castle, which is now almost wholly ruin'd. The Family was extinct upon the death of Count *Ulric*, who dy'd without issue in the year 1250. Whereupon, the decess'd Prince's Territories were shar'd by the five Counts of *Hanow*, *Falkenstein*, *Weinsberg*, *Pappenheim*, and *Schönberg*; none whereof had so much of the Estate as to claim the Title.

7. *Hain*; anciently subject to the Counts of *Mintzenberg*, but (since the decess of the foremention'd Count *Ulric*) reckon'd a part of the County of *Hanow*. In this old Town are still to be seen the reliques of two large and high Towers; the one built in a square figure, and the other round. In the former whereof stands a venerable Monument, wall'd into the Tower; which (by its figure and workmanship, tho the inscription be not discernable) sufficiently discovers it self to have been the work of some Roman Commander encamp'd near this place.

8. *Ortenburg*, betwixt the Counties of *Nidda* and *Hanow*; formerly a place of great note and power, the Lords thereof being Proprietors of the Country for some miles round this Town. But at present 'tis hardly of any more consideration than an ordinary Village; there having been built of its ruins the Town of *Glauberg*, the Monastery of *Conradsdorff*, with many other places in the neighbourhood, at this day no way inferior to it self.

9. *Ilmsstadt*, a famous and rich Monastery of *Augustin* Monks; seated in the very heart of *Wetterau*, and the richest soil in that County. *Sevarius* says, that 'twas anciently nam'd *Elofsstadt* (for what reason he mentions not); and that 'twas founded by *Godfrid*, Count of *Cappenberg*, in the year 1075. During the Civil Wars of Germany it was for some time the head Quarters of the Imperial and *Bavarian* Forces; affording sufficient accommodation and provision for both.

Mintzenberg.

Hain.

Ortenburg.

Ilmsstadt.

THE



The three Spiritual

ELECTORATES

Of the

German Empire.



who is Dean of the Electoral College, and (as such) appoints the day and place for a new election upon the vacancy of the Imperial throne either by the death of the former Emperor, or otherwise. The next place is given to the Elector of *Triers* as Arch-Chancellor of the Kingdom of *France*; a Title more honourable than that of *Italy*, bestow'd on the Archbishop of *Colen*. In this order therefore we shall treat of their Territories; beginning with

The Archbishopric of MENTZ.



ince the Elector of *Mentz's* Subjects live scatter'd up and down in different Provinces of the Empire (as in the Landgraviates of *Hassia* and *Thuringen*, the Counties of *Waldeck* and *Wetteravia* with some other places) it cannot be expected we should give the Reader any general and exact Account of the Bounds of his Territories, the nature of the soil, the language and manners of the Inhabitants, &c. after the method observ'd in the Description of other more compact Provinces. What is necessary to be observ'd on these Topics we shall inform him anon; in the particular account of chief Cities and Towns Subject to this Elector.

GERMANY.

The first Founder of this is said to be *St. Crescens*, whom *St. Paul* mentions to have gone from him into *Galatia*, 2. *Tim.* 4. 10. which, if true, gives this Prelate a fair plea to put in for the next place to *St. Peter's* pretended successour at *Rome*. This Holy Saint and Martyr having preach'd the Gospell in these parts for the space of about three and twenty years, suffer'd in or near this City; his Corps being afterwards bury'd in *St. Hilary's* Church, and thence remov'd to *St. Alban's*. After him the Annals of this Country (upon what grounds we shall not here examine) reckon upon a great many more famous Martyrs in the Church of Christ for his successours in this See: As, *St. Hilarius*, *Alban*, *Martinus*, *Crescentius*, *Cyrticus* and many others. It may indeed seem strange that this Diocess should pretend to so great Antiquity and the government of so famous men if we consider that the most credible of the German writers make *Worms* the more ancient Bishoprick of the two, and the Bishop of *Mentz* only a suffragan (at best) under the Prelate of that City: and that in this station it continued till the year 729. when King *Pipin* and Pope *Gregory* the Third thought good to give it the preeminence before *Worms*. Soon after this *St. Bonifacius* an English man, Bishop of *Mentz* (who dy'd martyr at *Dacum* in *Friesland* A. D. 755.) was advanced to the Honour and Title of an Archbishop: which was ever after retain'd by his successours. The first that was admitted to the great Honour of an Elector was Archbishop *Willigilus*; who dy'd in the year 1011. and is said to have bin no better defended then from a poor *Saxon* wheelwright: which possibly occasion'd the bearing of a wheel in the Electoral Arms of *Mentz* to this day.

The Present Elector is *Lotharius Frideric*: a person of great learning, and esteem'd a most profound Politician: defended of the Nobility of *Metternich*. He is also Bishop of *Spine*, Provost of *Weissenburg* and Lord of *Erfurt*. He succeeded *John Philip*, the late Archbishop, whose memory is highly

Bishops.

Electors.

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highly honour'd at Mentz for the regular Fortifications he built there, and the good preparations he had made for the reception of the French King: who, soon after the works were finish'd, fell into these parts.

Besides the great privileges of the Archbishop of Mentz (treated of in the foregoing Volum. pag. 32.) 'tis his Office to Crown the elected Emperor or King of the Romans. Which is taken notice of in the Monuments of several Archbishops in the Cathedral at Mentz: where you have the pictures of every King of the Romans Crown'd by any of the Prelates there inter'd, with the hands of the Bishops, who anointed them Kings, laid on their heads.

Places of greatest note in this Diocess are:

1. *Mentz*, call'd by the *Latins* *Moguntiacum* and *Moguntia*, by the French Authors *Mayence*, and by the *Italians* *Magenza* or *Maguntiac*: all which names it has from the River *Mayn*, at the mouth whereof 'tis seated; tho' *Rhenanus* pretends to give another Etymology of the word. 'Tis a very ancient City: but, in all probability, not so old as those German Historians would make it who say 'twas built about 1364. years before our Saviour's Incarnation by one *Nequama* Prince of this Country. Out of what venerable Records they have this story I shall not enquire; being better satisfy'd with the date which others give it, who make *Claudius Drusus* (surnam'd *Germanicus*) its founder. *Florus* will inform us that that brave Roman General built several Forts on the *Rhine*; and the convenient situation of this Town makes it highly probable that this may be one of 'em. It is a place of great strength and well guarded; and, that part especially which lies next the *Rhine*, very populous. The Elector's Palace, the Cathedral, with some other Churches and Monasteries, make a good appearance: but the houses of the ordinary Burghers are generally old and ill favour'd, and the Streets pitifully narrow. *Gustavus Adolphus*, the great King of *Sweden*, was mightily pleas'd with his taking of this Town in the year 1631. entering it in great State on the fourteenth of December, his Birth-day, which began the thirty-eighth year of his Age. Here he kept his Christmas: being attended by six chief Princes of the Empire and twelve Ambassadors; besides a great many Dukes, Lords and other Nobility in his Army. The Citizens sav'd themselves from being plunder'd, by paying the King a ranfome of eighty thousand Dollars: to which the *Jews* added eighteen more, and the Clergy four. The said Monarch caus'd two great Bridges to be here built: the one over the *Mayn*, founded on fifteen great flat-bottom'd Boats and some piles of Wood; the other over the *Rhine*, supported by sixty-one large Boats. The former of these is now taken away: but the latter still continues, having better luck than another here built by *Charles* the Great, burnt down (as Historians say) in three hours, tho' the workmen had bin employ'd ten years in building it up. They have here a small University founded in the year 1461.

This City challenges the noble Invention of Printing: and upon what grounds, we have inform'd the Reader in the foregoing Volum. pag. 18. To what is there said I shall only add, that the *Nider-Saxon* Chronicle (a Book of great Authority with the Germans) ends thus: *Dusse kronike van keisern und Steden der Sassen, met oren Wappen, heft geprent Peter Schoffer van Gernsheim in den edlen statt Mentz, De ein anfang is der Prentery, in dem Jahre na Christi gebort Du*

send vier bundert LXXXII, uppe des festen dach des Mertzten. i. e. This Chronicle of the Emperors and Cities of the Saxons, was Printed by *Peter Schoffer* of *Gernsheim* in the noble City of *Mentz* (where Printing was first invented) in the year of our Lord 1492.

2. *Eichfeld* or *Eischfeld*, a small tract of Land encompass'd with the Landgraviates of *Hessen* and *Thuringen* and the Dukedom of *Brunswic*. In which stands the Towns of 1. *Heiligenstatt*; built by King *Dagobert*, who kept his Court here for some time. There is in this Town a College of Jesuits: but otherwise nothing remarkable. 2. *Tresfurt*, on the *Weser*; seated in a pleasant and plentiful Corn Country. 3. *Duderstatt*, a small *Haus*-Town, anciently a part of *Grubenhagen* and subject to the Dukes of *Brunswic*: by whom 'twas sold to *Gerlacus* Archbishop of *Mentz*. 4. *Wormbys*; a Town of mean note and little trade. With some others less considerable.

3. *Fritzlar*, a strong Town in the Landgraviate of *Hessen*. about three German miles from *Cassel*. In the year 1232. it was miserably laid wait, and all its Inhabitants (men, women and Children) put to the sword by *Conrad* Landgrave of *Thuringen*. The Castle here is of late notably fortify'd: and thought to be a place of as great strength as most in the these parts.

4. *Aschaffenburg*, the strongest Fort in the Elector's Dominions: seated on the banks of the *Mayn*, at the mouth of *Aschaff*, a small Rivulet from which it has its name. 'Twas built by Archbishop *Albert* in the year 1122. to secure himself from the Emperor: whose fury he dreaded for thwarting his Humour in the promotion of a new Bishop to the See of *Wurtzburg*. 'Twas afterwards much enlarged by Archbishop *Conrad* the Third, who dy'd in the year 1434. but the last hand was put to it by *John Szwieard* its late Master; as the Inscription on the wall informs us, which ends thus:

*Magna Domus moles, Sero miranda Nepoti:
Sed qui illam struxit, credite, major erat.*

In this Castle the Elector of *Mentz* keeps usually his winter-Residence: the Town being just large enough to find lodging and entertainment for his Attendants. The Prospect hence down the *Mayn* is pleasant: and the Elector's Cellar, round the Castle, very spacious and Stately.

5. *Bingen*, a pleasant Town on the *Rhine*, four German miles below *Mentz*: at present under the Dean and Chapter of that City. 'Twas a Fort, well known to *Tacitus*, *Ammianus* and *Aufonius*; tho' later Latin writers made its name *Pinguid*. Here the great *Drusus* is thought to have ended his days: and there is in the neighbourhood a well (which they call *Druselsbrunn*) that seems to retain something of his name. There is here a good stone-Bridge over the *Nabe*; which at the Town emits it self into the *Rhine*.

Near *Bingen* stands the famous *Mauls-thurn*; an old watch Tower in the middle of the *Rhine*. Tradition saies it had its name from the mice and rats which per'd hither, and here devour'd, *Hatto* the Second, the Covetous Archbishop of *Mentz*; who had scoldingly call'd some poor people, that beg'd at his Gates, the mischievous Rats that eat up all the best of the Corn and spoil the Remainder. Of which story *Trithemius* saies: *Huic nos Fabula arboristatem nec danus nec subrabimus, &c.* 'Tis an instant of vengeance which makes strong impressions on the vulgar: and therefore, if it be not true 'tis pity but it should.

6. *Rhingaw*, a narrow Tract of land along the banks of the *Rhine*; whence its name is manifestly deriv'd. In this pleasant spot lye a great many fine Towns, as: 1. *Elsfeld*, over against *Ingelheim*; a place well fortify'd and beautify'd with a fair Church and high steeple. 2. *Erbach*; a stately Monastery, wherein ly bury'd a great many of the old Counts of *Nassau* and some of the Archbishops of *Mentz*. 3. *Shopper* saies that in his time there was a great Tun in this Cloister which held as much wine as would load eighty-two waggons. 4. *Rodelheim*; a place noted for the growth of the best wines in these parts. The whole Country of *Rhingaw* is richly stored with choice Vines; and seems to be one entire City with a great many Gardens and Vineyards within its walls. On one hand 'tis shut in with a row of high craggy hills, which they call *Die Hobe*, whereon they have watch-Towers and Sentinels to discover the approach of any Enemy: and on the other the *Rhine* secures from a sudden surprize.

7. *Ommenbourg* or *Amelburg*, a strong Town on the River *Ohm*; not far from *Marpurg* in *Hassia*. 'Tis seated in a plain and fruitful Country: and may be seen at a great distance. They have here a Collegiate Church: the onely thing remarkable in the Town.

To these might be added *Erfurt*, already described in the Account given of the Landgraviate of *Thuringen*; together with *Rheineck* and *Lohr* in *Franconia*, and *Epftein* and some other places in *Hassia*.

The Archbishoprick of TRIER.

How much soever *Ments* and other places may boast of their Antiquity, yet none of them are so manifestly to be met with (nor do any appear with that credit and grandeur) in the old *Roman* writers as *Triers*, the Metropolis of *Gallia Belgica* and chief Town of the *Treviri*. The preeminence it had above all its neighbours got it the name of *Augusta*: an Epithet which the *Romans* never bestow'd on any thing that was ordinary. *Belgarum*, saies *Mela*, *Clarissimi Sani Treviri*; *urbisq; opulentissima* in *Treviris* *Augusta*: and *Ptolemy*, speaking of this City, calls it *Augusta Trevirorum*. The same character is given it by *Aulus* and others: who never mention its name without something of an Eulogy.

These *Treviri* were Masters of a much larger Country than is now included within the bounds of the Archbishop of *Trier's* Dominions; as appears from the Account given of them by ancient Geographers, who make them next neighbours to the *Ubi Mediomatrics* and *Nemeti*. So that a great share of the now Archbishoprick of *Mentz* fell antiently under the same denomination with this. But at present those Limits are contracted: the Archbishoprick of *Trier* being bounded on the North with the County of *Nassau*, Dukedom of *Bergen* and See of *Coleu*; on the East with some parts of the Palatinate of the *Rhine* and the Landgraviate of *Hessen*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Dieux-ponts*; and on the West with that of *Luttenburg*, or *Luxemburg*, as the French call it.

On the South and Western parts the Country is but thinly peopled and very barren; overrun

with Hills and woods. The cold winds and bad weather that is most commonly to be met with amongst these mountains has given some fanciful men of late occasion to name the whole Country *Planetarium Cloaca*. i. e. The sink and Common-Jakes of all the worst influences of the Heavens. In these Desarts are bred great flocks of Deer and all sorts of venison: which make some recompence for the other Inconvenience. On the banks of the *Rhine* and *Moselle* the Diocess has another Countenance; is well peopled, and affords plenty of good wines and all kind of grain.

The old *Treviri* were a stout and warlike People which the *Romans* felt when they had a whole Army cut off by *Ambioriges*. The General of those valiant *Gauls*, *Julius Caesar*, in his Commentaries, saies their vicinity to the *Germans*, and the continual skirmishes they had with that nation, brought them to this temper; much improv'd by a natural uneasiness under any restraint and an inordinate desire of Liberty. The modern Inhabitants fell little short of their hardy Ancestours; being obliged by the Poverty of their Country to a constant labour and Industry; and by that means accustom'd to most of the Inconveniences which attend the Camp.

Christianity is said to have bin brought hither by *St. Eucharius*, the third in the Catalogue of our Saviour's seventy-two Disciples: being sent to *Trier*, with his two Associates *Valerius* and *Maternus*, by *St. Peter*. Upon his first arrival he wrought a miracle on the only child of a rich widow; whom he raised from Death. Hereupon, he was admitted into her House: which, being large, he afterwards consecrated and made a Church; some ages after converted into a Monastery of *Benedictines*, and now known by the name of *St. Matthias's*. This, we are told, was the first original of the Bishoprick of *Trier*: wherein *Eucharius* presided twenty-four years; being succeeded by *Valerius*, who held the See fifteen years longer and then left it to *Maternus*. However the Christian Religion was not so firmly establish'd by these three Prelates, but that their Converts quickly Apostatiz'd and relaps'd into Paganism. Particularly, at *Trier* we find them worshipping the *Roman* Idols, *Mars* and *Apello*; whose Altars stood on the tops of two neighbouring Hills which to this day retain their names. In this estate things continu'd till *Constantine* the Great peremptorily forbad the worshipping of any Idol in these parts. Upon the publishing of this Edict the forementioned Heathen Deities were neglected and their Altars remov'd: in remembrance of which general Conversion 'tis still a Custom at *Triers* to have yearly Revells on the Hill where *Apello's* Image stood; and (in memory of the abolishing of those Sacrifices formerly offer'd him) to tumble down a flaming Wheel or Barrel from the top of the Mountain. Christianity being thus settled beyond all danger of a second relapse, the Emperor *Constantine* made it an Archiepiscopal See: giving the first Crozier to *Agittus* a Patriarch of *Antiochia*, in the year 333.

Under this Archbishop's Jurisdiction are the Bishops of *Mentz*, *Verdun* and *Tull* on the *Mosel*. He has the first voice in the Election of an Emperor; the Elector of *Mentz* being allow'd to vote last, a great privilege when the number of the Electors was only seven. The reasons why he is prefer'd before the Archbishop of *Coleu* (the more potent Prince) are chiefly, Because that the See of *Trier* is the more ancient; and the Archbishop heretof Chancellor of the

Kingdom of *France*, which was earlier a member of the *German Empire* then *Italy*, which gives the Archbishop of *Cölen* his Title. From a sentence in the Archbishop's chief Court of Judicature there lies an appeal to the chamber of *Spire*: a custom which makes the Authority of this Prince appear less than that of any of the other Electors. But probably the Vicinity of the Imperial Chamber may take off the scandal: and the readiness of the Elector to leave his subjects no pretence to complain of the undue administration of Justice.

As the Archbishop of *Trier's* Jurisdiction was antiently much larger than at present, so were his Revenues proportionably greater. He lost a good share of his power and Patrimony upon the seperation of the Kingdom of *France* from the *German Empire*; and the blow was follow'd when *Lorain* was made a Dukedom. Since, the Nobility of the Diocess have much encroach'd upon the Perogative of their Prince. Private Lords of manours challenge and have all the profits arising from the Mines of Silver and other mettals within their Liberties: which if converted to the Elector's use, would stuff his Coffers and render him a very considerable Prince.

Chief Towns in this Elector's Dominions are:

1. *Trier* or *Treves*, neatly seated on the *Mosel*; a place of great Antiquity, as has bin intimated. 'Twas antiently much larger than at present: the bulk of the Town being alter'd and proportion'd to the Archbishop's decreas'd Authority. The Citizens are not very rich, having not the convenience of carrying on any great trade; and therefore the generality of their Houses are mean. But the Elector's Palace (antiently the seat of the Princes Palatinate) is a stately Fabrick, and the Churches and other public buildings are as fair, and more numerous, here than in any other City of the same bulk in the Empire. They that pretend to give an exact account of its age say 'twas founded 1250. years before *Rome*; and 1966. from the Creation of the World. 'Tis built almost in a square; and begirt with a stout wall. There are daily in the ruins of the old City, found divers *Roman* Coins, Meddals and other Antiquities: sufficient demonstrations of its having bin known to that Nation. And indeed Historians will inform us, that some of the old *Roman* Emperors kept their Courts here for some time; and that it thence had the name of *Roma altera*. Afterwards, it was always reckon'd a free Imperial City, immediately subject to the *German* Emperors; but is now at the Devotion of its Elector, who is oblig'd to lean much to the *French* interest. *St. Hierom* mentions a good Library here in his days; and says that hence himself had transcribed a copy of *St. Hilary's* Commentaries. They have now an University in the Town; which, for Antiquity and the number of its Scholars, may vy with any in the Empire.

2. *Cöbentz*, *Confluentia* or *Confluentes*; having its name from the Conflux of the two great Rivers, the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, in this place. Its situation is wonderful pleasant; in a Country cover'd with the choicest Vines. 'Tis built in form of a triangle: two sides whereof are shut up by the two foremention'd Rivers, and the third made by a line drawn from one River to the other, and is now well fortify'd after the most regular modern way. The convenient situation of this Town has render'd it very populous and a place of great trade; lying about the middle way betwixt *Mentz* and *Cölen*, and about thirteen *German* miles below *Trier*. The

Citizens of *Cöbentz*, as of most places of trade and Commerce, are observ'd to be more courteous and complaisant to strangers than most of their neighbours; and their houses are generally more fair and Uniform than in other Cities on the *Rhine*. They are subject to the Elector of *Trier*; the Town having bin bestow'd on that See by King *Dagobert*, about a thousand years ago. Their best public Buildings are their two great Churches, some few Monasteries and the Palace; the usual Residence of the Elector, when he is pleas'd to divert himself in this Town.

Over against this place, on the other side of the *Rhine*, stands, 3. *Ehrenbreitstein* or *Hermanstein* (as 'tis usually nam'd); a stout Castle, mounted on the top of an high Hill, which commands the neighbouring Town and the River. On the foot of this Fort, on the banks of the *Rhine*, stands a very noble Palace of the Elector; two large wings whereof and the front, with five Pavilions look towards the River. From hence you pass by a long bridge of Boats to *Cöbentz*: in the middle whereof they let slip three Boats when any great Vessel passes by, and can quickly fasten them again when the is gone.

4. *Engers*, another fair Town and Fort on the *Rhine*, betwixt *Cöbentz* and *Andernach*; a place so considerable that from hence the neighbouring Territories, containing the County of *Wied* and some other places of note, have gotten the name of *Engersgau*. *Cuno* Archbishop of *Trier* (who dyed in the year 1388.) was a mighty Benefactor to this Town: having founded the Castle, call'd to this day *Conen-Engers*; as also a noble Bridge, from him still nam'd *Cunestein*.

5. *Boppard*, a fourth Town and Fort on the banks of the *Rhine*: suppos'd to have its name, *qu. bon Port*, from the conveniency of Harbour it affords to Vessels that pass this way up and down the River. It is by some fancy'd to be *Antonine's* *Bodobriga*; and the old fashion'd Fortifications on the walls make others believe 'twas one of the five Forts which *Drusus* is said to have built on the *Rhine*. 'Twas an Imperial City before the Emperor *Henry* the Seventh bestow'd it on his Brother *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Trier*. Upon this Grant the Citizens were very loath to part with their ancient Liberties and priviledges; and therefore for some time refus'd to pay any Homage to the Elector. But they were not able to make any long resistance: being upon the firing of the outworks of the Town and some other damages done them, forc'd to surrender themselves and swear Fealty. *Baldwin*, having secur'd his rights for the future, built here the Castle and erected a Custom-house: both which remain to this day. Other public Buildings worth the viewing are *St. Severus's* Church and the *Königs-haus*, a goodly old Palace, the Dwelling-house of the *Bayherrn von Boppard* (as they are here call'd) Lords of this and a great many considerable Castles in *Lorain*. To these we may add two fair Nunneries at a small distance from the Town; the one of *Benedictines*, the other of *Franciscans*.

6. *Meyn* or *Meyn*, on the River *Nette*; whence a large tract of Land hereabouts has got the name of *Ager Magniacensis* or *Meynfeld*. The Castle here was built by *Henry*, Archbishop of *Trier*, in the year 1280. and the Town was afterwards wall'd in by his successour *Baldwin*, the founder of a Monastery in *Meyn*.

7. *Bern-Castel* upon the *Moselle*, call'd by *Fredericus* in his Commentaries upon *Aufonius's* *Mosella*

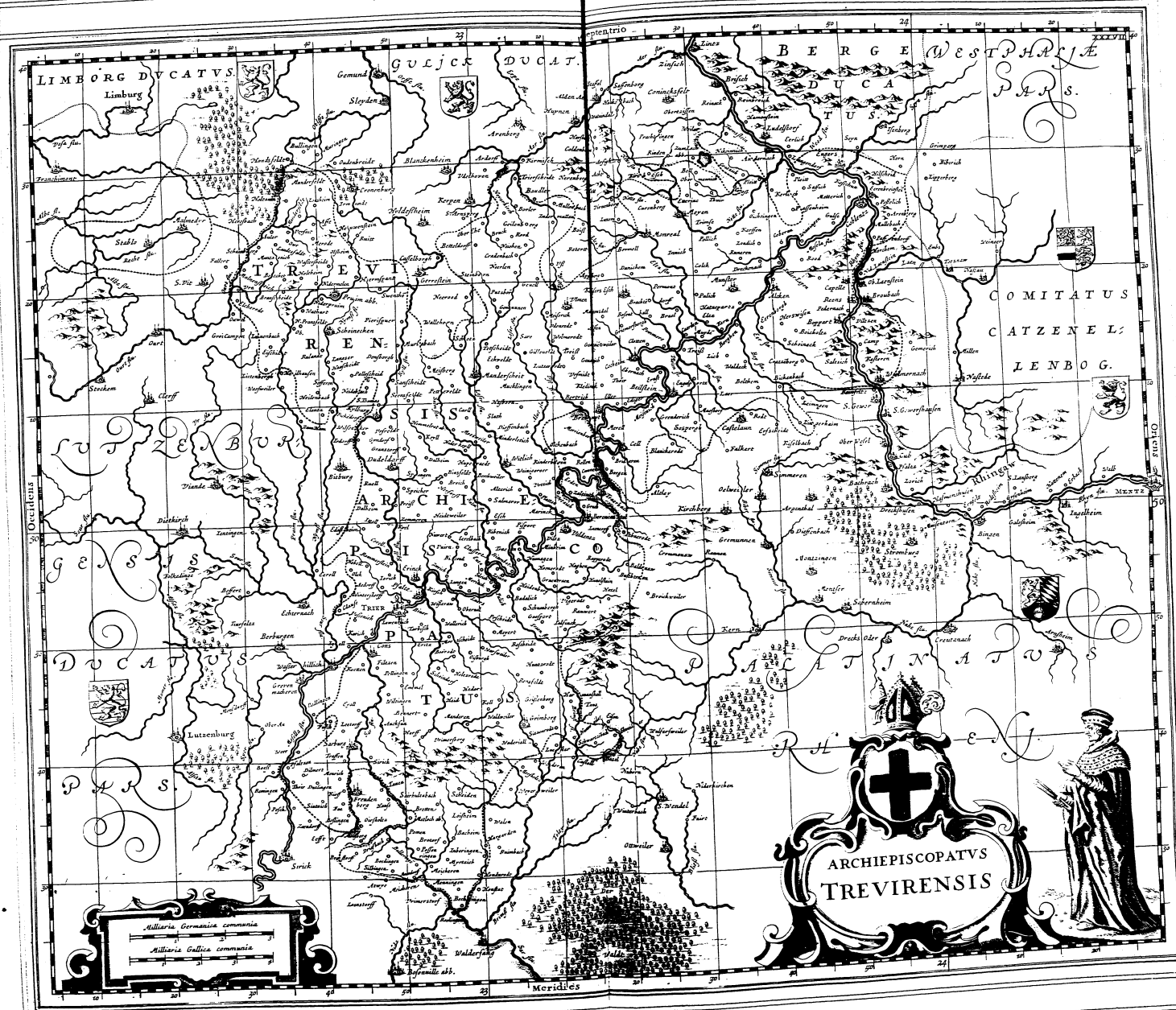
Hermanstein.

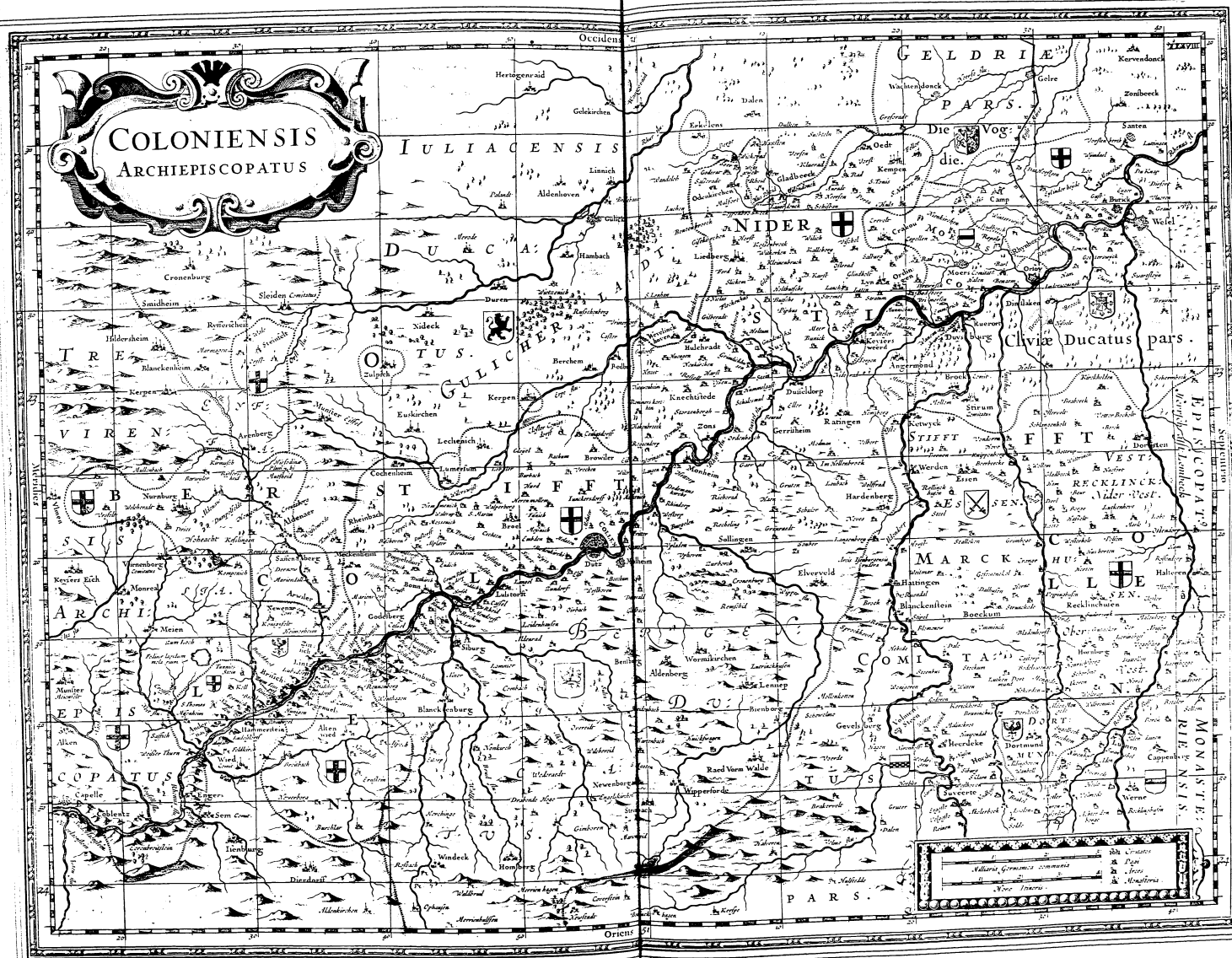
Engers.

Boppard.

Meyn.







Jella Castellum Tabernarum. The Town is pleasantly enough situated; and makes a great quantity of good *Moselle* Wine yearly, which enriches the place, and has render'd it tolerably populous.

Sarburg.

8. *Sarburg*, on the River *Sar*, whence it has its name; call'd anciently *Castra Sarrae*. 'Twas much beautified and strengthen'd by *Henry of Vinzingen*, Archbishop of *Trier*; an eminent benefactor to most of the Towns of consequence in his Diocess. *St. Laurence's* Church and *St. Nicolas's* Hospital are well built: but otherwise there is here little remarkable.

Limburg.

9. *Limburg* on the *Lohn*, betwixt *Idestein* and the County of *Weilburg*; a great part of the Territories whereof are under the Landgraves of *Hessen*. An old Chronicle compos'd out of the Records of this City tells us, that in the year 1336 *Limburg* was a Town of great repute; that 'twas able, upon a very short warning, to furnish out two thousand able Soldiers ready Arm'd into the Field; and that, at *Easter*, they had above eight thousand Communicants. The Collegiate Church, dedicated to *St. Gregory*, was in those days (we are told) in a flourishing condition; being govern'd by a set of Canons, who were generally Sons of the chief Nobility and Gentry in these parts. The Town suffer'd much in the late Wars betwixt the Emperor and the French King; into whose hands, 'tis odds but it falls very shortly.

The Map takes notice of *Ulmen* (near which is a famous Lake, wherein was formerly observ'd to appear a monstrous Pike of twelve foot in length, portending the death of some of the Lords of that Town), *Kaysers-Esch*, *Cocheim*, with several others; some whereof are fair Market-Towns, but have nothing in them that can divert either a Traveller or the Reader.

The Archbishopric and Electorate of COLEN.

THE *Ubii* were ancient inhabitants of all those parts of the Empire which are now known by the names of *Weisteraw* and *Westerwald*; as also a good share of the modern Landgraviate of *Hassia*. But, being embroil'd in continual Wars with the *Catti* their neighbours, they were very desirous to cross the *Rhine*, and to seat themselves in some part of *France* or *Gallia*. Whereupon, they humbly petition'd the Emperor *Augustus* to give them leave to remove: to which he assented, and assign'd them all those Territories which had formerly bin possess'd by the *Condrusi*, *Eburones*, and *Menapii*. Hereby they became Masters of a good part of the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and of all that District which is more especially known by the name of the Bishopric of *Colen*.

There are a great many Towns in this Diocess (as in that of *Mentz*) which lye scattering in the Dominions of other Princes: but so much as is entirely under this Archbishop's Jurisdiction is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Cleve* and County of *Mark*; on the East with the Dukedom of *Berghen*; on the South with the Archbishopric of *Trier*; and on the West with the Dukedom of *Juliers* and part of *Gelderland*. In which are reckon'd up the Baronies of *Arnsberg*, *Fredeberg*, *Bylstein*, *Fredehardeskirchen*, *Hoveslatt*, *Werle*, *Nehem*, and *Baloe*; with the Mannours of

GERMANY.

Willdenborch, *Homberchen*, *Hachenberg*, and *Hardenberg*.

The Soil of this small tract, and the Commodities it affords, differ little from those in the neighbouring Countries of *Juliers* and *Berghen*: of which hereafter.

The Bishopric is said to have been founded by *Maternus*: who, as also many of his Successors, was Bishop of *Trier* and *Colen* together. It was advanc'd into an Archbishopric under *Agilolphus*, fifteenth Bishop of this Diocess, about the year of our Lord 743; and afterwards into an Electorate under *Erbert*, its thirty-first Prelate, who dyed in the year 1021.

The Archbishop of *Colen* is more potent and rich than either of the other two Ecclesiastical Electors; as the Bishoprics of *Hildesheim* and *Liege*, which he holds in *Commendam*. Upon the deposing of *Henry* the Lion, the great Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, the Titles of Dukes of *Engern* and *Westphalia*, with the Incomes of those two Principalities, were bestow'd on the Archbishop of *Colen*; altho *Reusner* affirms, that the former was conferr'd upon *Bruno*, Archbishop of this Province, by the Emperor *Orto* the First, his Brother. Under his Jurisdiction were anciently reckon'd the Bishops of *Munster*, *Utrecht*, *Liege*, *Minden*, and *Osnabrug*; the second whereof, since the admittance of *Calvin's* Reformation into the *United Netherlands*, has lost its Prelate. *Liege* is more immediately in the Archbishop's power; since 'tis grown a custom amongst the Canons of that City to compliment the new Elector of *Colen* with the Title of Bishop of their See.

In the Diocess of *Colen*, strictly to call'd, the Cities and Towns of most consequence are:

1. *Colen*, or *Colonia Agrippina*; a fair City, and as large as any, if not the largest, in the German Empire. It owes its original, as is generally suppos'd, to the *Ubii* beforemention'd: tho others make it much more ancient, and tributary to the City of *Trier* some ages before the birth of our Saviour. It seems to have the name of *Colonia* *xxi* *Agrippina*; as being the most renown'd Roman Colony in these parts. The Epithet *Agrippina* was afterwards added for distinction's sake; and in remembrance of *Agrippina* (*Germanicus's* Daughter, Wife to the Emperor *Claudius*, and *Nero's* Mother) who was here born. Hereupon, the *Ubii* also chang'd their names, calling themselves *Agrippinenses*; and *Colen*, or *Colonia*, was made the Metropolis of *Germania Secunda*.

Since Christianity and Prelacy were here settled, the Burghers of *Colen* have had frequent skirmishes and debates with their Archbishops; valuing themselves highly upon their Freedom, and refusing to pay any deference that might any way seem to infringe the Liberties of an Imperial City. These differences were at last compos'd by *Maximilian* the First, who set the Archbishop and the Magistrates of the City their just and due bounds. Since that time *Colen* has remain'd an Imperial City; but is oblig'd to do Homage to their newly elected Archbishop in this form: "We free Burghers of *Colen* do here, for this day and henceforward, promise to *N.* Archbishop of *Colen*, to be faithful and favourable unto him, as long as he preserves us in Right and Honour, and in our ancient Privileges; Us, our Wives, our Children, and our City of *Colen*. So help us God and his Saints. The Ceremony of which Engagement being over, the Archbishop also obliges himself in the following words: "We *N.* by the Grace of God Archbishop of the holy Church of *Colen*, Elector and Arch-Chancellor of the Empire throughout *Italy*, to

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Colen.

"the end that there may be between Us and our dear Burghers and the City of *Colen* an amicable Confederation, entire Confidence, and sincere Peace, and that the same may remain inviolable. Do make known by these Presents, That we have promis'd and assur'd, and do promise and assure in good faith and without fraud, that we confirm all the Rights and Franchises, written or unwritten, old or new, within or without the City of *Colen*, which have been granted unto it by Popes, Emperors, Kings, or Archbishops of *Colen*, and will never violate nor infringe the same. In witness whereof We have caus'd the Seal of our Arms to be put to these Presents, the 6th. These mutual obligations being ended, the Rights on both sides are observ'd, as is order'd in the Emperor's *Diploma*, which gives the Senate right to proceed in all Criminal causes, but reserves the sole power of executing the sentence, or pardoning the offender, to the Archbishop.

The City is built in fashion of a Bow on the banks of the *Rhine*: fortified towards the water with a Wall, and to the land with two deep Trenches. But its greatest strength and security lies in the multitude of its inhabitants, and the numerous forces it is able to raise at a few hours warning. It has for many ages had the name of the *Holy City*: for which many reasons have bin assign'd; that which the old Chronicle of this City (sometimes before quoted, and communicated by the reverend and learned Dr. *Tho. Marshall*, Dean of *Gloucester*) gives us in the following Dittich, seems most probable:

*Sancta Colonia dicis hinc, quia Sanguine tincta
Sanctorum, Meritis quorum Stas undique Cincta.*

And indeed there is not any City in *Europe* that pretends to show so many Reliques of Saints and Martyrs as this. Their records tell us, that here *St. Ursula* with her eleven thousand Virgin-companions (who came out of the Island of great *Britain* to convert the Infidels of these parts) suffer'd Martyrdom: and they have a Church dedicated to her memory, wherein they show you her Tomb with this Inscription, *Sepulchrum Sacre Ursule indicio Columbe detectum*. In the Cathedral (which is a very spacious structure, dedicated to *St. Peter*, but not yet finish'd) they pretend to show you the Tombs of the three wife men who came from the East to worship our Saviour; hence call'd the *three Kings of Colen*. The bodies of these three Holy Monarchs were, as they tell the story, remov'd first to *Constantinople* by *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great; thence to *Milan* by *Eusebius* Bishop of that City; and last of all (upon the taking of *Milan*, by the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*, in the year 1164) fix'd at *Colen* by *Rainold*, Archbishop of this place. Besides these, in the Church of *Saint Gereon* (who suffer'd Martyrdom here under the Emperor *Maximianus*) are reserv'd the Heads of a thousand Saints more; ador'd by the Commonalty as most sacred Reliques, to the no small advantage of the Priests that keep them.

Another motive to persuade men to name this the *Holy City* may be the multitude of Convents, Churches, and other Religious Houses; with the vast numbers of Clergy-men and secular Monastics that fill the streets. There are here no less than eleven Collegiate Churches, twelve Monasteries, twenty-two Nunneries, nineteen Parish Churches, four large Hospitals, and thirty Chappels. The rich endowment of their Col-

legiate Churches, especially the Cathedral, makes very great preferments for the Canons and Prebends; many whereof are Noblemen, two at present are Sons to the Duke of *Nemburg*, and have stately Houses, with large Vineyards and Gardens adjoining.

But besides the Clergy there are a great many Citizens and rich Merchants, who maintain good correspondence and trade with their neighbours and foreigners, having a great convenience of carrying off and importing all sorts of commodities by the *Rhine*. The Vessels that trade hither, chiefly from the *Netherlands*, are long, round bellied, and of great burthen; and are usually in Winter drawn within the Key; where they are secur'd from all the injuries they might otherwise suffer by the great shoals of Ice which continually pass down the River.

The Convent of the *Carmelites* is also well worth the seeing: having been made famous by the Treaty of Peace begun here in the year 1673, when a great Council of Plenipotentiary Ambassadors from all the Princes in *Europe* was in this Monastery treated with good Accommodation. The most memorable occurrence which happen'd during this Treaty, was the apprehending of *William* Prince of *Furstenberg*: one that had been born a Count of the *German* Empire; but bred up in a *French* Monastery, whereof he was afterwards Abbot. His education prevail'd with him to espouse the interest of *France*; which he fancy'd he could not so happily promote by his Prayers in a Monastery as by his good Counsel in the Camp. Whereupon he laid aside his Monastic Habit, and turn'd Colonel: in which Office he behav'd himself so well, that the *French* King employ'd him at *Colen* under the character of his Ambassador. Here he discharg'd his Trust with that zeal that he defeated all the endeavours made by the Ministers of other Princes for Peace; promoting an universal confusion, and by consequence the encrease of his Master's Greatness. At last (on the fifteenth of *February*, 1674) he was seiz'd in the Street, and by a small Guard immediately carry'd off beyond the bounds of the Neutrality, before he could be rescu'd by the Burghers of *Colen*. Away he was hurried to *Vienna*; where the Emperor committed him to close Prison, and 'twas expected he would have been executed as a rebellious Traitor, as the *German* Lawyers had unanimously pronounc'd him. But the result was, he was thought guilty of too much Treason to be pardon'd; and yet look'd upon as a person so dear to his great Master that it was not safe to let him suffer. Hereupon the breach betwixt the *Imperial* and *French* Ministers grew irreparable: and so the Treaty was brought to an unhappy conclusion, and nothing but War ensu'd. The Prince remain'd in durance till set free by the late Treaty at *Nimeguen*; since which he is, for his former good services, advanc'd by the *French* King to the Bishopric of *Strasbourg*; upon the death of his Brother *Francis* late Bishop of that Diocess.

The Affairs of His Majesty of Great Britain were in this Treaty manag'd by their Excellencies Sir *Leoline Jenkins* (honour'd by all the Princes of *Europe* for his late admirably prudent and industrious Mediation at *Nimeguen*, and at present one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State) and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, made Principal Secretary of State at his return: both of them persons of Eminence and Abilities beyond the reach of a Character or Panegyric. To the latter whereof the Author of this Description cannot

cannot but here gratefully acknowledg himself indebted for whatever he has bin able to perform in this work.

All the remarkable occurrences that have happen'd in this City from its first foundation (as far as Historians and the Records of the Town are able to give information) to the year 1496, are at large set down by the Author of the forementioned Chronicle; Printed by *John Koelhoff*, a Citizen of *Colen* in the year 1500. A work of little Authority with *John Angelus a Werdenhagen*; but highly commended by *W. Kyriander* the judicious Author of the Chronicle of *Trier*, who assures us, that the greatest part thereof was compos'd by the Senate and chief Citizens of that Town, out of the choicest Records they had.

Bonn.

2. *Bonn*, a pleasant little Town on the banks of the *Rhine*, about ten *English* miles above *Colen*. This Town is suppos'd to have bin anciently nam'd *Ara Ubiorum*, from the Sacrifices here offer'd to *Apollo* and other Heathen Gods: all destroy'd by *St. Maternus*, Bishop of *Trier* and *Colen*. Others more probably guess it to be the same with *Tacitus's Castra Bonnenia*, where the *Roman* Forces had sometime their Winter Quarters: near which place *Julius Cæsar* built his Bridge across the *Rhine*. In this place is the usual Residence of the Archbishop of *Colen*: who (tho he has two Palaces in *Colen*, yet) by mutual agreement betwixt him and the Burghers of that City, is not to stay in the Town above three days together. He lives here in a Palace answerable to the grandeur of so potent a Prelate: seated in a plain, at the end of that long ridge of mountains which thrust in both sides of the *Rhine* from hence as far as *Bingen*. The Vineyards hereabouts afford plenty of good *Rhenish* Wine; and the Woods, at some small distance, yield variety of Game. From the happy situation it might probably get the name of *Bona* or *Bonna*; which *Tacitus* uses indifferently for *Castra Bonnenia*. There is here a Collegiate Church; in which ly buried *Pius*, *Cassius*, *Florentius*, *Malafius*, with several others of the *Theban* Legion, who suffer'd under the Emperor *Maximianus*.

Andernach.

3. *Andernach*, upon the *Rhine*: near which is a white Tower which separates the Archbishops of *Colen* and *Trier*. 'Tis fortified with a Castle and Bulwarks; and is only considerable for lodging of Passengers and a Custom-House under the Elector of *Colen*.

Brel.

4. *Brel*, about a German mile from the *Rhine*, betwixt *Colen* and *Bonn*; a pleasant little Town, having the advantage of a noble Forest in the neighbourhood. The Castle is fair and strong: the seat of the Elector, when he comes to divert himself here with Hunting.

Zons.

5. *Zons*, on the *Rhine*, betwixt *Monheim* and *Nys*; founded by Archbishop *Sigefride*. The Town is tolerably well fortified: and the Houses, generally of Brick, make a good show. The chief trade of the Town is in Corn: which grows plentifully in the neighbouring Fields, and is with great ease convey'd by the *Rhine* to other Cities that stand in great need of that commodity.

Nys.

6. *Nys* or *Neufs* (in *Latin* Authors *Novesium* or *Nussia*) a place often mention'd by *Tacitus*: seated about six German miles below *Colen*, on the banks of the River *Erp* or *Erft*. *Drusus* here built one of his Forts to secure the utmost limits of the *Roman* Empire: which, as many more of them, drew a concourse of people to it, and is now grown up into a large City. The Town is well fortified with the River on one hand; and on the other with a double

wall. They have here a Collegiate Church, dedicated to *St. Quirinus*: wherein are to be shewn the Tomb and Reliques of this Martyr. The *Rhine* ran anciently by the walls of this Town: but it has since alter'd its Channel, and now Vessels are convey'd up to the Gates of *Nys* by an Artificial Channel cut from the *Rhine* to the *Erft*. The Emperor *Frederic* the Fourth gave a large Charter to this City: but with this proviso, That they should not for the future (as they had formerly done) exact any Toll or Custom of the Vessels that traded thither, because they lay out of the ordinary road, and 'twas chiefly for their own advantage if any would traffick with them. Amongst other privileges, they were allow'd to Coin Money, and to seal their public Instruments with red Wax; as also to bear in their Arms a Spread Eagle, the mark of an Imperial City. These were granted them in recompence of the good services they had done in holding out a whole year's siege against *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; who stood up to assert the rights of his kinsman *Rupert*, another Duke of the same House, against *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hessen*, elected Bishop of *Colen* by a contrary faction.

Keyferswerd.

7. *Keyferswerd*, a small Town and Fort on the *Rhine*, betwixt *Daysburg* and *Dusseldorp*. It was, not long ago, the utmost limits of the Archbishopric of *Colen* Northwards; before *Rhynebeck* and some others (then in the Dukedom of *Cleves*) fell into the Elector's hands. *Bertrius* tells us, that (under the Government of *Giso*, the twelfth Bishop of *Colen*, who was elected in the year 699) *Swibert*, an *English* monk, built a College in the Island *Werd*: which, says he, is the same place which we now call *Keyferswerd*. There is indeed an Island in the *Rhine* close by this Town; but I do not find that there are now left any remainders of that ancient structure.

Kempen.

8. *Kempen*, a strong Town and Castle on the borders of *Gelderland* and the Dukedom of *Juliers*. It gave a signal proof of its strength in the year 1642, when the United Forces of the *French* King, the Landgrave of *Hessen*, and Duke of *Saxon-Weymar*, having taken the City of *Nys* and the Castle of *Oedt* in this neighbourhood, sat down at last before *Kempen*; but were so bravely receiv'd, that the Burghers made good the Town from the twentieth of January till the seventh of the next month: a much longer time than the great and populous City of *Nys* had held out. The Castle defend'd it self seven days after the Town was surrender'd; and after all, the Garrison march'd out on honourable terms.

Rhynebeck.

9. *Rhynebeck*, a pretty large Town on the *Rhine*, about eight German miles below *Colen*, and one above *Wesel* and *Burick*. It belongs properly to this Archbishop; tho, standing near the Confines of *Gelderland*, it has been challeng'd by the *Netherlanders*. 'Tis well seated for trade, and the Burghers heretofore are tolerably rich: altho it has not the advantage of trafficking much with its own commodities, the Country herabout affording such plenty of Wine as no other does higher up the *Rhine*.

Not far from this place stands *Camp*, a rich Miter'd Abbey: nobly endow'd and entranch'd with large privileges from several Emperors. On the East of the County of *Marck* lies a narrow tract of Land, shut in by the Bishopric of *Munster* and County of *Marck*, which is a Peculiar under the Elector of *Colen*; containing several large Mannours and Lordships, and the two following great Towns.

Bbb b z

1. Rec:

Reckling-
hausen.

1. *Recklinghausen*, a strong Town and Barony; won by the Elector of *Colen's* Forces in a war against the Duke of *Cleve*, in the year 1343. Afterwards, *A. D.* 1442, it was mortgag'd to the Counts of *Schaumburg* for 17550 Crowns, to carry on a war against the foremention'd Duke upon the quarrel about *Sieft*: but was, an hundred and thirty years after, redeem'd by Archbishop *Salentine*; who also ransom'd the Cities of *Nuyjs* and *Keyferswerd*, with the Lordships of *Urdingon*, *Erprode*, and several other places pawn'd by his Predecessors. The only thing worth the viewing in this Town is the Nunnery; the Abbess (or *Provostinne*) whereof has *Jus Gladii*, or the power of Life and Death, punishing or pardoning Capital offenders at her pleasure. She alone vows perpetual Virginity; the inferior Nuns being permitted to marry at their discretion, upon the expiration of a certain term of years.

Dorsten.

2. *Dorsten*, on the *Lippe*; a place notably well fortified by the Landgrave of *Hessen-Cassel's* Forces in the year 1639. Two years afterwards it was besieg'd by Count *Hatzfeld*; and, after a hot siege of two months continuance, surrender'd at last on very honourable terms. This siege was begun in the name of the Elector of *Colen*: as being Lord of *Recklinghausen*, in the Barony whereof *Dorsten* is seated.

Mulheim.

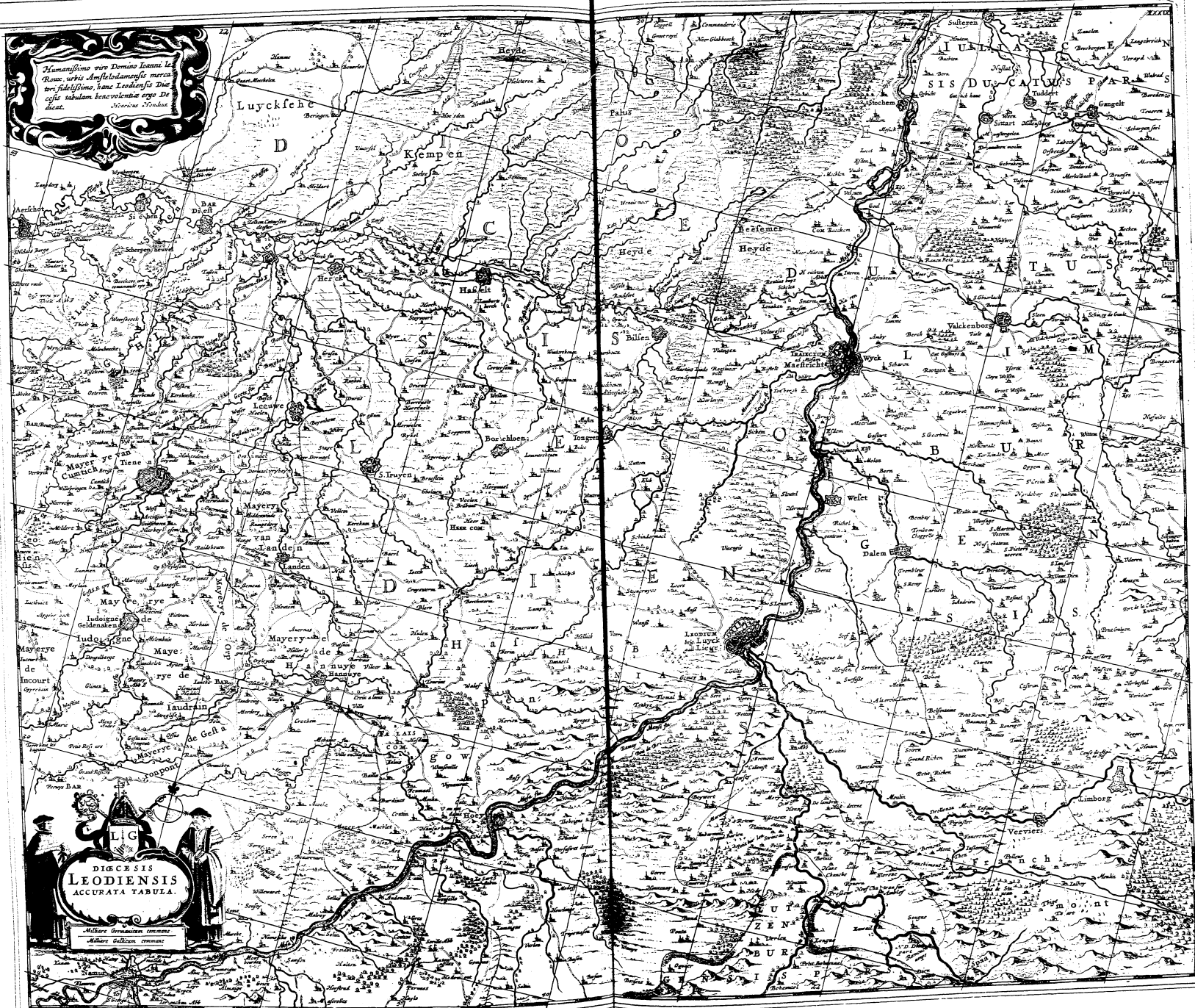
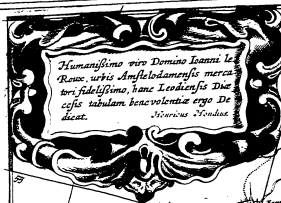
To these I think we may add *Mulheim*, a fair and large Town on the Eastern bank of the River *Rhine*, and not far below *Colen*; seated indeed within the limits of the Dukedom of *Bergen*, but subject to the Elector of *Colen*. This place pretends to be the old *Colen*; the true Metropolis of the *Ubii*, and the place over against which *Julius Caesar* built his Bridge cross the *Rhine*. Their plea is chiefly founded upon the great quantities of *Roman* Coins, and other Antiquities,

found in and about the Town: but otherwise it seems to be seated on the wrong side of the River to make out its pretensions. The great design of the *Roman* Forts near this place was to secure the Limits of the Empire, which was bounded with the *Rhine*; and therefore 'tis not easie to imagine that they ever had any places of strength beyond that River. *Drusus's* Castles are all said to have been built on the Western banks: and that *Julius Caesar*, or any other *Roman* General about his time, made any considerable advance further, is an assertion not countenanc'd by any *Latin* Historian. However, ancient the Town must be; and therefore, in the beginning of this Century, its inhabitants were resolv'd to Wall it round, and make themselves an Imperial City. Against these proceedings the Citizens of *Colen* enter'd their protestation; and the matter was brought to a hearing at the Emperor's Court. While the controverfie was under debate, the *Mulheimers* went on with their work; and made a notable progress in their design. But at last the Emperor *Matthias* forbade their proceedings; and *Spinola*, 1614, took the Town, and spoil'd the best of their Out-works. The year following the Citizens of *Colen* sent a great many Carpenters and Masons, with a Commission to pull down all the new Buildings they found in the Town; who accordingly un-City'd the place, and reduc'd it to its ancient state. During the confusions brought upon the Empire by the late Civil Wars, the Town of *Mulheim* thought it had got a fair pretence to renew its fortifications; if on no other grounds then only to provide some security for its Inhabitants against the common and universal calamity. But neither would this project take effect: so that it still remains a Town, and a Dependant on the City of *Colen*.



THE







THE
Bishopricks
OF
L I E G E.



Liege, or *Eodicum*, or *Legia*, the Metropolis of this Diocesis (call'd by the French Writers *Liege*; by the Germans, *Lutich*; and by the Netherlands, *Luyck*) is thought to have its name from the *Legion* of the Roman Army slain near this place by *Ambiorix* the famous General of the *Eburones*: tho others more probably think it may have its name from *Liege*, a small Rivulet which springs at *Aht* (a Village about three *English* miles from this City) and here empties it self into the *Meuse*.

This Diocesis is bounded on the North and West with part of *Flanders* or *Brabant*; on the East 'tis separated from the Dukedom of *Limburg* by the *Meuse*; and on the West 'tis bounded with the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* and County of *Namur*.

The Country is generally rich and pleasant: infomuch that (in regard of the many Ecclesiasticalities that inhabit *Liege* and some other neighbouring Cities) it has got the name of the Clergyman's Paradise. That Valley especially wherein the City of *Liege* is seated is more than ordinary rich and pleasant; abounding with delicate Meadows and large Corn-fields.

The most peculiar Commodities of these parts are *Brimstone* and *Vitriol*: an account of the way of extracting and ordering whereof was from *Liege* communicated to *St Robert Moray*, an eminent member of the Royal Society, in the year 1665. which (in the Transactions of that Society for the said year, *Numb. 2.*) is published, to this effect: The substance, out of which both these Minerals are extracted, is the same; not much unlike *Lead-Ore*, some small quantities whereof are now and then pick'd out of it. The Mines resemble our *English* Coal-pits: being dig'd according to the depth of the Mineral (fifteen,

GERMANY.

twenty or more Fathoms) according as the vein leads the workmen, or the subterraneous waters will give them leave. For these, in the Summer, exceedingly overflow the Mines: infomuch that the upper waters, by reason of the drought, not sufficing to make the Pumps go, the work ceases.

To make *Brimstone*, they break the stone or Ore into small pieces; which they put into Crucibles made of Earth, five foot long, square and pyramid-wise, the mouth whereof is near a foot square. These Crucibles are laid sloping: out of which the *Brimstone*, being dissolv'd by the violence of the heat of the Furnaces underneath, drops at the small end into a common Lead-trough or Receptacle. Through this there runs a continual Rivulet of cold water: which is convey'd thither by pipes for the cooling of the dissolv'd Sulphur, which is ordinarily four hours in melting. This done, the ashes are drawn out with a crook'd Iron; and being put into an Iron wheel-barrow, are carried out of the Hutt. Afterwards, being laid in a heap, they are cover'd with other elix'd ashes; the better to keep them warm. And this is reiterated as long as they make any *Brimstone*.

In making of *Copras* or *Vitriol*, they take a quantity of the said ashes, and (throwing them into a square plank'd pitt, about four foot deep and eight square) they cover them with ordinary water; and there let them steep four and twenty hours, or till an Egg will swim upon the liquor, which they take to be a sign 'tis strong enough. When they design to boil this, they let it run through pipes into the kettles; adding thereto half the proportion of Mother-water, as they call that which remains after the boiling of the hardned *Copras*. These kettles are made of Lead, near five foot high, six foot long, and three in breadth, standing upon thick Iron bars or grates. In these the liquor is boil'd with a strong Coal-fire, twenty-four hours or more, according to the strength or weakness of the water.

Brimstone.

Vitriol.



water. When 'tis come to a just consistence the fire is taken away, and the boil'd liquor set to cool a little. That done, it is tap'd out of the fides kettles, through holes beneath in the fides of them; and thence convey'd through wooden Conduits into several Receptacles, about three foot in depth and four in length, made and ranged much after the same fashion with our Tann-pits. In these it remains fourteen or fifteen days; or so long till the Coperas separates it self from the water, and becomes icy and hard. The remaining water is the above-mentioned Mother-water; and the elix'd or drain'd ashes are the dregs, or *Caput Mortuum*, which the Lee, whereof the Vitriol is made, leaves behind it in the plank'd pits.

The same ingenious Gentlemen (in the fore-mentioned Transactions Numb. 5.) gives an excellent account how Adits and Mines are wrought in this Country without Air-Schafte. But for this curiosity, being a piece of improvement of Art and no natural rarity, I shall refer the Reader to himself: who gives us an exact *Cut* of the whole contrivance; without which the Description of it here would hardly be intelligible.

This great Bishopricks is said to have bin founded by *Hubert* Son to *Bertrand*, Prince of *Aquitaine*: tho some make it of a much more ancient date. This *Hubert* came first into *Brabant* upon the account of Religion; Christianity having in those days got furer footing here then in his Country. At *Maebricht* he contracted a great intimacy with *Lambert* Bishop of that place; and, after some time spent with him, went to visit the Pope at *Rome*. During his stay here news was brought that the Citizens of *Maebricht* had most barbarously murder'd their Bishop: whereupon *Hubert* had the Bishopricks conferr'd on him by Pope *Sergius*. Returning into *Brabant*, he was highly Caref'd by the murderers of his predecessor: but, not knowing how to venture himself long amongst them, he removed his See to *Liege*; there building a Cathedral, which he dedicated to the memory of *St. Lambert*, whose Corps he order'd to be here interr'd. This was done about the year of our Lord 713. Since which time there have bin near sixty Bishops of this Diocese; many of whom have bin persons of eminent piety and Learning. At present 'tis annex'd to the Electorate of *Coleu*: the Arch-bishop of which place has a great controversy now depending with the Citizens of *Liege*, about some *Regalia*; wherein the French King is Mediator.

Chief Towns in this Diocese are:

Liege.

1. *Liege*, the chief and most populous City of this Bishopricks, was no more then an ordinary Village before the days of *Charles* the Great; and more inconsiderable then *Heristallum* and *Julippa* which still retain their ancient meanness. The erection of a Bishopricks in this place first drew hither a great concourse of Inhabitants: and afterwards Bishop *Nogier* caus'd it to be wall'd round, in the year 1007.

'Tis at present a large and beautiful City; in its bulk and figure very much resembling *Rome* in *France*, and containing about four *English* miles in circumference. Within the walls are several Valleys, Hills and Islands; the River *Maes* running through the Town in two Arms. Most of the Streets are spacious and well built, besides which convenience, many of the best houses have two or more Fountains of cool Spring water in their back-sides or Kitchens.

In the City and Suburbs are reckon'd above a hundred Churches: amongst which the most

stately structure is the Cathedral, built (as we have said) by *Hubert*, the first Bishop of *Liege*, and dedicated to *St. Lambert*. For which, and many more excellent Fabricks of that kind, *Liege* has had this character given it by travellers, That for fair Churches, Convents and other Religious Foundations, no City in the whole Empire of *Germany* or Kingdom of *France* is able to compare with this. Amongst the rest there is a College of *English* Jesuits, well seated on the top of an Hill; and not far from thence a Nunnery for the same Nation. In *St. William's* Convent, without the gate of the City, lies buried our famous *English* traveller *Sir John Mandeville*; a person of much more credit with the *Germans* and *French* (who have many years perus'd his writings in their own languages) then a-mongst his own Countrymen. 'Tis said of him that, having view'd most of the Cities in the World, he prefer'd *Liege* to whatever he had before met with; and resolv'd to spend, as he did, the residue of his life in this place. Near his grave are kept the Saddle, Spurs, and Knife which accompany'd him through all his travels; and upon his Tomb you have (in the ordinary language of this City, which is a sort of old barbarous *French*) the following Inscription:

Vos ki pafeis for mi,
Pour Lancour Deix, Proies por mi. i. e.
You who pass over me, for the love of God,
pray for me.

They have here also an University; formerly so famous that it has had at one time nine Sons of Kings, twenty-four of Dukes, twenty-nine Counts, besides many more Lords and persons of other eminent quality, who have here study'd. Nay, *Meibomius* tells us that in the year 1131 there were no less then one and twenty Kings Sons Resident together in this University.

And indeed the whole Town is as well throng'd as ever their Colleges have bin: and a lamentable instance of the multitude of its Inhabitants in former ages the late Historians will afford us, who relate the story of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy's* sacking the City and putting an hundred thousand of the people to the Sword. The whole story of which bloody massacre is at large deliver'd by *Philip Comineus*, in the second Book of his excellent History. The whole Town is made up of thirty-two Companies of freemen: amongst whom the Goldsmiths have the preeminence.

2. *Baillon* or *Bullion*, may challenge the next place to *Liege* for the good services done to the World by its famous Duke *Godfrey of Lorraine*; who was here born, and is thence usually nam'd *Godfrey of Bullion* or *Bullogne*, as some Historians (very erroneously) write the word. This generous Prince, with his Brothers *Eustace* and *Baldwin*, undertook the conduct of the Christians in their expedition against the *Turks* in the Holy Land A. D. 1096. and, the better to enable him to go through with that design, he sold his Dukedom to the Bishop of *Liege*. In this great enterprise he succeeded so well that, within three years, he rooted the *Ottomen* Emperor out of *Judea*; and once more brought *Jerusalem* into the hands of the Christians. Hereupon he had the Crown of the Holy Land offer'd him; which he is said to have refus'd with this answer, *That he would never wear a Crown of Gold where his Saviour wore one of Thorns*. The Town of *Bullion* is pleasantly enough seated on the River *Semay*, and well guarded with a strong Castle. The Barons

Bullion.

Tongren.

Barons of *Sedan* (or *Eidan*, as 'tis sometimes corruptly written) stile themselves Dukes of *Bulion*, and pretend a legal title to all the Revenues of the place: but have not hitherto been able to wrest the possession out of the Bishop of *Liege's* hands.

3. *Tongren*, or *Tungorum Oppidum*, the oldest Town in these parts. *Orelus* lays, 'twas anciently call'd *Atuaca Tungorum*; which was soon afterwards corrupted into *Tongren* or *Tongren*. In its flourishing days, there was one continued well-pav'd road which led from this Town to *Paris*, seated at near two hundred *English* miles distance from hence: many fragments whereof are to this day in several places very discernable. There are daily several choice *Roman* Coins and other Monuments of antiquity found in and about this Town: one especially remarkable in the great Church which is suppos'd to be the Image of *Minerva*, worshipp'd by the Idolaters of this Country before the inhabitants were converted to Christianity by *St. Maternus*. They pretend also to shew us the very place where, in those days of ignorance, stood *Hercules's* Temple; and some do not stick to make the fore-mentioned Image agree rather to the Description which the Ancients give of this God then that of *Pallas*. After Christianity was here settled, the Town was made a Bishop's See; and grew so bulky that *Attila* the *Hun* is said to have destroy'd an Hundred Churches in it. When the French King made his great Inroad into the Low Countries in the year 1672, he borrow'd this Town of the Elector of *Coleu*; and did not quit it till he had taken *Maebricht* the year following.

Hoy.

4. *Hoy*, on the *Maes*, five *German* miles above *Liege*: seated in the road betwixt that City and *Namur*. 'Tis a fair old Town, well seated in a narrow but pleasant valley; and has its name from a small brook which here falls into the *Maes*. This River runs 'through the middle of the Town; which is well guarded by a strong Castle on the top of an hill. There are a great many Mines of Iron in the neighbourhood; so that the chief employment of the Inhabitants of *Hoy* is in dressing and ordering of that Metal.

Franchimont.

5. *Franchimont* or *Franchenberg*, antiently a large and populous City; but now no more then a good large Village. It gives the Title of Marquis to the Bishop of *Liege*, who is Lord of the place: and was formerly a bordering Country or Palatinate of the French Kingdom. Its final overthrow was given it by *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; who, having taken *Liege*, fate down before this City and laid the greatest part of it in ashes. There is, near *Franchimont*, a good mine of Lead; and, not far from thence, a notable quarry of Marble.

Spa.

6. *Spa*, a neat Village in the Forest of *Ardenas*; seated in a valley, and compass'd on all sides with Hills, and on the North especially with high and steep mountains. The best account given by any of our Countrymen of the waters at this place (nam'd all *Europe* over) we have from the ingenious *Dr. Ewd. Brown*: who tells, that his Host, in whose house he lodg'd at the *Spa*, inform'd him that he had sent some of this water as far as *Sevageffa* in *Spain*; and that he had then by him thirty thousand bottles empty, and waited for a good season to fill them. Now the most convenient time for the bottling up of these waters is thought to be either the hottest and dryest season in the summer, or the hardest Frost in the winter; because at both these seasons the water is strongest, sparkling and brisk.

The chief of these Mineral Fountains, he saies are these four: *Geronsler*, *Saviniere*, *Tonnelet* and *Pobunt*. The first of these springs in the middle of a thick wood; about an *English* mile and an half Southwards from the *Spa*. It is the strongest of any, and the best adorn'd: being built with a pavilion over it, supported by four stone pillars. There is a green place clear'd in the wood near to it; and a little house for the Patients to warm themselves in the cold weather. The Arms of *Sir Conrad Bourgsdorff*, Councellour to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who was at the charges of adorning it, are placed on two sides of it: with an handsome oval Inscription, in *French* and *Holland*, containing a Catalogue of the said Benefactor's Titles. This fountain smells very strong of Brimstone; and causes vomiting in a great many that drink of it. However, it passes chiefly by Urine as the rest do; and strikes a purple with nutgalls, more inclining to red then the waters at *Tunbridge*. The Sediments of a light blew in the Fountain; but of a dark dirty red every where else. Not far from this is another large spring in the wood, much like it; but not then built nor beautify'd. 2. *Saviniere* is about as far distant from the *Spa* Eastwards as the other is towards the South; and built up like a Tower. The *Acidule* here are not so strong as in the former: but the waters thereof are peculiarly good for the Stones and Gravel. 3. *Tonnelet* rises in the meadows not far from the Town; which having not shades about it, is not so pleasant as the other two. *Henricus ab Heers*, in his *Spadaene*, saies that this is more nitrous then the rest; and that it causes such a childness in the mouth and stomach that few can drink of it.

4. *Pobunt*, in the middle of the Town; where most of the water is drawn which is sent abroad, if none of the rest be particularly desir'd. This they sometimes call the Fountain of *St. Remachus*; from a Bishop of *Liege* of that name, who beautify'd it with handsome stone-work. Over the mouth of the well you have this Inscription, *Sanitati Sacrum*; as also the following ditich (containing a Register of all the virtues of this water)

Obstruam referat, duram terit, humida Siccet,
Debile fortificat; si tamen arte bibas.

If the Reader desires any further Account, Natural or Historical, of these fountains; we refer him to the writings of *Gilbert Philareus*, who has largely treated on this subject; *Philippus Geringus*, *Thomas Rietius*, and *Abraham Nicolaus Frambesarius* have also publish'd particular Treatises to this purpose; and, more lately, the fore-mentioned *Henricus ab Heers*. I shall only add, That the Account which these Authors give of the *Spa*-waters agrees very well with what *Pliny* long since (in the thirty-first Book of his Natural History) could say of a Fountain in these parts, even in his daies. *Tungri Civitas Gallæ* (saies he) *fontem habet insignem, plurimis bullis stillantem ferruginei Saporis, quod ipsum non nisi in fine potus intelligitur. Purgat hic corpora, tertianas febres discutit, calculorumque vitia. Eadem aqua igne admodum turbida fit, ac postremum rubescit*. Some late *German* writers pretend to find a Fountain in or near *Tongren* that exactly answers this Character: altho the accurate *Guicciardine* (most curious in tho the accurate Description ought properly to be tried) saies the Description ought thence to be referred to the waters of the *Spa*. And, if we consider the valtness of the City of *Tongren* in *Pliny's* time, we may easily imagine its Territories

Cccc

reisch'd

S. Truden.

reach'd further then *Spa*; which is seated eight Leagues from that ancient City.

7. *St. Truden*, so call'd from a Monastery of *Benedictines* in the Town, dedicated to the memory of *St. Trudo*; who suffer'd Martyrdom in these parts, in the seventh Century. Sometimes 'tis call'd *Saintron* or *Centron*; which has given many an occasion to fancy it to have been the ancient seat of the *Centrones*, often mention'd by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries. It lies in the middle of the road betwixt *Tongern* and *Tienen* or *Tilmon* in *Brabant*: and is half subject to the Bishop of *Liege*, the other half paying Homage to the Abbot of *St. Trudo*.

Loots.

8. *Loots* (call'd in the *Netherlandish* Tongue *Borch-loen*) is a rich little Town; seated in the Road betwixt *Tongern* and *St. Truden*, at about six *Englisch* miles distance from each place. It was anciently subject to its own Counts, known by the title of Counts of *Diofstein*; and is still famous for a Collegiate Church dedicated to *St. Odulphus*. The place is sometimes call'd *Los Castrum*, and *Primaria Comitatus Loffensis Urbis*, in *Latin* Writers: and *Pontanus* calls the Counts thereof *Comites Loffenses* and *Lonenfes*.

Bilsen.

9. *Bilsen*, another small Town in the Bishop of *Liege's* Territories; about two *German* miles di-

stant from *Maefricht* and four from *Liege*. In the year 1636 this Town was wholly destroy'd by fire, excepting only four Houses; but is since well rebuilt. About a Furlong from this Town stands the rich Nunnery of *Munsterbilsen*; generously endow'd, and most commonly inhabited by young Ladies of the greatest Quality. They do not vow perpetual Virginity; but are allow'd, at their own discretion, to leave their Cells and marry. Amongst other rarities, they have in this Nunnery a complete Unicorn's horn; near seven foot in length.

10. *Hasselt*, a well built and populous Town on the *Demer*; about four *German* miles from *Maefricht* and six from *Liege*. In this place were born *Joannes Leonardus Hasselius* and *Fran. Titelmannus*, two eminent Writers; of both whom *Auth. Miræus* has given an high character in the lives of his *Illustres Belgii Scriptores*. Near to this Town, on the banks of the *Demer*, lies the pleasant Village *Curingen*; beautified with a noble Palace, wherein anciently the Bishops of *Liege* us'd yearly to divert themselves for some months. There is also in the neighbourhood, at *Hirckemode*, a rich Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order.

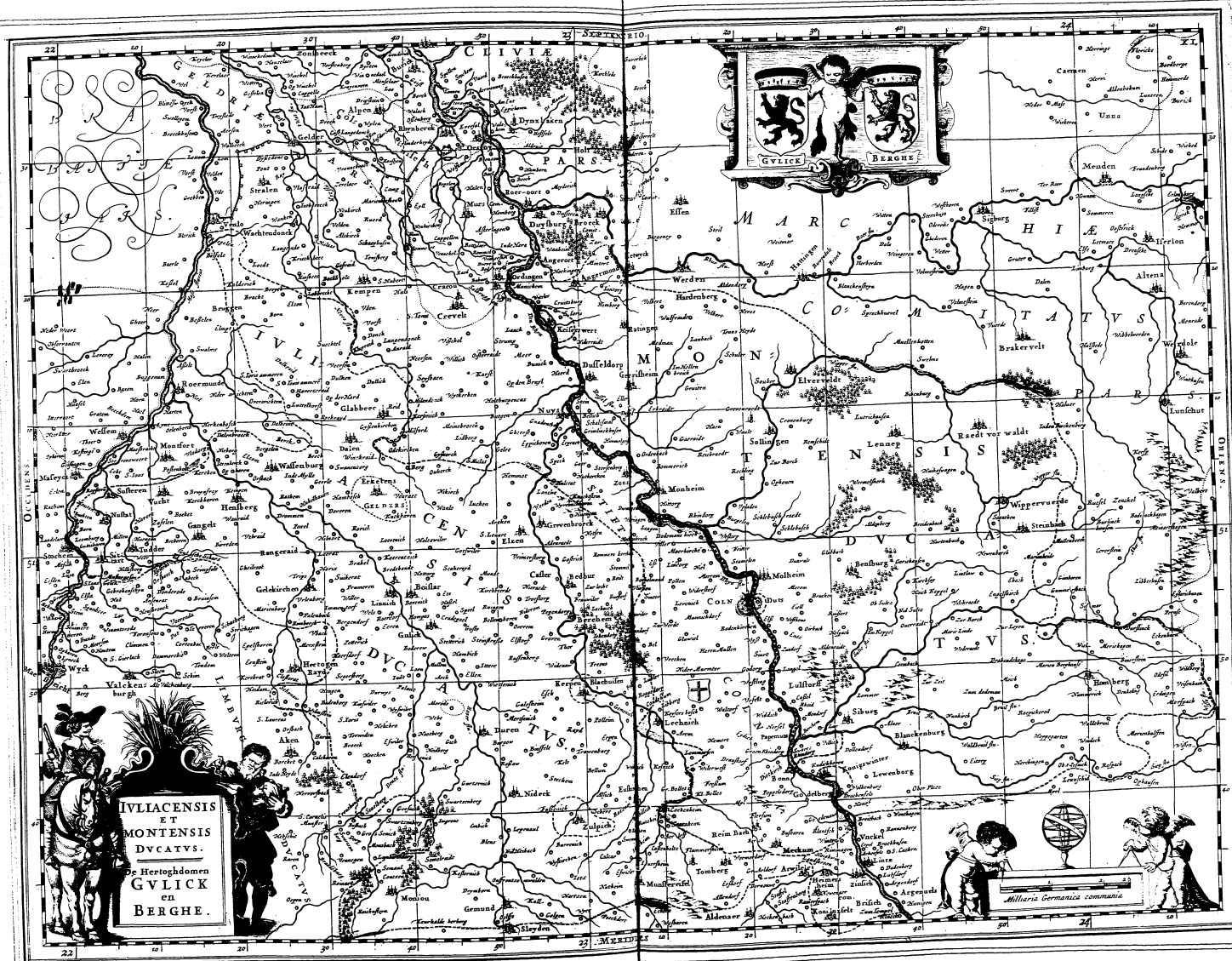
Hasselt.

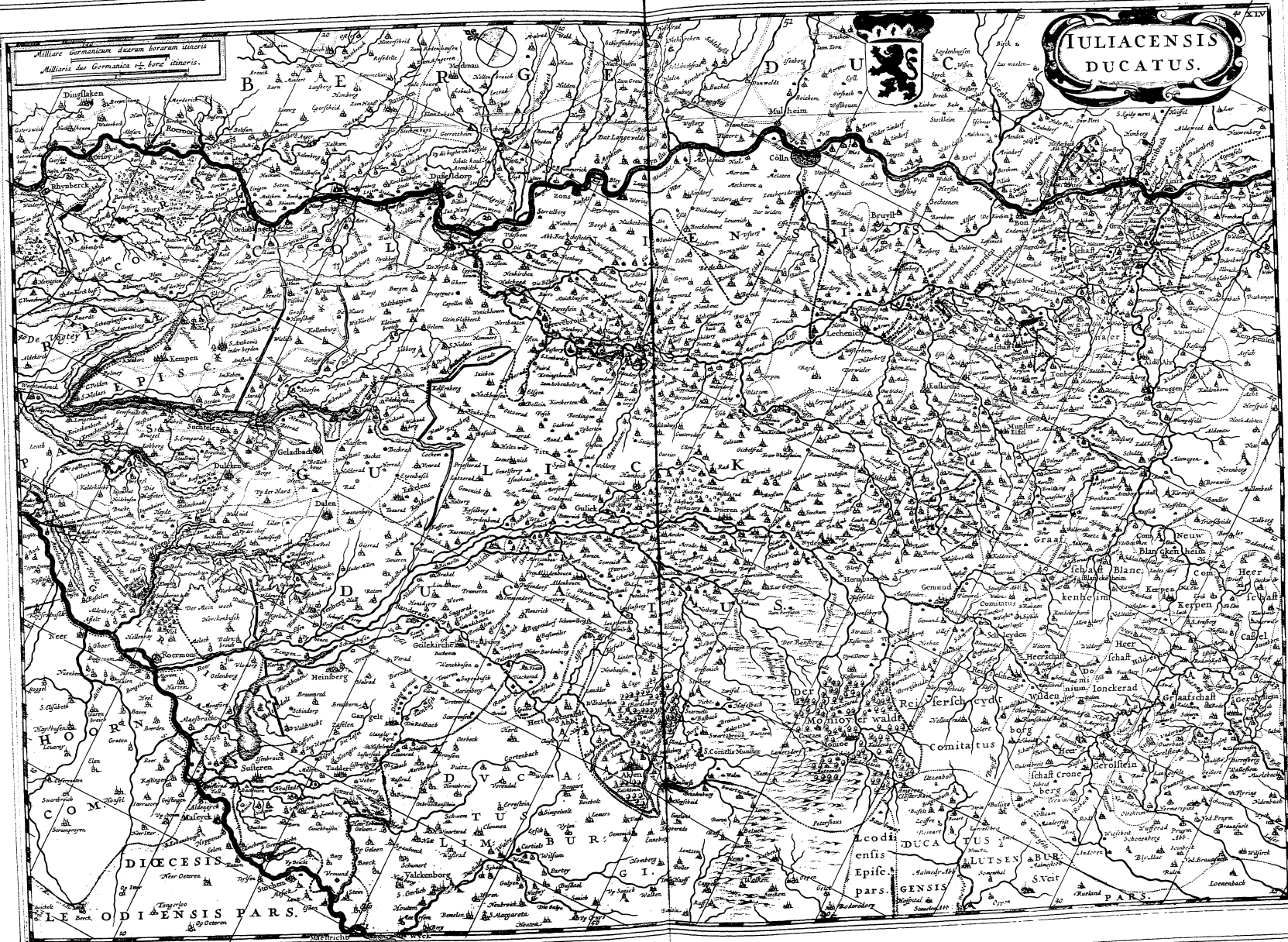


THE

Loops

Bilse.







THE
DUKEDOMES

OF

Juliers and Berghen.



HE Dukedoms of *Cleve*, *Juliers*, and *Berghen*, were for some ages subject to the same Princes; but that Family was extinct upon the death of *John-William* (the last Duke of these Countries, Count of *Marck* and *Ravensburg*, and

Baron of *Ravensstein*) in the year 1609. Whereupon, the Emperor *Rudolph* the Second, in the year following, conferr'd all his Estates upon the House of *Saxony*; but with this proviso in the Patent, *Salvo semper jure aliorum Interessentium*. Afterwards under *Charles* the Fifth, the Elector of *Brandenburg* and *Pfalzgrave* of *Newburg* oppos'd the pretensions of the *Saxon* Dukes: alledging that the Territories of the deceased Duke ought to descend upon his Daughters, in case of the failure of Issue-male, in whose right they had the justest title. This controversy was seemingly ended in a Consult held at *Justerbock* in the year 1611, wherein 'twas order'd that the Dukedom of *Juliers* should remain in the hands of the Princes of *Saxony*; that of *Cleve*, with some other of its dependances, in the hands of the Elector of *Brandenburg*; the *Berghen* should descend on the Dukes of *Newburg*. But with this decision none of 'em seem'd satisfy'd: all have since the titles of Dukes of *Berghen*, *Juliers* and *Cleve*, &c. And they seem only to watch an opportunity of asserting each his just claim to the whole. Their pretensions are at large set down by *Linnaeus*; in the fifth book of his Treatise *De jure publico Imperii Romano-Germanici*. The King of *Sweden* does also style himself Duke of all these places: and 'tis to be fear'd these different pretensions may one day kindle a flame that will destroy a good share of the Empire. Wherefore, leaving these intricacies to be disentangled by those that are concern'd in the quarrel, we shall at present content our

selves with a view of the chief places in these Dukedoms; abstracted from all relation to any of the Princes that lay claim to them: Beginning with

The Dukedom of JULIERS.



Ertius tells us that this Dukedom contains a good share of the Countries anciently inhabited by the *Bructeri*, *Menapii* and *Eubrones*: being bounded on the North with the Principality of *Gelderland* and some part of the Dukedom of *Cleve*; on the East with the Dukedom of *Berghen* and some part of the Electorate of *Cologne*; on the South with the Archbishopsrics of *Trier* and *Cologne*; and on the West with part of *Brabant*.

The Country is plentifully stor'd with all necessary provisions for the life of man: affording great quantities of Corn, Hay, Wood, &c. The most peculiar Commodities of the Country are their good breed of Horses; and store of Woad, gather'd by the Country-people and sold off to the Dyers in the neighbouring and foreign parts.

Places of greatest note in this Dukedom are: 1. *Juliers*, call'd by the *Germans* *Gulch* or *Gulich*, and by *Latin* Authors *Juliacum*; said to have its name either from *Julius Caesar*, its supposed Founder, or *Julia Agrippina* from whom *Celen* (as before has bin observ'd) got the name of *Agrippina*. The Town is but small, but nearly built and well fortify'd; the Streets being generally straight, and the Houses of brick. The Castle is very large and strong; having bin as 'tis reported, thirty years in building, and render'd as impregnable as the River *Roeer* (on the banks whereof 'tis seated) and the Art of the

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skilfullest

Juliers.

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skilfullest Architects in Germany could make it. However, 'twas taken by Maurice Prince of Nassau, in the year 1610, who asserted the rights of the Heirelles of the decess'd Duke of Saxony, against the pretensions of the Duke of Suxony. Afterwards, during the quarrels betwixt the Houses of Newburg and Brandenburg, it was snatch'd away from both by the Spanish Marquis Spinola; and was for some time kept by Albert Archduke of Austria. It is now in the hands of the Duke of Newburg: to whom, by the last Treaty of peace concluded on by the Spaniards and the United Provinces, the Dukedoms of Juliers and Berghen were allotted; and the Dukedom of Cleve, County of Mark, &c. to the Elector of Brandenburg. In the Suburbs stands a fair Monastery of Carthusians; nobly endow'd by several of the old Princes of Juliers.

Aken.

2. Aken or Aquilgrannum, five leagues from Juliers: call'd by the French Aix la Chapelle, from a Chappel in the great Church much visited by Pilgrims, and famous for the multitude of Reliques there preserv'd. It lies betwixt the Dukedoms of Juliers and Limburg; and is often, but erroneously, reckon'd within the limits of the latter.

Reusner (in his Treatise de Urbibus Imperialibus) fancies that this place had the termination of its name from Apollo Grannus, a Deity well known to the ancient Germans and Rhetians: which is a conjecture allow'd of by Cælius, in his panegyric on this City; one verse whereof runs thus

Famat aquis calidis Granno Urbs, ab Apolline dicta.

But the more generally receiv'd opinion is that the Town was first built by, and had its name from, Serenius Grannus Lieutenant General of Gallia Belgica under the Emperor Adrian; who, having (about the year of our Lord 53.) discover'd the hot Springs in this place, first beautify'd them after the fashion of the Baths at Rome, and then built himself a Palace, and Lodgings for his Retinue, near them. To make good this assertion, the Citizens of Aken still show a venerable Relique of ancient Architecture; which they call *Turris Grani*, and believe to be part of the ruins of that General's Palace.

Afterwards, Attila the Great King of the Huns destroy'd this place with the rest of the neighbouring Towns, and in its ruins it lay buried till the days of Charles the Great. This mighty Emperor, riding a Hunting in the woods near this place, his Horse accidentally struck his hoof into one of the hot Springs: whereof the Emperor taking notice, and finding by the ruins of several great piles of Building, which he afterwards discover'd, that this must needs be the ancient Aquilgrannum, order'd the Baths to be search'd out and rebuilt. Being daily more and more taken with the pleasant situation of the place, he here built his Royal Palace, and soon after founded a Collegiate Church; which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endow'd with a very noble Revenue, in the year 804. By degrees he finish'd all that part of the Town which he inclos'd by the old wall, and in that condition it continu'd till the year 882, wherein 'twas again ruin'd by the Normans, and the Emperor's Palace burnt to the ground. But its losses by this and many other later overthrows by fire (whereof that was most dreadful which happen'd in the year 1656; wherein twenty Churches and Chappels, and about five thousand private Houses were destroy'd) it has long

since recover'd, and is at this day more then twice as large and beautiful then Charles the Great left it.

The Town-Hall or Senate-House is a very stately Fabric; built A.D. 1533; and handsomely adorned with statues of the Emperors since Charles the Great. The first and second stories of this pile of Building are divided into several Chambers; from all which the smoke of the Chimneys is convey'd through four large pillars which support the uppermost Roof. The highest story is all one entire Room; containing one hundred sixty and two foot in length, and sixty in breadth. Here the new Crown'd Emperor (who was to receive his first Crown of Iron here with the same Ceremonies as the second of Silver at Milan, and the third of Gold at Rome) us'd to entertain the Electors and other Princes of the Empire that attended him at his Coronation.

The Cathedral is large; but of an odd figure. At the west ends stands a steeple adorn'd with several Pyramids; and on the top with a large Globe and Cross. From this Tower much higher then the Body of the Church, you are led by a Gallery (supported by a long Arch) to a Cupola near the middle of the Church. The Infide is beautify'd with a vast number of Pillars of marble and Brass; as also with gilded statues, brass doors and Partitions, with a great deal of Mosaic. Over the place where the Body of Charles the Great was first interr'd hangs a very large Crown; Given to this Church by the Emperor Frederic the First. 'Tis made of Silver and Brass gilt; adorn'd with sixteen small Towers, with eight and forty larger, and thirty two lesser statues of silver. Amongst these are set forty-eight Candlesticks; us'd only upon great Festivals and days of Commemoration.

Amongst the many Reliques worshipped by the Pilgrims, who antiently flock'd hither, the most remarkable are: 1. The Gown of the virgin Mary, which she is said to have worn at the Incarnation of our Saviour; made of wooll not unlike to that which grows on the Coco-tree. 2. The cloth wherewith our Saviour was begirt when he suffer'd on the Cross; which is linen, but very coarse. 3. A peice of the Cord wherewith Christ was bound when he was deliver'd to Pilate the Governor. 4. Some of the blood of the Protomartyr St. Stephen, richly encas'd in gold and precious stones; upon which the Emperors are sworn at their inauguration. 5. The picture of the virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her Arms, emboss'd upon a *Jaspis* of about two inches in breadth: found in the Emperor Charles the Great's tomb, and said to be the work of St. Luke. 6. A noble Manuscript Copy of the Gospels, richly cover'd with Silver gilt found in the same Tomb. 7. Charles the Great's Sword; worn by his successors at their Coronation, and then us'd in the dubbing of Knights and conferring other Honours. Some of these, and a great many more, holy Reliques were procur'd by Charles the Great from Aaron King of Persia; from the Patriarch of Jerusalem; from Constantinople, and other places.

But the hot Baths in this place, very much frequented by Germans and foreigners, render the Town most considerable. Of these there are three within the inner walls; the Emperor's Bath, the little Bath and St. Quirinus's. The first of them is in the same place and fed with the same Springs with that in which Charles the Great took so much delight that he would often invite hither his Sons, Nobles and Guards, to Bath with

with him: and 'twas then fashionable to bath a Hundred together; tho now the Baths are divided into lesser partitions. The little Bath joins with the Emperors, as the King and Queen's Baths at Bath in England: and they both rise so hot that they let them cool twelve hours before they use them. Besides these, there are in the outer Circle of the Town other Baths which are not so hot as the former. The smell of these is somewhat offensive; and the water in the Cisterns not transparent. They have also here a fountain of warm water; much resort to, and drunk in Summer-mornings for many Cronical distempers.

Borset.

3. About a furlong out of the South Gate of Aken stands the Village Porcetum or Borset; so call'd from the vast numbers of wild Hogs which us'd antiently to frequent the Woods near this place. Miræus tells us they have here a famous Monastery of *Cisterciens*: but he mistook the Order, and (upon better enquiry) would have found it to be a Nunnery of *Bernardines*. The Abbess of this Nunnery is an Imperial Princess; notwithstanding that there lies an Appeal from a Sentence in her Court to the Court of Aldermen at Aken. The whole Village is well built; and beautified with four Churches. There are here a great many hot Springs on both sides of a small Rivulet which waters the Town. These are by Pipes and Conduits convey'd into fourteen houses, and there distributed into eight and twenty Baths. The water of these Springs is clear and pleasant enough, without any offensive smell: but much hotter then any in Aken, being usually cool'd eighteen hours before it can be made use of or endur'd. Hence they use to cool it with an Instrument pierc'd through with a great many holes; with which also they stir the water when you enter the Bath, to render the heat less perceptible.

Near this place there are several Mines of Lead, Coal, Vitriol, Sulphur, and Calmey (as they call it) or *Lapis Calaminaris*; with the last whereof they make Brass in the following manner: To twenty-eight pound of the best *Sredish* Copper they put an hundred pound of this Mineral; to which they add some broken pieces of Brass and a good quantity of the dross of both the fore-mentioned simples. These they melt in Crucibles over a hot Furnace for twelve hours together; and then, pouring eight of these Crucibles into one, they let the dross and baser parts boil over, the baser always subsiding at the bottom. This done, they pour the liquid Metal into a frame of Stone, border'd with bars of Iron: by which means they run into large Brass-plates, which are afterwards cut in pieces with large Cissars made for that purpose.

Duren.

4. Duren, on the River Ruhr, in the road betwixt Juliers and Nieck; a place which pretends to the fame antiquity and Founder with *Colen*, and which was made an Imperial City by the Emperor Rupert in the year 1407. The Streets are generally neat and uniform; and commonly water'd with a clear stream in the middle. In Saint Martin's Church, the fairest structure in the Town, they show you the head of St. Ann, Mother to the Virgin Mary; a Relique which has formerly brought great resort to this City.

The Map takes notice of *Manster-Eisfel*, *Bedbur*, *Enskirchen*, *Nideck*, *Boislar*, *Linnich*, *Dalen*, *Walsenberg*, with some other Market-Towns: none whereof have any thing worth the Reader's observation.

The Dukedom of BERGHEN.



Montium Ducatus, as the Latin's call it, or the Dukedom of Berghen, is separated on the West from the Dukedom of Juliers by the Rhine: on the North 'tis bound with the County of Mark, on the East with that of Waldeck, and some parts of the borders of Hesse; and on the South with the County of Nassau.

It has its name from the nature of the Soil; the greatest part of the Country being craggy and mountainous. So that we cannot expect any great numbers of inhabitants in this County; and by consequence, few Towns of note. Those that are worthy our observation, are only:

Dusseldorp.

1. Dusseldorp, the Metropolis of this Dukedom, and usual Residence of one of the Dukes of Newburg; which is seated on the banks of the Rhine, betwixt *Nays* and *Keslersweid*. The public buildings in this Town make a delicate show towards the Rhine; especially the Duke's Palace, a very stately and noble Fabric. It has its name from Dussel, a small Rivulet, which here empties it self into the Rhine. 'Twas antiently an Imperial City, and a place of much greater traffick then at present; the yearly Fairs having bin kept in this Town which were afterwards remov'd to *Frankfurt*. In those days the Channel of the Rhine lay under its Walls: but now the Vessels cannot come up so close. They have here thrice weekly a great Corn-market: the neighbouring Bores bringing in vast quantities of all sorts of Grain, which are hence exported to *Colen* and other Cities up and down the Rhine. In the Collegiate Church you have the Monuments of a great many of the ancient Dukes of Juliers and Berghen: amongst all which the most magnificent is that of Duke William, the last Prince of his family, whose Epitaph is neat and Poetical. They had, in their flourishing days, a petty University in this Town; which the Jesuits have of late endeavour'd to restore, but have not hitherto been able to effect their designs.

Not far from hence stands *Gerisheim*; a noble Village, and comparable to some Cities of the Empire.

Essen.

2. Essen; plac'd on the borders of the March, but properly referable to this Dukedom. 'Twas made an Imperial City, and had its Privileges confirm'd, by Charles the Fifth, in the year 1522. 'Tis famous for a noble and rich Nunnery here founded by St. Alfrid Bishop of *Hildesheim*, about the year 877; to which to this day belongs the greatest share of the Town, with several large Mannours in the neighbourhood. The Revenues were at first feild for the maintenance of fifty-two Nuns (besides the Abbess) and twenty Canons: but those numbers have since been retrench'd. There are hardly any at present admitted into the Society but the Daughters of Counts, or Lords at least; and they are permitted to leave their Habit and marry at pleasure. The Citizens of Essen are notable Artificers at making of Guns, Pistols, and other Fire-Arms, and are well furnish'd with Coal and Wheat out of the neighbourhood.

3. Bensburg, a strong Fort and Monastery built by Duke Adolph in the year 1298, being the first of its kind (of the Order of the Holy Cross) in the German Empire.



THE COUNTIES

O R

Marck and Ravensberg.



Marck (the largest County in *Westphalia*) seems to be so call'd from its having been anciently the outmost Boundary of *Germany* towards *Gallia Belgica*. It is shut in betwixt the *Lippe* and *Ruhr*; little differing in soil from the other parts of *Westphalia*. It is commonly divided into fifteen Lordships or Bailiwicks; distinguished by so many Towns, which are, *Hennelobe*, *Huerde*, *Altena*, *Beekbun*, *Schwartzenburg*, *Wetter*, *Hamm*, *Schwerten*, *Lunen*, *Unna*, *Newstätt*, *Blankenstein*, *Rade*, *Werden*, and *Camer*. Amongst all which there only have any thing in them remarkable.

1. *Hamm*, a poor *Hans*-Town on the edge of the Bishopric of *Münster*. The Country about this Town is very fruitful, yielding good store of Corn, Hemp, and Flax; and the Citizens (as they are pleas'd to stile themselves) have a tolerable income by lodging of strangers that pass this road from *Cleveland* and the *Netherlands* into the Marquissate of *Brandenburg*, Dukedoms of *Brunswic* and *Lunenbourg*, &c.

2. *Unna*, seated in a large plain at three *German* miles distance from *Hamm*; another *Hans*-Town, but less considerable then the former. Before the wars betwixt the Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Newburg*, this was look'd upon as a place of notable traffick: but the daily skirmishes and alarms, during those troubles, so amaz'd the poor Burghers (not before accusom'd to the noise of war) that they have not yet so compos'd themselves as to fall into their ancient methods.

3. *Altena*, an ancient Town; whence the Counts of *Marck* were formerly stild no more then Counts of *Altena*. This title was chang'd in the year 1053, when *Adolph*, Son of *Frederic* Count of *Altena* and *Bergoen*, having made himself Master of *Marck* (an old ruined place not far from *Hamm*, but in those days a Town of note and strength) took upon him the title

of Count of *Marck*: which his Successors, omitting that of *Altena*, ever after retain'd.

4. *Werden*, on the banks of the River *Ruhr*; built by *William* of *Hardenberg*, Abbot of *St. Ludger's* (a Monastery in this Town) in the year 1217, and advanc'd into a Corporation by *Engelbrecht* Count of the *Marck*. The Burghers of this Town trade chiefly in feeding and fattening of Swine; of which vast Herds are yearly brought from the adjoining Hills and Forests into this Town, whence very great numbers of *Westphalian* Hams are shipped off into foreign Countries. The River affords them good store of large Eels and other Fish; and the Fields yield plenty of Corn.

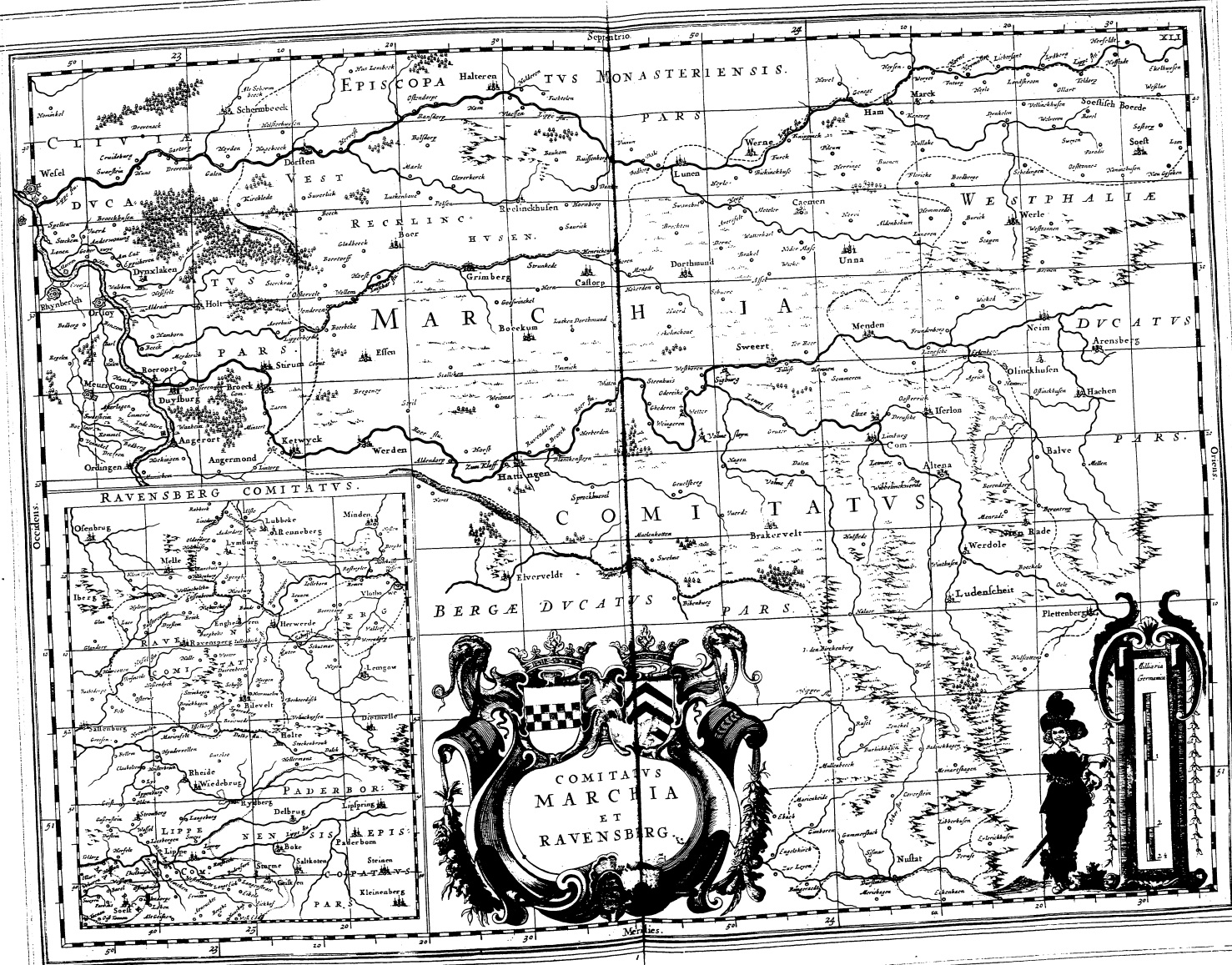
Within the limits of this County stands the fair Imperial City of *Soest* or *Susatum*; seated on a neck of Land which shutes into the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. 'Tis said to have been at first a Mannour or Lordship consisting of a great many Villages, which uniting themselves into one body made up this large and populous City: whence it got the name of *Zusatz* (corrupted afterwards into *Susatum* and *Soest*) which signifies an Association or Combination. 'Tis at present the largest City in *Westphalia*, except *Münster*; fortified with a double Wall, whereon stand thirty Turrets or Watch-towers, and encircled with a large and deep Ditch. It consists of ten Parishes, and is beautified with a great many more Churches and Chappels. Amongst many other privileges which have been granted to the Burghers of *Soest*, they are allow'd to hunt and kill all manner of Venison, not only within their own territories, but in any of the neighbouring Countries: And have also a supreme Court of Judicature within themselves; from whence there lies no Appeal, excepting only to the Chamber of *Spire*.

The Emperor *Frederic* the First bestow'd this City, with the whole Dukedom of *Westphalia*, upon *Reinold* Archbishop of *Colen*; in recompence of the good services he had done his Imperial Majesty against *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Saxony*. Afterwards the Citizens of *Soest* finding themselves retrench'd in several of their privileges

Werden.

Soest.





ledges by some of that Archbishops successors, resolv'd to throw off his yoke, and to put themselves under the protection of the Duke of *Cleve* and *Berghen*; which they did accordingly, and thereby engaged themselves and a great many of their neighbours in a tedious and bloody quarrel. They were under the protection of the formention'd Prince and his successors, till that Family was extinct; since which time they have sometimes shelter'd themselves under the wing of the *Netherlanders*, and sometimes under the Elector of *Brandenburg* as Duke of *Cleve* and *Berghen*. At present, I think, the Burghers are under the Marquiss of *Brandenburg*'s protection: but the *Probstey* (or Collegiate Church) of *St. Patroclus* remains still under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Colen*.

The County of RAVENSBERG.

Ravensberg, which gives the name to this County, is a strong Fort on the top of an high Hill not far from the banks of the River *Hessel*; most of the ancient seats of the Princes and Nobility of the *Germans* being thus mounted. Hence they reckon up so many Counties and Lordships in the Empire terminated in *Berg*, as *Ritberg*, *Cloppenberg*, *Hertzberg*, *Sparenberg*, *Sternberg*, *Swaltenberg*, &c.

And indeed the whole County is Mountainous and Rocky; much of the same nature with other neighbouring parts of *Westphalia*. 'Tis bounded on the North with the Bishoprics of *Minden*, and *Olneburg*; on the East with *Leinow*; on the South with the Bishopric of *Paderborn* and Counties of *Lippe* and *Ritberg*; and on the West with the Bishopric of *Munster*.

It has for many ages bin a Dependant on the Dukedom of *Cleve*; and at present (as such) is subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: who styles himself Count of *Ravensberg*, and is Lord of the following Towns.

1. *Bilevelt*, a strong *Hans-Town*; seated on the bottom of a great Hill and detended by the impregnable Fort of *Sparenberg*. By the help of this Castle and the signal valour of the Burghers the Town made a shift to repel the *French* forces in the late wars: being encouraged to make resistance by the happy success its neighbour *Lipstadt* had met with before it; which never prov'd more serviceable to the Town then during the foremention'd war. For the *French* having gain'd an Hill which hangs over the Town, play'd very hard upon the Burghers with their Granadoes and Fire-balls: who, to defend themselves, cover'd their Houses with webbs of Linen-cloth dipt in milk; which expedient took effect, and secur'd them from any great damage.

2. *Hervorden* *Herwerden* or *Hersfurt*, another *Westphalian* *Hans-Town*, about two German miles from *Bilevelt*; seated in a pleasant part of the Country at the conflux of the Rivers *Aa* and *Wehre*. In this Town stands a noble Nunnery; the Abbess whereof is an immediate Princess of the Empire, and has a vote in the Diet of *Ratisbon*. 'Twas founded in the year 832. by one *Waltger*, a Prince of these parts; whose Grandfather *Adolph* was King *Witekind*'s Secretary, and converted to Christianity by *Winfride* call'd afterwards *Boniface* an *Englismen*. In the Chapel, dedicated to *St. Waltger*, and us'd in divine service by the Nuns of the Convent, you have this Inscription, *Princeps hujus Terræ Walgerus*,
GERMANY.

primus fundator Ecclesie Hervordenfis: and at your entrance, *Nobilis Lichardis de Bickenen Abba, hanc Basilicam Anno Domini 1365, reparavit*. The late Abbess hereof was the learned Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister to our Prince *Rupert* and Aunt to the present Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*: the miracle of her Six, as the Reader may be sufficiently inform'd from the Epistles which pass'd betwixt her and *Monsieur Des Cartes*, publish'd in that great Man's works; to omit other instances that might be given. The Nuns of this Convent have, for above these hundred years last past, embrac'd the Reform'd Religion; and lately, since the Elector of *Brandenburg* became Prince of these parts, they have adhered to the Doctrine of *Calvin*.

On the top of the Hill a little without the City stands another Convent of Religious Ladies; which is only a Nurfery to the former, to the Abbess and Nuns whereof it owes its foundation. They have here all sorts of Offices, as in our Collegiate Churches, as Deannesses, Treasurers, &c. all which are in the disposal of the Abbess of *Hersfurt* as supreme Governess of the place. Of the first foundation of the Church here, take the following story; as I had it from one of their Vicars in the Quire. "The Nuns at *Hersfurt*, having resolv'd to build a Church, were inform'd by a poor shepherd that the Virgin *Mary* (their Patroness) had appear'd to him in the likeness of a Dove sitting on the stump of a tree; and commanded him to declare that she had a mind it should be built upon this Hill. The holy Sisters, not giving credit to his words at first, with'd that (to attest the truth of what he had reported) he would first hold a red-hot Iron in his bare hand, and afterwards go barefoot over some glowing Plough-shares: both which Ordeals he having perform'd without harm, the miracle was confirm'd and the Church built as it now stands. Near the Altar they show you the formention'd stump, guarded with bars of Iron; and they have yearly a great Fire on this Hill which, in remembrance of the miracle, they call the Vision market.

3. *Engern* or *Angrivaria*; so nam'd from the *Angrivarii*, the ancient Inhabitants of these parts and sworn Enemies to the *Bructeri*, their neighbours. Here King *Witekind* kept his Court and was buried; where, within these few years, his Epitaph was legible. Here the said King founded a Collegiate Church, the members whereof were of the Order of *St. Dennis*. These were afterwards (upon the destruction of *Engern* which is now reduc'd to a Village) transplanted to *Hersfurt*; where they still keep up their College and have several Reliques brought by their predecessors from this ancient Town, with some other old rarities. The Elector of *Colen* styles himself Duke of *Engern*.

4. *Vlotowe* on the *Weser*; anciently a Barony which reach'd as far as *Hersfurt*; but for some ages last past, it has bin reckon'd a part of the County of *Ravensberg*. The Castle here was built by *Otto* and *William* Dukes of *Branswit*, for the service of *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*, who was then Baron of *Vlotowe*. How it came afterwards into the hands of the Counts of *Ravensberg* I know not; nor can I find any of the *German* Historians that pretend to determine. The Town is conveniently enough seated for trade, having the advantage of a River large enough to convey Ships of a considerable burthen down to *Minden*, *Bremen* and the *German* Ocean.



T H E

Dukedome

O F

C L E V E.



HE Dukedom of *Cleve* is one of the most ancient Principalities in the *German* Empire; having been first conferr'd upon *Ælius Gracilis* (or *Grallius*, as he is sometimes call'd) the Companion of *Charles Martel* in his famous

Expeditions against the *Frisons*, *Saxons*, and *Bavarians*. This Dukedom was in those days no more than a County: but being afterwards enlarg'd with the accession of the Earldom of *Teisterband*, which contain'd the Seignior of *Altena*, with several other Lordships on the other side of the *Rhine*, its Princes took upon them the title of Dukes of *Cleve*, from the chief Town in their ancient Country. How, upon the failure of the issue-male in this Family, and the League between the *Spaniards* and *Netherlanders*, this Dukedom came into the Elector of *Brandenburg's* possession, we have already inform'd the Reader; and shall not hear need to make any repetition.

The Country is generally Woody, and water'd with a great many Rivers; the chief whereof are, 1. The *Rhine*, which passes through the middle of it, and at *Schencken-Schans* (a *Geldrian* Fort on the Northern bounds of this Dukedom) divides it self into two large branches: whereof that which runs by *Arnhem* retains its old name, and the other (which washes the walls of *Nimwegen*) is call'd *Wale*. 2. *Roer*; which springs in the County of *Marck*, and betwixt *Duysburg* and *Roerroot*, empties it self into the *Rhine*. 3. *Lippe*, which rises in *Westphalia* and looses it self in the *Rhine* near *Wesel*. 4. *Niersse*, rising out of a ridge of Hills in the Dukedom of *Julers*, and empties it self into the *Mae* near *Gennep*.

The most famous Forest in this Dukedom is that of *Duysburg*; which almost encompasses that Town, and is often mention'd by *Tacitus* and other ancient Historians by the name of *Saltus Teutoburgensis*.

'Tis bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Berghen*, the County of *Marck* and some other parts of *Westphalia*; on the North with the County of *Zutphen* and some part of the County of *Over-Issel*; on the West with *Gelderland* and *Brabant*; and on the South with the Electorate of *Colem*.

The Cities and Towns of note in it are:

1. *Cleve*; seated on the rising of an Hill, betwixt the *Rhine* and *Mae*, and suppos'd to have its name (a *collibus Clevis*) from the many cliffs and craggy Hills amongst which it stands. *Cluverius* fancies that 'tis the Reliques of the old *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, the main body whereof he will have to have stood about *Kellen*, a Village an *English* mile distant from *Cleve*: and indeed the several ruins which are observable about this City give some countenance to the conjecture, or, at least make it appear to have bin anciently a place of much larger extent than 'tis at present. The Inscription under the Monument of *Eumenius Rhetor* (who is said to have taught Oratory in this City) set over the South Gate, gives us this account of the place: *Temporibus C. Jul. Caesaris Arcis Clivensis Founderis, Octavii Augusti Successoris, qui presidio Munivit, Ulpia Trajana, qui in Colonia redegit, Æl. Adriani, qui in formam Urbis amplioris, Hic Eumenius Rhetor, &c.* Whether this great Orator was ever a Professor in *Cleve*, as the monument asserts, we leave to the Readers judgment to determine when he shall have perus'd the Arguments produc'd on both sides by *Lipsius* and *Pighius*; the former whereof is a stout opposer of this tradition, and the latter its learned and judicious maintainer. The Castle, whoever was its Founder, is a place of no great strength; but pleasantly seated and affording a delightful prospect, especially from the top of *Swan-Tower*. The Houses of the Burgers are but mean and ill favour'd; and the only public buildings worth the viewing are the great Church and two Monasteries of *Capuchines* and *Franciscans*.

Cleve.

On

On the West side of the Town lies Prince *Maurice of Nassau's* Park; wherein are a great many pleasant Ponds and water-works. Above these is the *Sternberg*; a high Hill, whence you may see *Utrecht* (seventeen hours, or one and fifty *English* miles, distant from this place) with near forty more Cities and great Towns: twelve whereof are seen by the help of so many *Vistas* or walks cut through the wood, at the end of each of which appears a fair City. On the East stands the Prince's House in the *Busch*; where you have amongst many other rarities, a notable Collection of old *Roman* Urns and other Monuments of Antiquity, with several Inscriptions omitted in *Gruter's* work.

Embrick.

2. *Embrick*, betwixt *Raes* and *Schencken-Schans*, on the Eastern banks of the *Rhine*; seated within the limits of the Dukedom of *Cleve*; but for many years last kept by the States of the United *Netherlands*, and reckon'd a part of the Country of *Zutphen*. The Emperor *Rudolph* requested the States to resign this Town to the Duke of *Cleve*, in the year 1600. and, at the same time, engaged the *Spaniard* to restore *Rheinberck* to the Elector of *Colem*. Hereupon, the *Netherlanders* immediately drew their Garrison out of *Embrick* and quitted the place: but finding that the King of *Spain* did not so religiously observe his part of the promise as they expected, they repented of the engagement and (in the year 1614) made themselves Masters of this Town and *Rees*. Both which places they fortify'd soon after; and have them in their hands to this day.

Griet.

3. *Griet*, betwixt *Rees* and *Embrick*, on the *Rhine*, built by *John*, the twenty-eighth Duke of *Cleve*. 'Twas taken by the *Netherlanders* in the year 1636.

Gennep.

4. *Gennep*; seated at the mouth of the *Niersse*, over against *Gelderland*. This Town, with the County that bears its name was bought by the Dukes of *Cleve* of the Barons of *Bredrade*, as *G. Braun* (in his account of the Cities of the *German* Empire) tells us; tho others say, that *Adolph* the First, Duke of *Cleve*, bought it (together with *Rixenwald* and *Duffie*) of *Sigismund* the Emperor. 'Twas anciently a large and populous City, well fortify'd, and the chief defence of these parts: but of late years its walls have bin demonish'd, its Rampires thrown down, and it can now hardly bear up above the character of a Village. 'Tis conveniently enough seated for trade; but the frequent overthrows it has bin subject to (being seated on the confines betwixt the Duke of *Cleve's* Territories and *Gelderland*) have disheartn'd men of Commerce from undertaking any great matters in this place. The States of the United Provinces, observing the convenience of its situation in the road betwixt *Nimwegen* and *Venlo*, made themselves Masters of this place in the year 1641. The River *Niersse* affords the Burghers of *Gennep* good store of delicate Eels: but otherwise their Town has little in or about it that is very observable. The Castle (which they call *Gennep-Huys*) lies at some distance from the Town; and is a considerably strong Fort.

Goch.

5. *Goch* on the *Niersse*, a little above *Gennep*; a small Town of no great strength nor traffick. This, with most of its neighbours was seiz'd on by the *Netherlanders*; as being, as they fancy'd, capable of being improv'd to their disadvantage.

Cakar.

6. *Cakar*; built by the Dukes of *Cleve* for a place of strength and refuge in case of any sudden approach of an Enemy out of *Gelderland* or the Electorate of *Colem*. The Town grew first populous and rich by the great trade they ma-

nag'd in *Linnen-cloth*; and afterwards their good ordering of Malt, and brewing a palatable sort of Beer, very exceptable to most of their neighbours, got them a great repute. Hereupon, *Adolph* the First built here a vast Granary: whereinto most of the neighbouring Bores bring in their Corn, which at *Cakar* is made into Malt, or otherwise convey'd hence into most of the neighbouring Towns on the *Rhine*. The Town-Hall, *St. Nicola's* Church, and the Monastery of the *Dominicans*, are stately Fabricks: in the last whereof they have a fair Library.

In the road betwixt this Town and *Santen* stands *Marienboom*; where is a rich Monastery of *Romanists*, on the outside of the wall whereof (next the High-way) is this Inscription, under the Arms of *Brandenburg*:

ÆTERNÆ GRATITUDINIS MONUMENTUM.

1650.

ÆTERNÆ GRATITUDINI CONSECRATUM.

The meaning whereof is said to be this; The Elector of *Brandenburg* hearing that this Convent had a considerable Library of Manuscripts, gave out that he design'd to demolish it and make thereof a Lordship: but (at the same time) employ'd some underhand to inform the Monks, that, in all likelihood, his Electoral Highness would lay aside these thoughts if they would present him with their Library. This experiment they try'd; found the promise'd success; and, in remembrance of their Prince's generous indulgence erected the formation'd Monument.

Santen.

7. *Santen*, near the Western bank of the *Rhine*; a Town of great antiquity. Yet probably not so old as those Antiquaries would make it who tell us that 'twas built by a race of *Trojans* that straggled hither under the command of *Francus* one of *Hector's* Sons; and thence it got the name of *Traja Francorum*. That this was the true *Ulpia Trajana* (contrary to *Cluverius's* opinion abovemention'd) is positively asserted by *Pighius* (but no better prov'd then, what he there tells us, that the *Theban* Legion here perish'd under the Emperor *Maximianus*), and thence the Town got the name of *Santen* or *Holy*. *Cluverius* thinks it rather stands in the place where *Tacitus* tells his *Vetera Castra*; sam'd for the Residence of *Julius Caesar* for some time. 'Tis fit we should fix the name of some old *Roman* Fort or other upon it: for at present the Town is so very much ruined and decay'd that it has little to brag off but its Antiquity.

Wesel.

8. *Wesel* (call'd usually *Nether-Wesel*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same name which lies in the Archbishops of *Trier*) is the largest and best built Town in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; seated in a fair plain on the Eastern bank of the *Rhine* and near the mouth of the *Lippe*; 'Tis an *Hans-Town*, and reckon'd usually amongst the Imperial Cities of the *Westphalian* Circle; but having bin always a member of the Dukedom of *Cleve*, 'twas by the Princes of this Country freed from the monthly contributions paid by other Imperial Towns. The City is strong, populous and well seated for trade; but much impoverish'd during the late wars, wherein 'twas taken and plunder'd by the *French*: who exacted such intolerable contributions of the Burghers that many of 'em were forced to quit their Goods and Houses, making their escape with such slender stocks as they could conveniently carry off. 'Twas first advanc'd in riches and Grandeur during the *Belgic* war; which

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oblig'd a great many wealthy Merchants to fly out of *Holland, Zealand, Antwerp, Brabant and Flanders*, and to fix themselves in this Town. Amongst the public buildings in *Wesel*, the most remarkable is a noble Hospital for aged and decrepit people: founded by *H. Oliver Baers*, Chancellor of the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and very much enriched and augmented by his Son.

Over against *Wesel* stands *Rurich*; a Town well fortify'd, in the late *Belgic* wars by the *Netherlanders*.

Dinslaken 9. *Dinslaken*, on the Rivulet *Manne*; which having pass'd this Town soon after emies it self into the *Rhine*. This *Arnoldus Wesaliensis*, and, from him, most of the late *German* Geographers, calls *Locus Martis*: because, forsooth, *Dinsdag* in the High-Dutch is the same day which the *Latins* call *Dies Martis*. Whereas *Dins* in that Composition has no affinity with *Mars*: *Dinsdag* or *Dingsdag* (as the learned *Schottelius* will inform us) signifying properly *Dies Judicii*, because on that day especially the ancient *Germans* us'd to try causes in their public Courts of Judicature; a custom still observ'd in several Provinces of the Empire. In the year 1627. this little Town was surpriz'd by the *Belgic* Forces; by which blow it suffer'd more then it has bin since well able to recover.

Roerort 10. *Roerort* or *Rhurort*, on the mouth of the *Rhur*; whence it has its name. In the *Belgic* wars, and soon after they were ended, this place was well fortify'd by the *Netherlanders*: but was never yet reckon'd a Town of any great Commerce.

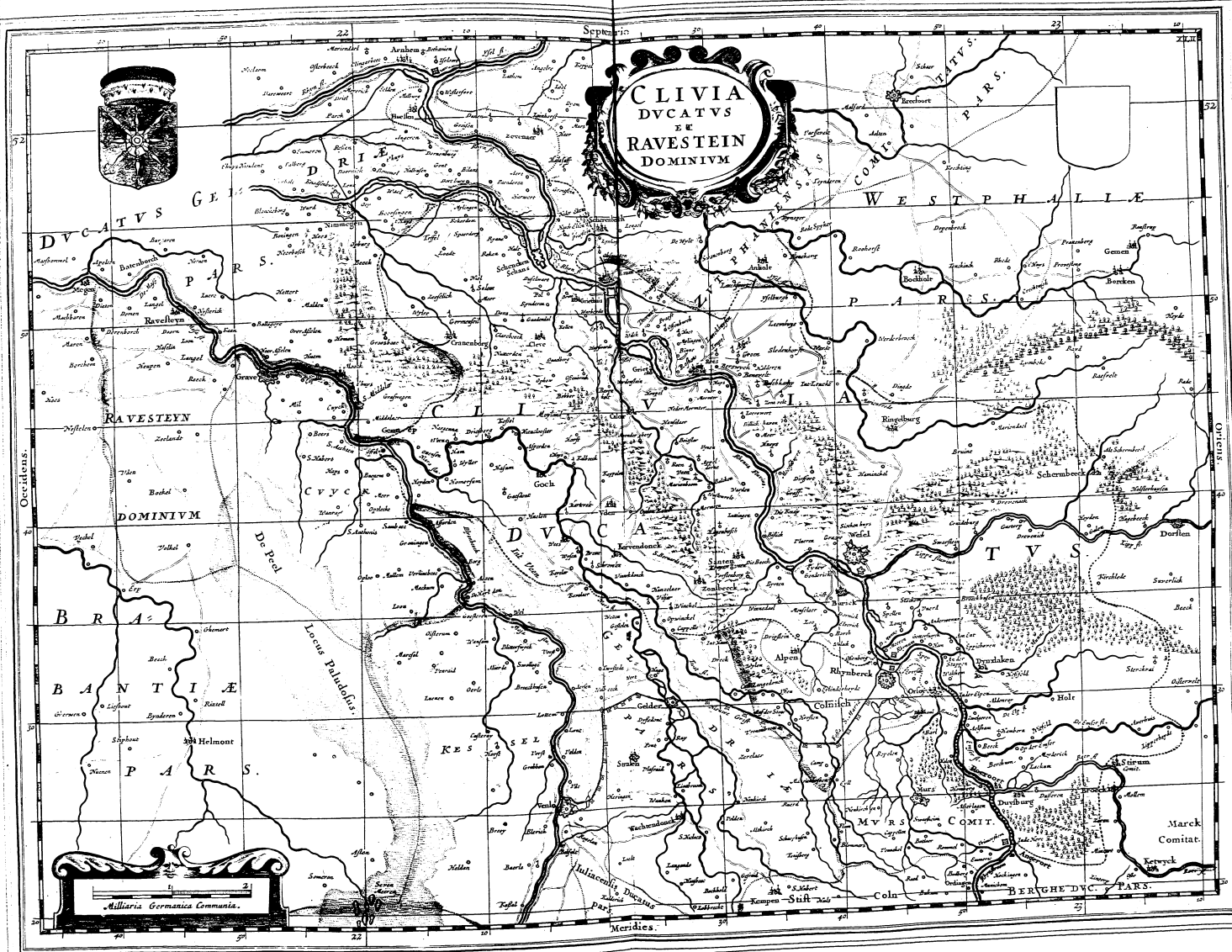
Duisburg 11. *Duisburg*, seated on the Confines of the

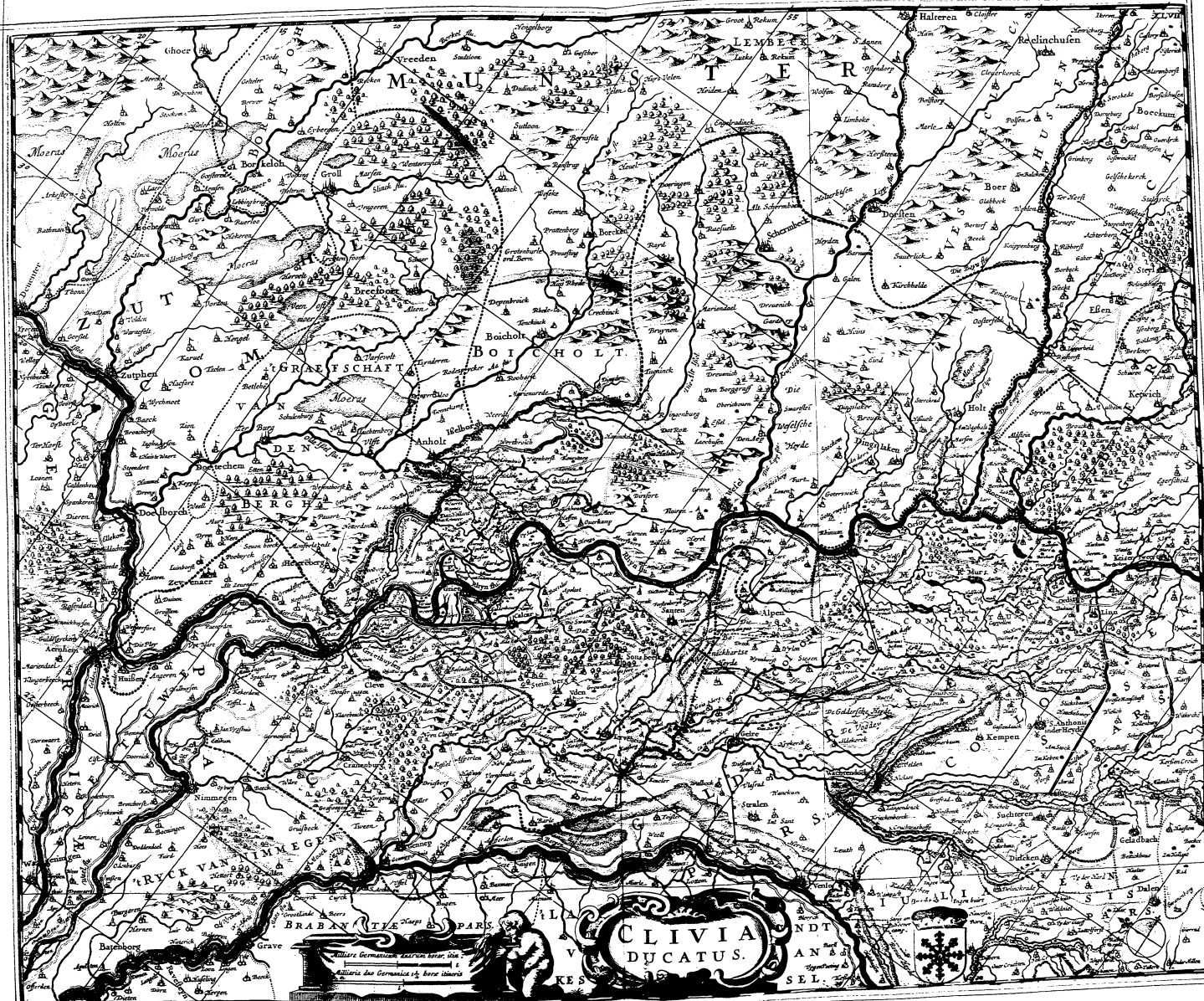
two Countries of *Cleve* and *Berghen*. Amongst the many Towns in the *German* Empire whercon learn'd men have fix'd the name of *Teutoburgum*, this is one: and indeed the modern name seems but an easy corruption from that anciently us'd by the *Romans*. Besides, *L. Varus* is said to have bin slain in *Salva Teutoburgensi*: and whether the *Duisburger Waldt* (before mention'd) may not strike fairer for that character then any other whatever, let the *German* Antiquary enquire. 'Tis a controversy which for many years has depended betwixt the Burghers of this Town and the Princes of *Cleve* (in the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*) whether *Duisburg* ought to be reckon'd an Imperial or Ducal City. However, in the mean time, the Elector of *Brandenburg* (as Duke of *Cleve*) styles himself supreme Lord of *Duisburg*; and to him the Burghers have hitherto paid all manner of Homage and subjection. 'Twas formerly famous for some yearly Fairs here kept: but, of late, *Frankfurt* has monopoliz'd the trade of this and other Cities of the *Rhine*. *St. Salvador's* Church and *St. Mary's* are worth the viewing; and the Monastery of the *Minorites*, with several other Monasteries and Nunneries in the Town, can hardly be thought contemptible.

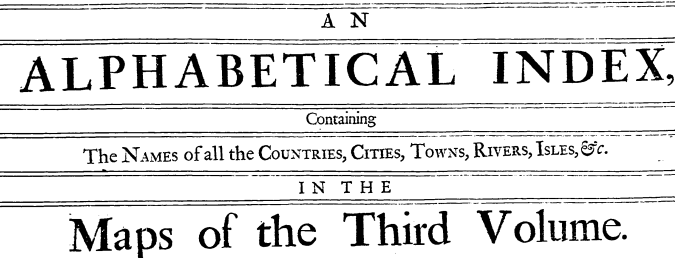
The Barony of *Ravenstein* (a small tract of Land betwixt *Gelderland* and *Brabant*) has for some ages added to the Territories of the Duke of *Cleves*. It has its name from the Castle of *Ravenstein*; a Fort on the *Maes*, about a *German* mile below *Grave*; a place of too little moment to be rank'd amongst the foremention'd Cities and Towns.

The End of the Third Volume.









Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
A				Achnier	25	53 35	14 20	Aelmaer	21	52 15	21 05
A. B.	26, 27, 28	53 15	13 00	Achnoch	12	47 05	19 10	Aelst	23	52 30	21 05
Aas	2, 6	51 55	13 10	Achnopich	06	47 35	19 30	Aelders	24, 25	51 55	22 40
Aar	03	47 00	14 10	Achnopichwang	08	40 40	19 30	Aeltrun	06	49 05	22 00
Aaraw	02	47 00	14 30	Achtein	11	43 20	13 40	Aemarang	02	47 50	22 35
Aarburg	02	47 00	14 30	Achtheten	13	48 00	16 40	Aemden	24, 25	51 00	22 35
Aafl	01	54 05	15 50	Acht	37, 45	52 35	17 50	Aenja	45	50 40	23 35
Aaflang	03	47 30	17 00	Achterberg	43, 44	51 35	13 10	Aendinsfontein	43	51 37	22 30
Aaflang	6, 7	48 50	19 00	Achter den berg	38	51 30	13 50	Aeni	24, 25	51 30	24 45
Aafling	1, 2	47 30	18 00	Ackens	23	53 40	15 00	Aenieu	03	47 30	19 00
Aab	06	47 30	18 00	Ackes	41	51 45	13 05	Aenische	24, 25	51 30	24 45
Abad	01	47 50	19 00	Ackthaus	06	48 55	18 05	Aenus il.	03	47 30	19 00
Abas	06	47 50	19 00	Ackfede	24	53 40	15 00	Aenja	6, 23	51 45	18 10
Abaz	01	47 50	19 00	Ackfede	32	53 40	15 00	Aerbing	06	48 15	19 00
Abazariensis Com. 14				Ackfede	40	53 50	14 10	Aerburg	34	50 15	24 20
Ab Bour	2, 3, 7, 8, 9	51 30	13 25	Ackfede	42	53 50	14 10	Aerburg	40	50 15	24 20
Abbenzy	43, 44, 45	51 30	13 25	Ackfede	50	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abbenzy	20	53 50	14 25	Ackfede	51, 52	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abberluwer	22	53 40	13 50	Ackfede	53	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abbeville	21	52 20	11 20	Ackfede	54	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abbeville	21	52 20	11 20	Ackfede	55	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	11	47 50	19 00	Ackfede	56	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	19	48 00	40 40	Ackfede	57	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	58	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	59	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	60	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	61	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	62	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	63	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	64	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	65	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	66	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	67	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	68	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	69	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05
Abba	12	47 40	30 00	Ackfede	70	50 25	11 15	Aerburg	40	50 25	23 05

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.				
Beckenbach	09	49 30	15 15	Bellinckhuysen	24 30	51 30	15 30	Berettyofl.	14 15	47 10	39 50	Berlat	35	50 20	15 15	Bibbelle H.	31	51 30	16 20	Bierbach fl.	33	50 50	15 15
Beckenberg	02	49 00	15 40	Belling H.	31	51 35	16 20	Beretzaz	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	24	53 00	15 20	Riber H.	35 37	50 00	15 10	Birkenau	09	49 00	15 15
Beckingen	37	49 00	15 35	Bellingen	31	48 10	17 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckingshausen	10	51 35	15 30	Bellingwolder	2 14	53 40	16 00	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckmühl	20	53 45	14 30	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckrad	03	51 05	17 40	Bello C.	4 5	40 00	27 40	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckthorn	45	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50 30	15 20	Riberbach	1 23	47 00	15 10	Birkenau	24 40	51 00	15 15
Beckum	31	51 40	14 20	Bellinckhuysen	19	42 00	43 20	Beretzka	14	40 10	39 40	Berlat	33	50									

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Endorf	13,17	21 06	30 34	Eig	38,40,41	50 50	23 20	Eke	19	42 10	75 20
Enkhuizen	17	46 00	33 00	Elia fl.	44	51 05	26 20	Eke	19	42 10	75 20
Enkhuizen	18	44 10	37 20	Elia fl. Ober unter	48	49 15	26 20	Engburg C. A.	11	48 30	31 50
Enkhuizen	19	47 10	37 20	Elidit	32	53 30	24 30	Engden	16,27,28	52 30	31 50
Enkhuizen	20	47 10	37 20	Elit	24,43	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	11	48 30	31 50
Enkhuizen	21	44 00	26 10	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	24	50 30	31 50
Enkhuizen	22	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	1,6	48 30	31 50
Elbergher Rothboom	23	52 35	23 30	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	09	49 30	31 50
Elbert	24	52 35	23 30	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	33	49 30	31 50
Elburg	25	47 10	27 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	26	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	27	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	28	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	29	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	30	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	31	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	32	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	33	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	34	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	35	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	36	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	37	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	38	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	39	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	40	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	41	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	42	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	43	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	44	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	45	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	46	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	47	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	48	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	49	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	50	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	51	51 10	25 50	Elit	40,45	51 55	22 00	Engelhof	42	49 30	31 50
Elburg	52	51 10	25 50	Elit</							

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C (Mol 2)				

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	Platz.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.		Platz.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.		Platz.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Langfeld	17		46 30	31 20	Leutertshöfen	6,7	49 00	28 40	Lieling	06	48 40	30 40		
Langfeldt	31		50 45	27 10	Leuth	43,45	51 25	22 55	Lienack	07	51 25	29 55		
Langheim	06		48 15	30 10	Leutkirch	23	47	16 50	Lienau	1,12	46 40	19 50		
Lenitz	11		48 40	29 10	Leutmeritz	01	50 10	31 00	Lienas	24	53 20	21 20		
Lenze	7		50 55	24 50	Leun	06	48 10	30 20	Lienborn	43	51 45	22 15		
Lenne H. 24,9,14,144			51 10	24 10	Leunroth.	06	48 50	28 10	Lienbrunn	21	51 45	22 15		
Lennew 24,1,8,4,14			51 05	23 35	Leunth.	1,16	48 50	27 50	Lienbrunn	31	51 45	20 50		
Lennerichshöfen	29		48 20	24 10	Leunth.	1,16	48 50	27 50	Lienbrunn	31	51 45	20 50		
Lenning	02		48 20	26 05	Leut.	43	51 50	22 00	Lienbrunn	24	51 45	20 50		
Lenperg	07		49 10	10 05	Leuvenberg	24	51 40	25 00	Lienbrunn	42	51 30	21 35		
Lenzshof	10		49 20	10 05	Leutenstein	24	51 10	26 20	Lienbrunn	11	48 10	33 50		
Lenz	42		51 55	31 55	Leut.	24	53 10	18 50	Lienbrunn	45	50 55	27 20		
Lenz	13		47 10	33 50	Lewa	14	48 00	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzerte	31		51 25	16 05	Lewar	14,18	45 30	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzertshofen	07		48 50	18 05	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzing	48		48 45	31 05	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzlm	11		47 50	32 00	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	02		47 00	24 40	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzen	05		45 40	17 40	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzium	39		50 40	31 10	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	02		48 30	16 30	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	06		49 15	18 30	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	1,13		47 00	31 20	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	11		47 50	31 20	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	13		47 00	31 50	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	06		48 35	19 40	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	11		47 40	31 20	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	06		48 00	20 20	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	13,17		46 20	32 20	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	11,1,14		48 10	34 50	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	40		50 40	24 00	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	22		53 40	24 00	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	12,17		46 20	32 00	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	13,18		46 10	30 30	Lewar	14	47 50	16 20	Lienbrunn	23	49 40	27 20		
Lenzshof	06		48 30	16 30	L									

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Purulia	06	48 25	29 20	Reboulhauen	31 33	50 50	26 10	Raminow	17	47 30	31 20
Puffendorf	06	48 25	29 20	Reboulhauen	31 33	50 50	26 10	Raminow	17	47 30	31 20
Puebelberg	06	48 35	30 50	Rabs	31 39	52 45	22 15	Rangio	01	47 45	31 20
Puebenbach	07	49 35	27 50	Rachaz	19	42 40	33 00	Ranig Grog. Klein	18	46 30	34 10
Puhl	06	48 35	28 20	Rachina	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulnshayn	11	48 35	30 50	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Puin	45	50 55	22 25	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pucklich	06	49 00	28 30	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Puknyg	11	48 00	31 20	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulch	06	48 00	31 20	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulanek	06	47 50	30 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Puichrom Oltum	1 19	46 00	30 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pullermul	10	49 30	28 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pullmahn	06	48 30	30 30	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pullich	06	49 00	30 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulkei	15	47 00	39 40	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulir	05	45 50	29 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulka	1 11	48 40	33 30	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulka	11	48 40	33 30	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulney	45	51 10	22 40	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulica	13 17	46 40	33 30	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulmal	06	48 00	28 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pulmal	06	48 00	28 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Punipberg	06	48 15	30 40	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Punibritz	14	48 30	35 10	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Punta del Compadre	17	45 00	31 10	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pante	27 13	51 30	33 20	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Papenberg	11	47 30	34 20	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Papling	18	44 40	38 50	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Parch	06	48 05	28 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Parek	06	47 55	30 50	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pardern	26 67	48 00	30 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Parchk	06	48 10	30 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Parchkaim	26	48 40	27 50	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pargen	03	47 40	27 50	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40
Pargles	06	49 15	28 00	Rachmitz	18	44 20	34 00	Ranigen	06	47 55	32 40

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Waul	40	51 05	23 15	Weibach	03	47 30	26 20	Weldheim	06	43 45	23 25
Wauraid	40	51 00	22 15	Weieret	02	47 30	26 20	Weldmarig	06	43 45	23 25
Waurick	45	50 55	22 25	Wersichausen	31	51 15	24 55	Weldrichen fl.	33	52 45	21 00
Waxene	13	47 30	33 10	Weskrick	44	51 30	23 50	Weldrichen	67	48 45	21 00
Waxeneh	11	47 40	34 00	Weiten	07	40 20	28 40	Weldrichen	33	52 20	21 00
Waxens	21	53 10	21 30	Weisberg	17	40 30	33 10	Weldrichen	33	52 20	21 00
Waxen Ober, Nider	18	45 30	35 10	Wessing	30	51 10	25 10	Weldrichen	45	51 00	21 55
Waxburg	11	48 30	31 10	Wessing	06	48 40	20 10	Weldrichen	30	51 55	25 40
Wayberg	31	51 00	27 10	Wessing	08	49 05	28 20	Weldrichen	11	48 30	21 10
Wayden	43	51 45	22 10	Wessinghof	08	49 05	28 20	Weldrichen	23 33	52 00	21 10
Waykoven	11	48 00	32 10	Wessinghof	08	49 15	28 20	Weldrichen	55	55 55	21 10
Waykerhof	10	49 20	32 50	Wessinghof	30	53 20	24 50	Weldrichen	33	51 30	25 10
Waykirk C.	17	40 40	31 10	Wessinghof	08	49 10	28 30	Weldrichen	30	51 55	25 40
Wayr	13	47 20	32 50	Wessinghof	23	47 00	25 50	Weldrichen	11	48 30	21 10
Waytheum	45	50 30	22 55	Wessinghof	06	48 20	26 10	Weldrichen	23 33	52 00	21 10
Waytack	11	48 10	32 30	Wessinghof	06	48 25	26 00	Weldrichen	18	44 55	25 10
Waytack	18	45 30	33 20	Wessinghof	03	47 50	27 10	Weldrichen	11	48 30	21 10
Waytack	16	47 30	33 20	Wessinghof	03	47 50	27 10	Weldrichen	17	45 00	23 10
Waytack	39	50 50	21 00	Wessinghof	34 35 36	51 05	24 50	Weldrichen	29	51 10	25 15
Waytack	39	50 45	21 00	Wessinghof	03	47 30	26 00	Weldrichen	02	47 55	25 15
Waytack	45	51 00	22 00	Wessinghof	03	47 30	26 00	Weldrichen	02	47 55	25 15
Waytack	49	49 30	15 25	Wessinghof	23	47 10	26 40	Weldrichen	23	51 55	25 15
Waytack	39	50 50	20 25	Wessinghof	27	49 10	28 40	Weldrichen	31	51 30	26 20
Waytack	31	51 10	27 10	Wessinghof	06	47 50	29 10	Weldrichen	03	48 05	25 10
Waytack	45	50 30	23 25	Wessinghof	34	50 15	24 50	Weldrichen	31	51 10	26 10
Waytack	24	53 00	15 30	Wessinghof	34	50 15	24 50	Weldrichen	31	51 10	26 10
Waytack	33	53 25	14 10	Wessinghof	06	48 10	30 40	Weldrichen	34	50 25	26 10
Waytack	31	50 45	14 10	Wessinghof	06	48 10	30 40	Weldrichen	34	50 25	26 10
Waytack	35 36	50 15	15 45	Wessinghof	43	51 35	23 45	Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	31	51 15	15 20	Wessinghof	43	51 35	23 45	Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	09	40 30	25 15	Wessinghof	43	51 35	23 45	Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	39	50 45	25 15	Wessinghof	43	51 35	23 45	Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	07	40 15	29 10	Wessinghof	43	51 35	23 45	Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
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Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
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Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
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Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W				Weldrichen	33	50 55	26 10
Waytack	24	53 10	23 10	W		</					

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Zula	1,19	45 00	42 00	Zum Ratgin	34	50 40	24 30	Zutz	04	46 20	27 00
Zulch	45	50 45	23 00	Rodemans	44	50 50	23 40	Zuydergronden	20,21	54 25	24 00
Zulling	06	48 30	23 40	Rodenhaus	44,45	51 15	23 10	Zuydersee	21	52 40	21 25
Zulplich	38,40	50 40	23 55	Rorel	31	50 50	20 50	Zuydicht	24	52 30	25 10
Zum Angeren	44,45	51 15	23 10	Rottenzee	33	50 50	26 25	Zuythorn	24	53 10	22 10
Bam	44	50 45	24 00	Rubers	33	50 45	26 10	Zuytclaren	24	53 10	22 40
Berge	31	51 05	26 00	Sinde	31	51 15	25 50	Zuyewolde	24	52 50	22 30
Bongart	45	51 00	23 00	Stadt	44	50 50	23 20	Zwaan	14,18	45 10	35 10
Borligen	45	50 45	22 45	Stein	44	50 45	23 40	Zuzellohe	03	49 15	28 25
Bruggea	44	51 10	23 00	Sukles	33	50 45	26 15	Zuzun	1,18	44 50	35 30
Buchel	44	51 00	23 10	Timpel	38,40	50 30	23 35	Zwarbrock	24	51 00	21 50
Bulken	43	51 20	22 50	Torn	44,45	50 55	23 25	Zwarer Ampt	31	51 10	26 10
Bulken	44,45	51 20	22 50	Vorft	44,45	51 05	23 10	Zweich	37	49 55	22 55
Bulch	44	51 20	23 50	Werpe	44	50 40	24 00	Zweigeren	42	51 15	22 50
Dodeman	40	50 45	23 45	Zundorf	38,40	50 50	23 10	Zweim	44	51 10	23 40
Dorf	11	48 00	31 30	Zunt	07	47 50	23 25	Zwergen	31	51 35	25 50
Durholz	44	50 55	23 50	Zu Peskes	43	51 25	22 40	Zweringe	24	52 00	25 40
Fall	02	47 20	28 30	Zur Auren	44	50 45	24 00	Zweybrug	45	50 55	22 20
Grab	2,6,7	49 05	28 20	Borch	38,40	51 05	23 10	Zwezan	11,14,18	45 10	35 30
Grandel	44	50 40	24 10	Dyck	45	51 05	22 50	ZwitCloster	03	48 00	26 10
Grave	44,45	51 05	23 15	Greyen	45	50 45	22 45	Zwitfal	45	50 45	22 35
Gronit	44	50 55	23 40	Guderzeit	44	50 45	23 40	Zwitfalach	03	48 00	26 10
Hubera	11	48 50	33 50	Heyden	31	51 05	26 10	Zwitfallen	02	48 00	26 10
Hera	44	50 45	23 50	Zurhufen	14	53 30	23 10	Zwingenberg	09	49 30	25 15
Haires	33	50 50	26 20	Zurich	1,2	46 50	25 10	Zwiefel	01	49 00	30 00
Ham	37	50 05	22 35	Zurichgow	02	47 00	24 50	Zwitfalin	11	47 50	30 30
Hau	06	49 05	30 00	Zur Kallen	45	50 45	21 50	Zwobich	18	45 00	37 30
Haus	44,45	51 15	23 05	Linden	44	51 20	23 20	Zwolia	18	44 00	35 30
Hoff	6,7	49 00	29 30	Locht	44	50 55	23 00	Zwol	24	51 40	22 00
Hohenholz	45	51 00	22 55	Mach	44	50 45	23 30	Zwollegem	24	51 20	22 10
Zumich fl.	17	45 40	31 00	Moelen	45	50 45	23 30	Zwonik	18	44 40	37 50
Zum Jot	10	47 50	41 30	Moznit	16	48 40	38 50	Zwyngel	11	48 30	33 50
Kliff	4,14,44	51 15	23 25	Zur Wannen	45	51 05	22 10	Zwyngel fl.	24	53 40	25 30
Korch	34	50 35	24 30	Wehe	45	50 50	22 45	Zyden	16	47 10	41 10
Krangen	42	51 40	23 15	Werde	40	50 50	23 10	Zygeth	1,14	46 20	36 30
Kriegendantz	44	51 25	23 30	Widen	45	50 55	23 15	Zygettlew	1,14	46 40	37 00
Laufch	45	51 00	23 00	Woch	34	50 30	24 10	Zyngy Montes	14,15	47 10	40 30
Leyen	40,41	50 50	23 50	Zach	02	47 20	24 50	Zymichertal	11	47 40	30 50
Lind	42	51 40	23 10	Zeit	40	50 45	23 40	Zype	21	52 50	20 50
Lingen	33	50 55	26 10	Zulchen	24,19,32	51 05	25 05	Zynak	1,14	47 40	35 00
Loch	37,18	50 25	23 20	Zulmarhaus	23	48 10	27 30	Zynak	11	47 50	34 50
Newenhalt	33	50 50	26 10	Zulstorf	02	47 40	26 10	Zyreh	14	47 00	35 30
Newenhove	44	51 05	24 10	Zurphen	24,43	52 10	22 10	Zyrok	14	47 50	37 30
Pelm	45	50 50	22 45	Zuttem	39	50 45	21 35	Zyrtar	1,14	47 50	36 00
Putz	43	51 00	23 40	Zuturn	06	47 35	30 20				

F I N I S.

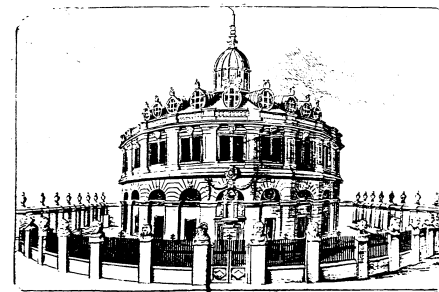




THE
ENGLISH
ATLAS.
VOLUME IV.

CONTAINING THE
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Seventeen Provinces
OF THE
Low-Countries, or Netherlands.

By RICHARD PEERS, M. A. and a Superior Beadle in the UNIVERSITY of OXON.



O X F O R D,

Printed at the THEATER, for MOSES PITT at the Angel in St. PAUL's Church-Yard
LONDON. MDCLXXXII.

TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
J A M E S

Duke of York and Albany,
Earl of Ulster in Ireland, &c.

Lord High COMMISSIONER and Lord High ADMIRAL

OF THE
K I N G D O M
OF
S C O T L A N D,
AND

G E N E R A L
OF ALL

His Majesty's Forces

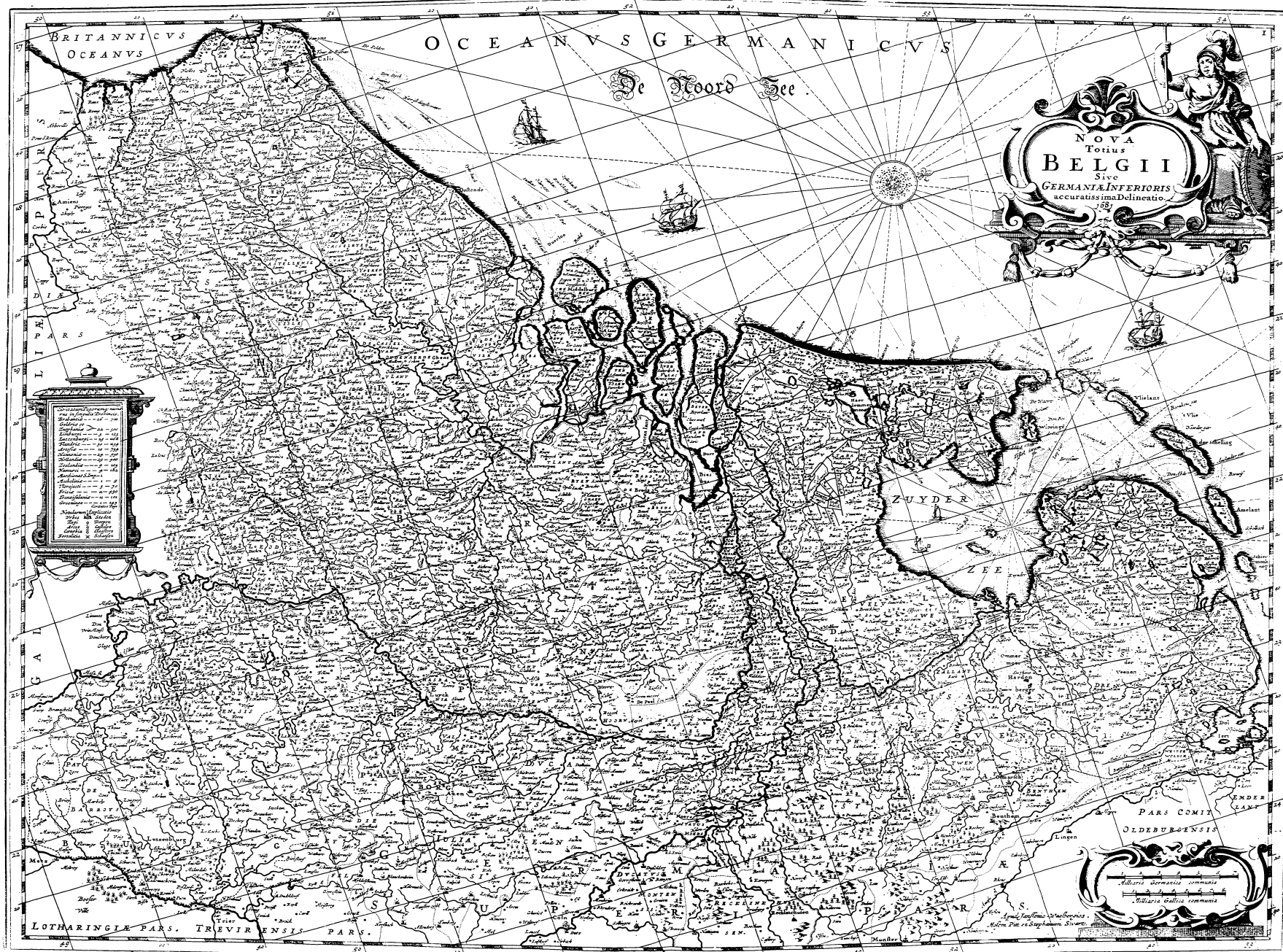
Of that KINGDOM:

T H I S
V O L U M E
OF THE
E N G L I S H A T L A S

I S
Humbly Dedicated

By the Means of His Highness's Servants

MOSES PITT.





T H E
General Description
O F
B E L G I U M :
O R T H E
N E T H E R L A N D S.

The Name



THE true Etymology of the word *Belge*, is not agreed upon by the *Belgic* Writers themselves; some deriving it from *Belgen*, or *Balgen* (the first of which signifies to be angry, the other to fight) from whence both take occasion to descant upon the warlike disposition of this people. Others will have the whole Country denominated from a City called *Belgium* (which some contend to be *Beauvois* in *Picardy*, others *Bavay* in *Hainault*) but this is judged against the usual way and method of giving names in those Countries, which were commonly transferred from the people to their chief Cities; but not on the contrary.

The bounds of the ancient *Belgium*.

But passing by the name, (concerning which the best opinions are but uncertain conjectures), we come to the Country it self. And first, for the *Belgium* of *Cesar*, according to some Authors it contain'd but a small space of ground, in proportion to the limits which are given it by others; being made to comprehend no more than what the *Bellovaci* possess'd, whose neighbours were the *Ambiani*, *Suessetones*, *Rhemi*, *Caleti*, and *Velocassi*: now the Country of *Beauvoisin* in *Picardy*, lying between *Normandy* and the River *Oise*, the chief City thereof being the formentioned *Beauvois*, situate about midway (though out of the direct Road) between *Paris* and *Rouen*. There are Authors on the other side, by whom the Territory of *Belgium* seems to be too far extended; for some, and those Learned, men bring within the compass thereof (besides as many of the Sc-

venteen Provinces as ly on the South-side of the the *Rhine*) the Dukedoms of *Lorain*, *Berg*, *Juliers*, and a great part of *Cleve*; the Bishopricks of *Triers*, *Mentz*, and *Celen*, and so much of the Kingdom of *France* as takes up all *Picardy*, with part of *Champagne*, and the of *Isle France*. Indeed it cannot well be imagin'd, that the *Belge* could out of so small a tract of ground as the first allow them, have sent such great Armies as they did against the Romans; and therefore the more moderate and probable opinion seems to be that of *Sanfon*, who by comparing divers places of *Cesar* together, first excludes the *Morini*, *Nervi*, *Elvi*, and *Rhemi* out of *Belgium*; and afterwards upon very good grounds concludes not only the *Bellovaci*, but the *Atrebat*, *Ambiani*, *Sylvanesti*, and *Veromandi*, to have been within the said District. Now the fear of these last mentioned small Nations according to the best Geographers, was the forementioned Country of *Beauvoisin*, and another part of *Picardy*, the Province of *Artois*, part of *Flanders*, some portion of *Hainault*, one part of the City of *Amiens*, the Country of *Vermandois*, and that Country which lies close upon *Beauvoisin* by the River *Oise*.

It must be confest'd, that neither this, nor any other Geographical account, brings the ancient and modern *Belgium* to any tolerable agreement in situation and extent. And as for *Gallia Belgica*, as it reached not beyond the *Rhine* (which a considerable part of the present *Belgium* does) so was it of a much larger compass, taking in a vast tract of ground, especially to the South and South-East, and comprehending (according to *Cesar* and others) whatsoever lies between the *Rhine*, the Lake *Lemane*, the *Rhone*, *Marne*, *Seine*, and the *British* Ocean: altho I am not ignorant, that *Pliny* makes the *Scheldt* a boundary to it; affirming,

N E T H E R L A N D S.

Name.

affirming, with *Tacitus*, that from *Helvetia* to the Ocean, the inward (that is the Western) bank of the *Rhine*, was inhabited by *Germans*.

The name of *Lower Germany* is not of equal comprehension in all, even modern, Authors; some using it to denote, besides those Countries we are now to describe, not only *Cleve*, *Colen*, *Juliers*, and *Liege*, but also the Bishopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Spire*, &c. nay others going further, and including *Westphalia*, *High* and *Low Saxony*, *Hanſia*, part of *Franconia*, &c. For our part, permitting those that please to labour much in (strengthening and enlarging the import of words (the true test whereof must however be always acknowledged to be common usage), we shall stick to the modern acceptation of both the forementioned names; and (alho some may be very angry with us for so doing) shall take them to signify only that part of *Europe* which is sufficiently known at this day, by the usual appellation of the *Seventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries*.

The name of *Lower Germany* was imposed at first, upon account of their neighbourhood and extraction, as well as (the consequence thereof) that near agreement which is still found between the inhabitants of these Countries and the *Almans*, or proper *Germans*, in Language, Manners, Laws, and Customs; and from the nature of their situation, which towards the Sea is in many places (especially in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friesland*) below the ordinary Tides; and in most others much inferior to the common level of the body of *Germany*, for which reason these Provinces are call'd by the *Germans* *Neder Teuschlandt* (that is *Nether Dutchland*), and by their own Natives (not *Walloons*) *Nederlanden*, and by us the *Netherlands*, and *Low-Countries*. By the rest of *Europe*, and not unusually by the *English*, they have for some ages past been generally call'd *Flanders*; that particular Province, by reason of its eminency both as to trade, fruitfulness of soil, strength, riches, and number of inhabitants, having denominated all the rest. The *Fairs* and *Marts* of *Bruges* were, in particular, wonderfully resorted unto from all parts of *Europe*. So likewise, while the *Scheld* was open, *Antwerp* exceeded in trade and interest; and before the Revolt from *Spain*, in ordinary Contributions, *Flanders* alone paid the third part of the whole sum to be levy'd upon all the Provinces; *Holland* being tax'd but the fourth part of the rate of *Flanders*. So the small Province of *France*, properly so call'd, has given name to that mighty Kingdom; and *Holland* having in this last age prodigiously out-grown the other Provinces in riches and trade (paying thirty years ago about fifty-eight in the hundred of public Taxes, which is more than all the rest) is come at this day to be ordinarily taken for all the Provinces in the Union; the inhabitants of any part of them being by *Europeans*, and others, commonly term'd *Hollanders*.

Provinces.

The *Netherland Provinces* consist of four Dutchies, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and *Geldres*; seven Earldoms, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Zutphen*; one Marquitate of the Empire, *viz.* *Antwerp*; five Lordships, or Seigniories, *West-Friesland*, *Malins*, *Utrecht*, *Overijssell*, and *Groningen*. It is observable, that *Zutphen* made one of the Seventeen Provinces, but makes not one of the Seven, being comprehended under *Geldres*; so that those who will have ten under the *Spanish* jurisdiction, must reckon *Cambray* for one (by some accounted part of *Hainault*, by others of *Artois*) altho some part of *Geldres* remains still subject to the King of *Spain*; the Confederate States possessing also

divers places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*; and several others, especially in the *Wallon* and Frontier-Countries, having of late years (as shall hereafter be shewn at large) been brought under the dominion of *France*.

These Countries were join'd together under the appellation of the *Seventeen Provinces*, not from any proportion that they bear to one another (for some of them not only exceedingly surpass others in extent and riches, but contain them within their own proper precincts) but from their Dominion being formerly distinct and independent under particular Lords and Proprietors. Moreover, all of them are not conven'd to the General Assembly of the States; some not having the right of a separate vote, or being annex'd to others in the method of Contribution; in which cases the Marquitate of the Empire has not a place by itself; and the Duchy of *Limburg*, with *Wallenburg* and *Dalem*, are dependant upon the Duchy of *Brabant*.

Some particular Cities are separately consider'd in matters of a political nature. So *Tournay* with its territory, *Lille*, *Donay*, and *Orchies*; tho all of them contain'd within the limits of *Flanders*, yet have been usually tax'd after the manner of distinct Provinces; and in the year 1550, when the States of the *Low-Countries* had agreed, (upon the request of *Charles* the fifth), to levy for him a monthly Tax of three hundred thousand *Florins*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, *Gelders*, and *Groningen* being exempt from making any Contribution (these, as the *Marches* of all the Provinces, having been miserably haras'd in the late wars), the whole burthen fell upon *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*; *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, *Malins*, and *Utrecht*; and the Towns and places of *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Donay*, *Orchies*, and *Tournay*.

The ancient inhabitants of these Countries, *Ancient* reduc'd to modern limits, shall be deliver'd very *Inhabitants* briefly in this place, tho the particular descriptions of each Province will require somewhat a more accurate relation of this nature.

In the first place therefore, on the South side of the *Rhine* the *Taxandri* or *Toxandri* posses'd the Isles of *Zealand*, and Southern Islands of *Holland*, and (according to some) the *Lower Brabant*. The *Menapii*, the rest of *Brabant*, and the Duchy of *Gelders*, to the *Rhine*, or somewhat further. The *Morini*, *Flanders* and some of the neighbouring places. The *Atreabates*, *Artois*. The *Nervi*, *Hainault* and *Cambrisis*. The *Eburones*, call'd first by the *Gauls* *Germani*, and afterwards by themselves *Tungri*; *Condrasi*, *Segni*, *Cerassi*, *Pemani*, the County of *Namur*, and other places on each side of the *Maes*.

2. Between the branches of the *Rhine*, the *Batavi* posses'd part of *Gelder*, now call'd the *Betaw*, part of *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland*.

3. Beyond, or Northward of the *Rhine*, the *Frisii* (who retain their ancient name unto this day) dwelt along the Sea-coast, from the old mouth of the *Rhine* below *Leyden* in *Holland*, as far as the River *Amisla*, now call'd the *Enns*; and took up all that goes now under the name of *North Holland*, (bordering upon the *Zuyder-Zee*) commonly and more properly then the other call'd *West-Frieze*; the distinct Province of *West-Frieze*, the territory of *Groningen*, and part of the Province of *Utrecht*. The *Bructeri*, according to *Cluver*; the *Franci*, and *Bructeri* successively, according to *Bertius*, in *Overijssell*. The *Marjaci*, about the Town of *Amersfort*, between the *Rhine* and *Iffel*.

The limits of these Provinces are made, on the North by the *British* Ocean; on the West by the same and *Picardy*; on the South by *Lorain*, *Champaign*, and *Picardy*; and on the East by *Westphalia*,

Limits.

phalia, *East-Friesland*, or County of *Emden*, the Duchy of *Juliers*, and the Archbishopsricks of *Colen* and *Triers*; we omit the Duchy of *Cleve*, and the Bishopric of *Liege*, because they cannot be well accounted as Boundaries to these Countries, being in a manner included within the same limits with them.

But more particularly, if we take in some few neighbouring, or rather (as is aforesaid) included Territories, such as are *Liege*, *Cleves*, *Cambray*, &c. and begin at the Sea-coast near *Calais* in *Picardy*; these Provinces are bounded by *Oye*, *Ardes*, *Ligues*, *Heldin*, *Dowdens*, *Homecourt*, *la Capelle*. In *Champaign*, by *Rocroix*, *Charleville*, *Mount Olympe*, *Meziers*, the Duchy of *Bouillon* (above *Sedan*) and *Moulon*. In *Lorain*, by *Jamets*. Afterwards by the Archbishopsrick of *Triers*, the Duchy of *Juliers*, *Westphalia*, the County of *Benthem*, and the County of *Emden*, bordering upon the *German Ocean*, which on all other parts makes up the Bounds of the *Lower Germany*.

Extent.

All these Countries are accounted no bigger then one fifth part of *Italy*; the circumference of them being, according to *Guicciardin*, a thousand *Italian*, or three hundred and forty *Belgie* (that is *Flandrian*) miles, each whereof contains about three *Italian*. And here we will take occasion to observe, that this is the common measure thro *Flanders*, *Flamingant*, thro almost all *Brabant*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Namur*. In the Duchy of *Luxemburg* the miles are somewhat larger, tho exceeded by the *Geldrian*; but those of *Friesland* exceed all the rest, coming up to the computation of *Germany*, each of them containing five, nay sometimes above six *Italian* miles. In *Flanders* *Gallican*, in *Artois*, and part of *Hainault*, the *French* measure has prevail'd, their miles being reckon'd in a manner double the *Italian*.

Situation.

Lower Germany lies under one half of the seventh, and all the eighth Climate; and is situate between 22 and 30 degrees of Longitude, and between 50 and 54 deg. compleat (that is, the beginning of 55 deg.) of Latitude; the days being in the middle of the seventh Climate 16 hours, and at the beginning of the ninth 16 hours and three quarters long. So that these Countries contain all the Parallels which are between the sixteenth and twenty-first. This is the computation of *Guicciardin*, *Gotsfredus*, and *D'Avity*; but according to those Authors who are more modern, and much more accurate, if these Countries ly under half the seventh, and all the eighth Climate, they must be situate between 47 deg. 20 min. and 50 deg. 33 min. of Latitude; and their days must be in length between 15 hours 45 min. and 16 hours 15 min. the Parallels included being those that ly between the fourteenth and eighteenth exclusively. And if (as they themselves suppose) their Latitude be from 50 to 55 deg. then must they ly under the ninth and tenth Climates; and so the included Parallels will be those that reach from the seventeenth to the twentieth exclusively, and the length of their days from 16 hours 30 min. to 17 hours 15 min. which certainly comes much nearer the truth; the abovementioned Authors account of their Climates, Parallels, and length of days being altogether inconsistent with the supposed Latitude, as well as real situation of these Provinces. Tho the rest of the Provinces, whether united or others, have already entertain'd the *Gregorian* account; yet *Geldres*, *West-Friesland*, *Utrecht*, *Overijssell*, and *Groningen*, still retain the old stile.

There could hardly be imagin'd a more convenient situation for Traffick then that of these Provinces; which will appear, if we consider

how they are plac'd in relation to the Body of *Germany*, and the great navigable Rivers thereof; but also to *Great Britain*, *Denmark*, *France*, and *Sweden*; at the last of which Kingdoms a Ship has, with a fair and brisk gale of wind, arriv'd from *Holland* in the space of two days. From *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, it is but a short cut to *England*; and even to *Lisbon* in *Portugal* it is scarce accounted ten days failing, a Voyage being ordinarily perform'd from some parts of *Spain* in fewer, and from others in not many more; which difference is occasion'd not only by the various distances of Ports in that spacious Kingdom, but also by the obliquity of the course it self, which cannot therefore be speedily finish'd without a requisite variety of winds. The neighbourhood also of the two most splendid Courts of *England* and *France*, does not a little advance the happiness of the forc'd situation.

The representation of these Countries under the form of a Lion, has been approv'd of by some fanciful (tho otherwise judicious) men; particularly it is commended by *Guicciardin*, who records for the Author of it one *Michael Aitinger*, by whom a *Belgie* History had been published some time after the first Edition of his Book. Some resemblance (though very faint) may perhaps be acknowledged to the back parts of that Royal Beast, occasion'd by a somewhat proportionable incurvation of the Sea-shore from the beginning of *Flanders* to *Emden* in *East-Friesland*, yet seems it to be much of the same nature with that of the Heavenly Constellations, and the different Animals whose shapes they are compell'd to assume. Only this must be said for it, that it must be presum'd, that there is an alliance and agreement of a Lion with those Countries; because not only almost each of these Provinces, but likewise divers of their principal Cities, give Lions, with respective distinctions, for their Arms; the original whereof the forsaide *Guicciardin* refers to that famous Expedition into the East under *Godfrey* of *Balkin*, call'd the Holy War.

Divers matters of an historical nature must be scatter'd up and down in this Work; and particularly some account shall be given, in a more proper place, of the great alterations of Affairs which succeeded the Revolt from *Spain* in the time of *Philip II.* and of the prodigious Revolutions which have since happen'd among the *United Provinces* themselves, even to the year 1678. At present we shall insist upon what is more purely Geographical, beginning with an enumeration of the chief Cities and Villages in each Province, in the proper descriptions whereof they shall be more punctually and amply discount'd of; so that the Reader must excuse us, if here we either pass by places, which upon one account or other may be not inconsiderable, or omit divers things relating to others which cannot be deny'd to be very remarkable.

1. The most eminent Cities and considerable Towns in the Duchy of *Brabant* are, 1. *Antwerp*, formerly the greatest Staple of *Europe*, or indeed of the whole world. It is call'd in *Latin* *Antverpia*, in *Low Dutch* *Antwerpen*, in *High Antwerp*, in *French* *Anvers*. 2. *Brussels* (*Bruxell*, *Bruxelle*) upon the River *Sinne*, the usual place of Residence of the *Spanish* Vice-Roy. 3. The *Bosch* (*Sylva Ducis*, *Boschum Ducis*, *s' Hertogenbosch*, *Bois le Duc*, *Bolduc*) upon the *Bommel* and the *Aa*. 4. *Lovan* (*Lovanium*, *Loeven*) upon the *Dele* and *Wortbe*. Here is one of the most celebrated Universities, of which at large elsewhere. *Brabant* is commonly divided by Authors into four Terrarchies, or quarters, which take their names from

from these 4 first mentioned Cities. 5. *Maefricht*, upon the *Maes* or *Meuse* (*Trajectum ad Mosam*), formerly under the *Liegeois*, but for many years last past, first under the *Spaniard*, and then the *Confederate States*. A place famous for its divers, and some very late, Sieges. 6. *Breda*, upon the *Merke*, a Barony or Lordship; as likewise, 7. *Dijst*, upon the *Senne*. 8. *Bergen op Zoom* (*Berga ad Zoomam*) upon the *Zoom*. A strong place, and of great moment to the *United States*. 9. *Grave* (*Graaf*), famous for its Sieges. Others there are, which we shall run over very briefly; such are *Areschot* (*Aryschot*, *Archot*) upon the *Demer*, which gives Title to a Dutchy. *Tienen* (*Tillemont*, *Tense*, *Tillemontium*), formerly gave name to one of the *Quarters of Brabant*, succeeded in that dignity by *Bois le Duc*. *Live*, upon the *Nele*. *Vilvoorden*, upon the *Senne*. *Gembloers* (*Gemblicum*, *Fr. Gihlou*), formerly an Earldom. *Herentals*. *Eindoven*. *Helmont*, upon the *Aa*. *Senef*, upon the borders of *Hainault*, a small place, but made memorable by the bloody *Battel* fought near it in the year 1674, between the *French* and *Confederate Armies*. *Grimberge*, gives name to an Earldom, formerly of great fame. The *Earls of Hoogstraten* *Meghen* and *Ravestein* likewise owe their Titles to places within the precincts of *Brabant*. Note, that the Marquitate of the Empire (or *Antwerp*) and the Lordship of *Malins*, tho reckon'd for two of the *Seventeen Provinces*, are really comprehended in this Dutchy.

Limburg.

2. The Dutchy of *Limburg* contains, besides the principal City it self, of the same name, upon the *Veldre* or *Veldre* (tho indeed a place of small account) a few not very considerable places; as the *Wyck* (*Vickium*) join'd by a Bridge over the *Maes* to *Maefricht*. *Arx Calamina* (*la Calamine*) whence comes the *Cadmia* of *Pliny*, call'd by us *Lapis Calaminaris*. In the Jurisdications of *Falkenburg* (*Volkenburg* or *Frachimont*), *Dalem*, and *Rolduc* (Appendages of this Dutchy) are three Villages of the same denomination.

Luxemburg.

3. In the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* are, 1. *Luxemburg* (*Luttenburg*, *Luceburgium*, or *Luceburgum*), the head City of the Province, upon the river *Alzette* or *Elza*. 2. *Theorville* (*Diedenboven*, *Theonis Villa*, *Urbs Sancti Viiti*) upon the *Moselle*. *Gravesmacheren*, likewise upon the *Moselle*; and *Rodenmacheren*, not far from thence; with other small places, which we may possibly have further occasion of mentioning in the particular description of this Dutchy.

Geldre.

4. The fourth Dutchy is that of *Geldre*, in which are, 1. *Ruremund* (*Ruremunda*) at the mouth of the *Roer*, the head City of the *Spanish* *Geldre*. 2. *Geldre* (*Geldra*), whence the Province derives its name. 3. *Venlo* (*Venlona*) upon the *Maes*. These, together with *Wachtendunch*, have since the erection of the *Dutch Commonwealth*, continued in their former subjection to *Spain*. The *Confederate* part of this Dutchy consists of 1. The *Velaw* (*de Veluwe*, *Velavia*), in which are 1. *Arnhem* (*Arnhemium*, *Arenacum*) upon the *Rhine*, within a mile of *Tijfelort*, where *Drusus's* famous Canal has its beginning. Here is the seat of Jurisdiction for the United part of the whole Province. 2. *Harderwick* (*Harderwicum*) upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, furnish'd with a convenient Port, and in the year 1648 dignified with an University. 3. *Elburg* (*Elburgum*), a neat Town upon the same Sea. In the *Velaw* are also *Wageningen* and *Hatten*. 2. The second part of the *Confederate* *Geldre* is the *Betaw* (*de Betuwe*, *Betavia*) the principal part of the old *Batavia*; in which are 1. *Bommel* (*Bommelia*) in the Island of *Bommel* or *Bommelerweert*, a fair and strong Town, situate upon the left side of the *Waal*.

2. *Culenburg* (*Culenburgum*), upon the left side of the *Leck*. It gives name to an Earldom. 3. *Nimneghen* (*Nieuweghen*, *Nimegue*, *Neomagus*, *Noviomagus*) upon the *Waal*; a place of great antiquity; and made more remarkable of late years, by the Treaties of Peace managed there by the Ambassadors of so many Princes, and at last concluded in the year 1678. 4. *Buren* (*Bura*), not far from the river *Lingne*. It denominates a particular Jurisdiction, by the Title of an Earldom; and (according to some) is indeed only contiguous to, not included within the Territory of this Dutchy. 3. *Zutphen* (*Zutphania*) upon the *Berkel* and *Ijssel*; gives name to a distinct County or Earldom, which tho it be now annex'd to *Geldre*, did formerly make one of the *Seventeen Provinces* it self, and therefore is more largely to be discours'd of in its proper place.

5. The Marquitate of the Empire, that is the City of *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, with its Territory; the principal places comprehended in which are *Lillo* and *Santoliet*, two Forts upon the *Scheld*; altho according to *D'Avity*, and others, *Nivelles*, *Lovain*, and *Brussels*, are also to be reckon'd within the Marquitate.

6. The Earldom of *Flanders* (accounted by some the richest piece of ground in the *Christian World*) is commonly divided into *Proprietary* (possess'd formerly, without any dependence or homage, by the *Earls of Flanders*) *Gallican*, and *Imperial*, of which division more hereafter. The principal places in this Province are, 1. *Gaunt* (*Ghent*, *Gand*, *Gandavum*) the Metropolis, enobled by the Duke of *Charles* the fifth; where was also born *John* *Burke* of *Lancaster*, commonly in our Histories call'd *John* of *Gaunt*. 2. *Bruges* (*Brugge*, *Brugges*, *Brugae*), the most pleafant and beautiful City in all the *Low-Countries*. 3. *Ipres* (*Iperen*, *Iperæ*) upon a River of the same name, formerly a Vi-County. 4. *Doway* (*Duacum*, *Do-way*) upon the *Scarpe*; famous for a University founded in the last Age by *Philip II.* of *Spain*, for the education of *English* Youth in the *Roman Catholic Religion*. 5. *Tournay* (*Dornick*, *Tornacum*), upon the *Scheld*; made memorable by its sufferings some Ages past, in the wars between the *English*, *French*, and *Flemmings*. 6. *Courtray* (*Cortryck*, *Cortracum*). 7. *Lille* (*L'Isle*, *Insula*, *Ryssel*, *Ter-Ijfel*). These, and many other places in this Province, will afford much matter to the History of the present Age. 8. *Nieuport* (*Neoportus*), near which place was a happy, tho bloody Victory purchas'd for the *Confederates* in the year 1603; principally, or indeed wholly, by the desperate valour of the *English*, under the *Vere*s, and other brave Commanders of the same Nation. 9. *Offend* (*Offenda*) made famous by that unparalleled Siege which lasted three years, two months, and fifteen days; begun in the year 1601, and ended in the year 1604, the time of its beginning and ending being express'd by the numerical letters of these words, *Offend* *De nobis* *paCeM*; and often *DaM* *In* *La* *pa* *Is*; which words are the more significant, because some few years after, the Treaty of Peace began, and ended in nothing more then a Truce for twelve years. 10. *Graveling* (*Gravelingen*, *Gravelinga*), *Ouden-aerd*, *Cassel*, *Aerdenbergen* (anciently the Metropolis of *Flanders*, as *Gaunt* now), *Sluys* (*Sluis*) taken by Prince *Maurice*, when he saw he could not raise the forefaid Siege of *Offend*; *Dammé*, *Dixmude*, *Winnox-bergen* (*Berga seu Mons Sancti Winnoci*), *Aelft* or *Aloft*, *Dendermond*, *Biersiet*, *Furnes*, &c.

7. In the Earldom of *Artois*, are 1. *Arras* (*Germ. Artois*, *Arrecht*, *Lat. Atrebatum*), upon the *Scarpe*; the Metropolis of the Province; famous for that fort

Of *Hangings* to which it has given name. 2. *Saint Omer* (*Janum Sancti Audomari*) upon the *Aa*; a very strong place both by situation and art; and made more remarkable by an *English* Seminary planted here. 3. *Ayre* (*Arva*) upon the *Lys*. 4. *S. Pol*. (*Janum Sancti Pauli*) gives name to a County. *Bethune*, *Hesdin*, *Bapaume*, *Arien*, *Renty*, &c.

Hainault.

8. The Earldom of *Hainault* (*Hennegaw* or *Hennewiers*) contains, 1. *Mons* (*Montes*, *Mons* in *Hainault*, *Berghen*, and, to distinguish it from *Winnox-bergen* in *Flanders*, *Mons Berghen*) the Metropolis of the Province; made more remarkable a few years ago (in the year 1678) by the stop at this place put to the *French* career in their conquests; and that chiefly by the valour of the King of *Great Britain's* Subjects. For altho the *French* may pretend the Treaty at *Nimeguen* was then as good as concluded, yet (as appears from a memorial given in but a little before in behalf of the Emperor, and from other papers of the like nature) their inclinations to peace were but very faint; and if it was not the briskness of that unfeasonable Action (as they term it), it was the dread of that opposition which they expected from *England*, that made them even desirous of putting an end to the war. 2. *Valenciennes* (*Valenchiennes*, *Valentienne*), upon the *Scheld*, where it receives the *Roelle*; very much commended for its ancient Laws. 3. *Cambray* (*Cameracum*, *Camerick*) the head of a particular Territory call'd *Cambrésis*, by some accounted a Province it self, and by others made a part of *Artois*. Those that please may reckon this the tenth *Spanish* Province, there being no other way to compleat that number; for so small a portion of *Geldre* remains subject to *Spain*, that *Flanders* as well, and *Brabant* much better, may be rank'd under the *United States*, then *Geldre* under the *Spaniard*. 4. *Hall* (*Halla*) upon the borders of *Brabant*, of considerable fame for the Chappel of the blessed Virgin. 5. *Conde* (*Condatum*) upon the *Scheld*. 6. *Landrecy* (*Landrecies*) upon the *Sambre*, a place of strength, and renown'd for the sieges it has endur'd. 6. *Bouchain*, upon the *Scheld*. 7. *Beaumont*, belonging, as *Landrecy* does, to the Dukes of *Areschot*. 8. *Charleroy*, a Fortification built about the beginning of 1667, to stop the progress of the *French*, tho it fell, before it was finish'd, into their hands; whose spending time in compleating the Works of this place, prov'd very advantageous to the *Spanish* interest. *Bavay*, *Avesnes*, *Quefnoy*, *Chimay*, *Binchs* (*Binchs en Hainault*) *Aeth*, *St. Gislain*, *Brenne le Comte*, *Engbien*, &c.

Holland.

9. The fourth Earldom is that of *Holland*, divided commonly into *South* and *North Holland* (the last is called most properly *West-Friezeland*, and the more Southerly part of it *Waterland*). The first City of this Province, not for riches, but for dignity and peculiar privileges, is *Dort* (*Dordrecht*, *Dordracum*), situate in an Island made by the conflux of the *Maes* and *Waal*; famous for the Synod held there, to compose differences in Religion, about the year 1619; and for the Staple trade it enjoys of *Rhenish* Wines. 2. *Amsterdam* (*Amstelodamum*) upon the River *Amstel*; since the Revolt from *Spain*, the greatest Mart in the whole World, tho an ordinary Village not much above three hundred years ago, and little more then the habitation of a few Fishermen. 3. *Leyden* (*Lugdunum*, *Bataavorum*, and by some affectedly, upon account of its University, in allusion to *Athena* of the *Grecians*, *Leyde*) more pleafantly, and more healthfully situated (according to some Authors, particularly *Choeur-Bun*, tho there is great reason to doubt it as to the point of health) then any place in all the *Belgic* Provinces. 4. *Delph*

(*Delphi*, *Delphi*, *Delphium*) upon a Channel cut thither from the *Maes*; from whence also it derives its name, *Delph* signifying in the language of the Country a Dike. Here was the famous *William* Prince of *Orange* assassinated about the year 1582. 5. *Roterdam* (*Roterodamum*) upon the River *Roter*; the second Empery of *Holland*; but much more ennobled by the birth of the famous *Erasmus*. 6. The *Hague* (*Haga Comitii*, *la Haye*, *Haag*, *Grafenbaag*, and *Des Graven Hage*), the noblest Village in *Europe*, and endow'd with the privileges of a City; formerly the seat of the *Earls of Holland*. The Princes of *Orange* have now a stately Palace here; and the States of the *United Provinces* have made it their constant place of convention and residence. 7. *Harlem* (*Haerlem*, *Harlemum*) upon the *Spar*. It puts in a very good title to the invention of Printing. 8. *Goude* (*Gouda*) upon one of the *Ijsels*. 9. *Vlaedingen*; not many Ages past a place of so great note, that it gave denomination to the whole Province, which from thence (as some of their ancient Chronicles witness) was call'd *Vlaedinga*. 10. *Gertrudenberg* (*Sanctæ Gertrudis Mons*) upon the *Meruwe*; remarkable for the great number of *Shad-fish* which are taken near it. 11. *Horne* (*Hoorne*) fo call'd from its winding Port, resembling a Horn. And 12. *Enchusen*; both which have good Havens, and at the latter are built divers great Ships. 13. The *Bril* (*Briel*, *Briela*) in the Island *Voorn*; one of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her assisting the *Confederates* with men and money. Presently after the seizure of this Town by the Earl of *Marck*, in the time of *Alva*, enforc'd the Revolt of divers other places, and a sudden alteration of affairs to the eternal prejudice of the *Spanish* interest. There are moreover within the limits of this Province, the Earldom of *Egmont*, the Lordships of *Vianen* and *Brederoode*, &c. the Islands of *Texel*, *Vlieland*, &c. and many other places, of which more largely hereafter.

10. The Earldom of *Zealand* consists of divers *Zealand*. Islands; the chief whereof are, 1. *Walcheren* (*Fr. Valcheren*, *Lat. Walachria*). 2. *Schouwen* (*Het landt van Schouwen*, *Scaldia*). 3. *Zuytbeveland* (*Beverlandia australis*). The rest of note are, *Nordbeveland*, *Dweland*, *Wolferfleyck*, and *Tolen*. 1. *Walcheren* contains, 1. *Middleburg* (*Middleburgum*, without any good grounds call'd *Metelli Burgum*) a famous Mart, especially for *French* and *Spanish* Wines. 2. *Flushing* (*Vlissinga*, *Flijssing*, *Vlissingen*), one of the Cautionary Towns, kept by the *English* from the year 1585 to 1616; for the commodiousness of its Port, accounted the Key of the *Belgic* Provinces. 3. *Veer* (*Camp-Veer*, *Ter-Veer*, *Vera*) the Staple for the *Scotch* traffick. 4. *Armedyn*, considerable for its Haven. 2. In *Schouwen* are, 1. *Zirickge* a place pleasantly situated, and endow'd with great Privileges. 2. *Brouwershaven*. 3. In *Zuyd-Beveland* is *Goes* (*Ter-Goes*, *Gulz*) at the mouth of the *Scheld*; a pretty neat Town.

11. In the Earldom of *Nanur* (*Namen*, *Nanur*, *Namur*, *Namurum*) are, 1. The Metropolis, of the same name, standing where the *Sambre* joins with the *Maes*; considerable rather for strength then beauty. 2. *Bovines* (*Bovina*, *Bovinicum*) upon the *Maes*. 3. *Dinant*. It belongs to the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the *Spaniard* according to the last Treaty, has endeavour'd to procure a cession of it to *France*, tho for what yet appears unsuccessfully but is really situate within the limits of this Province; as are likewise, *Carlsburg* or *Charlemont*, *Valencourt* or *Walcourt*, &c.

12. The Earldom of *Zutphen* is denominatd *Zutphen*. from its principal City, of the same name, a very

very strong place, standing upon the *Berkel*, and close to the *Iffel*; at the siege whereof, undertaken by the Earl of *Leicester*, Governor of the Union, was slain our famous Sir *Philip Sydney*. It contains besides, 1. *Groll* (*Grolla*), a place of great strength, upon the River *Slinck*; famous for the siege it endur'd in the second war with *Spain*. 2. *Dorsburg*, upon the *Iffel*. 3. *Schenckenschan*, a strong Fort, built just within the two branches of the *Rhine*, not far from *Cleve*; a Post of the greatest consideration to the *United Netherlands*, as they sufficiently experienc'd upon the unexpected loss of it in the late *French* Invasion, in the year 1672. Besides these, there are many other Towns in this Province, of which we have a great deal to say hereafter; such as are *Lochem* upon the *Berkel*, *Iffenburg*, *Tiel*, the Fort of *St. Andrews*, *Dotcom* upon the old *Iffel*, *Broekhorst*, *Brededorf*, in a marshy level, &c. The County or Earldom of *Berg* (*s. Hevenberge, mons Domini*) is reckon'd by *Schultes* within the Precincts of *Zutphen*.

Frize-land.

13. The Lordship of *Frizeland* is commonly call'd *West-Frizeland*, to distinguish it from the County of *Emden*, which of late Ages has been known by the name of *East-Frizeland*. But it must be confess'd, that the *Frifit* reached no farther then the *Ems*, and inhabited no part of the said County of *Emden*; altho it has happen'd (upon what account I cannot tell) to take a denomination from them; and therefore this Province, which is call'd *West-Frizeland*, were much more properly call'd *East-Frizeland*, the name of *West-Frizeland* really belonging to North *Holland*, which lies more to the West then this, and was also possess'd by the forefaid people. Nevertheless we shall go with the current of modern Geographers and Historians, and retain the name of *West-Frizeland* for this Country; which is usually divided into *Oftergoe*, *Westergoe*, and *Sevenwolden*. In it are, 1. *Loewarden* (*Leonardia, Leewardum, Lieuwarden*) the Metropolis, upon the River *Ea*. 2. *Doccum*, upon the same River. 3. *Harlingen*, furnish'd with a good Port; a strong place, the neighbouring Country being easily overflow'd by cutting their *Dikes*. 4. *Franecker* (*Francum, Francera*) of a pleasant situation. An University was founded here by the States in the year 1585. 5. *Sneek* (*Sneca*) a place of great antiquity. 6. *Bolswarden* (*Bolswaert*). 7. *Sta-vern*, a Town anciently of extraordinary trade and (as some will have it) power, having a jurisdiction of vast extent. It has been of little consideration since its Port was choak'd up with Sand; of which we shall give some account hereafter.

Malins.

14. The Lordship of *Malins* (*Germ. Mechlen, Lat. Mechlinia*), tho almost in the heart of *Brabant*, yet makes one of the Seventeen Provinces. It comprehends the City of *Malins*, which is situate upon the River *Dele*, in an exceeding healthful air; the Citizens being naturally so complaisant, and of so graceful a carriage, that they are ordinarily call'd by the *Germans*, *de Meesters van polt*; that is, the Masters of gentle behaviour. 2. *Heist* (*Hista*) is within the Lordship of *Malins*, but enjoys especial and distinct jurisdiction.

Utrecht.

15. The Lordship, or Bishoprick (as it was formerly) of *Utrecht*, contains 1. *Utrecht*, call'd in *Latin* *Ultrajeſtum*, as some suppose (tho erroneously, in the judgment of others) by contraction from *V. Tric. Leg. Stat.* that is, *Quinta viceſima Legionis Stativa*. It stands upon the

old and exhausted Channel of the *Rhine*, whose waters have been long since deriv'd into the *Leck*. This City is much blamed by the *Dutch* writers for its either cowardly or treacherous behaviour in the year 1672; whereby, as they say, not only this, but two or three other Provinces were cut off from the rest, and betray'd into the hands of the *French*. 2. *Amersfort* (*Amersfordia*) upon the *Eem*. 3. *Wyck de Duerſted* (*Duroſtadium, Batavodurum*) upon the joining of the *Rhine* and *Leck*. A Town of very great antiquity. *Rhe-ners* upon the *Leck*, *Montfort*, &c.

16. The Lordship of *Overiſſel* (so call'd from its situation beyond the *Iffel*) consists of three parts, *Salanda*, *Twente*, and *Trente*; and contains three anciently free and Imperial Cities. 1. *De-venter* (*Daventia, Daventria*) upon the *Iffel*; memorable, as upon other accounts, so for the treachery of the Governor *William Stanley*, an *English* man (tho nothing such in that action) who is accus'd of having betray'd this Town to the *Spaniards*, in the year 1587. 2. *Campen* (*Campi, Campodunum*) upon the mouth of the *Iffel*, where it empties itself into the *Zuyder-Zee*; but the Harbour is so choak'd up with mud, that it cannot admit Ships of Burthen. 3. *Swoll* (*Schwolle, Swolla*) not far from the *Iffel*, upon a small River call'd *As*, which runs into the *Vi-drus* or *Vecht*; a very strong place. There are also in this Province, *Steenwyck* (*Steenwicum*) upon the *As*, a Fortrefs of considerable strength, as also is *Coeverden* (*Coovardia*) near the *Vecht*, made famous by the frequent sieges of it in the late wars with *Spain*. *Vollenhoven*, *Omarſen*, *Oldenzeel*, *Halselt*, *Meppel*, &c.

17. In the Lordship of *Groningen*, are 1. The *Gronin-*

Metropolis *Groningen* (*Groeninge, Groning, Gro-*

ninga) upon the conflux of the *As* and the *Hune-*

ſus, which above the City is call'd *Schutendeep*, below *Reitdeep*. 2. *Damme* (*Damma*). And

3. *Delfzeel*, a strong place towards *Germany*, both in *Fivelingo*, one of the five parts into which the *Omelanden* are divided, the other four being *Hunſingo*, *Westquarter*, *Oldamp*, and *Westerwold*.

There were formerly numbred in these Pro-

vinces, above two hundred wall'd Towns, and at least one hundred and fifty others, enjoying equal privileges and immunities with them;

the Villages being reckon'd above six thousand, but it must be acknowledged, that the great de-

vastations made in the late frequent wars, have much alter'd the account. It is scarce to be imagin'd, how numerous such Lordships were, as had peculiar jurisdiction, as well in Criminal as Civil Causes. Forts also and Sconces, especially in Frontier-Countries, were hardly to be number'd.

It must be consider'd, that war does not only make an alteration as to the number, but likewise as to the nature of places; some by the consequences thereof being advanc'd to a higher rank, but many more sunk down to an inferior; which makes it impossible, without frequent and fresh surveys of the Towns themselves, accurately to represent their true state and condition; yet do we hope hereafter to give a pretty good account of the desolation made in divers parts of these Countries since the fatal year 1672; and shall in this place only put down the number of Cities, Towns, and Villages, as it hath formerly been deliver'd by *Guicciardin*, who wrote during the first war with *Spain*; and since by *Gotsfredus*, a much more modern Author.

Overiſſel.

Rhine.

Cities, Towns, and Villages, according to *Guicciardin* and *Gotsfredus* were in

	Guicciardin.		Gotsfredus.	
	C. & T.	Vill.	C. & T.	Vill.
<i>Brabant</i>	44	700	26	700
<i>Geldre</i> and <i>Zutphen</i>	30	300	25	300
<i>Luxemburg</i>	23	1159	23	1169
<i>Limburg</i>	00	000	5	123
<i>Holland</i>	37	400	23	400
<i>Zeeland</i>	12	102	10	101
<i>Utrecht</i>	5	70	5	70
<i>Overiſſel</i>	18	100	11	101
<i>Frizeland</i> and <i>Groningen</i>	13	490	12	490
<i>Avois</i>	11	854	12	754
<i>Hainault</i>	24	950	24	950
<i>Namur</i>	4	182	4	184
<i>Flanders</i>	62	1154	35	1178
<i>Malins</i>	00	000	1	9
<i>Marquitate</i>	00	000	1	

The *Lower Germany* is admirably well water'd by many excellent Rivers, the chief whereof are, the *Rhine*, *Maes*, *Scheld*, and *Ems*; those of an inferior rate being the *Moselle*, *Iffel*, *Lise*, *As*, *Dole*, *Deſſe*, *Demer*, *Sambre*, *Vidre*, *Scarpe*, &c. For an account of the *Ems* and *Moselle* we refer the Reader to the description of *High Germany*; for those Rivers run only upon the skirts of these Provinces, and therefore have no good title to a place in this Volume.

The *Rhine* rises in the Country of the *Griſons*, out of the highest Hills of the *Alps*, call'd *St. Gothard* and *Adula*, from two Springs, the first call'd *der Vorder Rhyn*, the other *der hinder Rhyn*, according to *Claver*. But *D'Avity* says from three different Springs, the uppermost of which makes the first or formost *Rhine*, call'd in *High Dutch* *Vorder Rhyn*, and comes out of the hill *Crisbalt*, near the high mountain of *St. Goddard*. The middle *Rhine* (he says also) has its source at the mountain *Lucumun*, or *Der Luckmanier*, which is call'd also *St. Barnabes*, and is part of the *Adula*. And the latter, or hinder *Rhine*, springs out of the Mountain which the *Griſons* call *Ocello*, and *Colmo del Uccello*, being part of the *Adula* or *Vogel*, and call'd also *St. Bernards* hill. These three are united in one stream before they reach the Lake of *Conſtance*, and receiving afterwards below *Schaffhuſen* the *Aar*, by *Mabeim* the *Neckar*, at *Mayence* the *Mein*, the *Nob* or *Nab* at *Bergen*, and the *Moselle* and *Lahn* at *Coblentz*; pass by *Colen*, *Duffeldorp*, and the lower *Weſel*, at the latter of which they moreover receive the waters of the *Lippe*. After this the *Rhine*, just as it leaves the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and enters into *Geldre*, not far from the *Tol-buys*, and at the very place where, in the last Century, was built that famous Fort call'd *Schenckenschan*, divides its waters into two Channels. That branch which retains the ancient name, and lies to the East and North of the other, passing by *Huſſen* in *Cleves*, *Arnhem* the chief City of the *State-Geldres*, *Wageningen*, and *Rhenen*, at *Wijck de Duerſtede* (call'd *Batavodurum*) joins with a small River, nam'd the *Leck*, and being diverted from its ancient course, passes not, as formerly, to *Utrecht*. That City being forc'd to supply the loss of its noble stream by an artificial Channel cut from the *Leck*, and call'd by the name of the *Iffel*.

Leck.

Philip Claver, in his book *de tribus Rheni Alveis*, says, that the middle Channel of the *Rhine* was deriv'd into the *Leck* by *Civilis*, who breaking down the bank, caus'd up (tho not quite per-

fect) by *Draſus* to keep the *Rhine* within his proper limits, let that River into the middle as it were of the Island of the *Batavi*; whereupon he became defended against the *Romans* by a double Trench, viz. that of the *Waal*, and this new one made by the *Leck*. But the consequence hereof in after ages was, that the best part of the waters of the *Rhine* being diverted from their former course, the mouth of the ancient Channel, which ran by *Leyden*, and into the Sea between *Catwyck* and *Noortwyck*, for want of a strong current, to keep it open, was in time quite choak'd up with Sands, thrown in partly by tempests, and partly by the more constant working of the Sea. This is *Claver's* opinion in the forementioned book, and in his Geography, commented upon by *Buno*. But others say, that about the year 1360, the *Rhine* being swell'd by a prodigious Land-flood, and meeting with the opposition of a high and tempestuous Sea, was forc'd to carry off his waters by the *Leck*, whose Channel afterwards, in manner as is before related, became his own. Some will have it, that about the year 860, or according to others 1170, such vast heaps of sand were not far from the *Leck* caus'd up by the violence of continued storms, that the *Rhine* was thereby forc'd into the other Channel, that of its own becoming presently dry, tho it retain its ancient name almost to the Ocean. Altho it be therefore doubtful when this happen'd, 'tis certain, that the *Leck* at this day receiving all the waters of the *Rhine*, and leaving its ancient Channel quite dry at *Wyck de Duerſtede*, runs by *Culen-burg*, and coming to *Vianen*, is afterwards call'd simply the *Leck*; after which it passes by *Nieuport* and *Schoonbooven*, and not far from the Village *Crimpen* mixes with the *Meruwe*, made up of the *Maes*, *Waal*, and *Linghe*, before it comes to be call'd by the single name of the *Maes*.

The opening and cleaning of the old Channel of the *Rhine*, is look'd upon as very feasible, but the City of *Amsterdam* will never consent to it; for by that means the Town of *Leyden* would grow Maritime, and share a great part of the Trade which is now engros'd by the forefaid City. But others say, that this is not to be attempted, because it has been observ'd by the most skilful Mathematicians, that the meadows about *Leyden*, are half a foot lower than the calm surface of the neighbouring Sea, even before the Tide begins to flow; which thing is very improbable upon many accounts, and therefore we may justly suspect, that such observations were made with a particular kindneſs and concern for the interest of *Amsterdam*.

The other branch of the *Rhine*, next to *Brabant* and *Zealand*, is call'd the *Waal* (*Wahl, Wael, Fr. Qual, Lat. Vahalis*) and runs by *Nimwegen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*, making that Island together with the *Maes*, with which afterwards near *Worcum* it entirely joins, and then at *Gorcum* being augmented by the addition of the *Linghe*, takes the name of *Meruwe* (nam'd also the new *Maes*) which it has from an ancient Castle, formerly standing near this place (some remains thereof are yet to be seen in the water near *Dort*), whence it passes on to the City and Island of *Dort*, and after having receiv'd the *Leck* and *Iffel* (two branches of the other division of the *Rhine*) passing by *Iſſelmond*, comes to *Rotterdam*, where being strangely enlarg'd in breadth, and loosing its name in that of the *Maes*, it leaves *Sciedam* and *Vlaeding*, and runs by *Geerſliet* to the *Brill*, not far from whence it empties itself into the Ocean. The ancient *Belgæ* are reported to have caus'd the children which they suspected to be illegitimate into the *Rhine*, whose waters are said to have carried

the true born afloat, swallowing immediately, and stifling the spurious; whereunto alludes that of *Claudian*, — *Nascentes explorat gurgite Rhenus*. But *Verflegan* says, Adultery was exceeding rare amongst them, and that this was done rather to prove the children's strength than legitimacy.

Iffel.

There are two *Iffels*, each call'd by the *Latins* *Ijala*. One of them comes out of the *Leck* near *Vianen*, and divides it self into three branches; the first of which running not far from the walls of *Schoonhoven*, and thence to *Crimpen*, returns its waters into the *Leck*; the second joins with the third and principal one not far from *Goude*; the course of the said third branch being from *Vianen* to *Ijsselstein*, and thence to *Montford*, *Oude-water* and *Goude*. Afterwards, about the midway between *Crimpen* and *Roterdam*, and directly over against *Ijsselmund* (that is, the mouth of the *Iffel*) it discharges it self into the *Maes*.

The other *Iffel* (from its being situate beyond this River one of the United Provinces is call'd *Ouerissel*) has its rise in *Westphalia*, upon the borders of *Cleve*, near the Town of *Rasfeld*, two hours journey from *Boetkem*, and three from *Randsdorp*. Its course is first by the Castle of *Rhyndberg* in *Cleves*, after that returning into *Westphalia* it wathes *Weer*, and running thro *Zutphen* by *Ijfelburg*, *Anholt*, and the Castle of *Ulfst* (where it is encreased by the accession of the River *Aa*) goes on to *Burg*, *Dotecom*, and *Doesburg*. Hereabout anciently it struck off with its own single stream towards the *Zuyder-Zee*, but was by *Drusus Nero's* care and order (for the more ready conveyance of *Roman* Armies against the *Frizons*, and other more Northern *Germans*) augmented with a great part of the *Rhine*, drawn thither by a Channel cut from *Ijsseloort* to *Doesburg* (eight miles in length according to *Cluver*), so that its stream became not inferior to that of the *Waal*, its course from *Doesburg* being to *Branchorst*, thence to *Zutphen* (where it receives the *Berkel*), afterwards to *Daventer* and *Hattum*, and so to *Campen*, near which place it enters into the *Zuyder-Zee*, formerly the *Lake Fleuvum*, at the mouth of which lie *Vlie* and *Vlieland*, from thence supposed to have receiv'd their denomination.

Maes.

The *Maes*, *Mase*, *Muse*, or *Meuse*, call'd by the High *Germans* *Masj*, by the *Flemings* *Maes*, by the Low *Germans* *die Mase*, *Fr. la Meuse*, *Lat. Mosā*, has its head in the mountain *Vogesus*, not far from *Langres* in the confines of *Burgundy* and *Champagne*, being likewise near *Montenay le Roy* and *Andelot*, and the Springs of the *Some* and *Marne*. At *St. Thibaut* it becomes capable of bearing Boats and smaller Vessels, and passing afterwards by *Verdun* and *Moulon*, at *Doway* it receives the addition of the *Chier*; thence its course is to *Meziers*, *Charlemont*, *Dinant*, *Bovines*, and *Namur*, where being augmented by the *Sambre*, and not far from thence by the *Mebaigne*, it passes by the Town of *Huy*, and after that waters the City of *Liege*; then being enlarg'd by the smaller Rivers *Ourie*, *Blanch*, and *Wese*, it passes on to *Maastricht*, and about that place receiving the *Jequele* from *Tongres*, and *l'Isle* from *Valkenburg*, it continues its course to *Stochem*, *Malsick*, *Wessem*, and *Ruremond*, where it is encreas'd by the accession of the *Suaine* and *Roer*. Hence passing to *Venlo*, the Country of *Cuyck*, to *Grave*, *Ravestein*, and *Batenburg*; between *Bommel* and *Meghen*, it sends part of its waters by two Channels (which include the Fort of *St. Andrew*) into the *Waal*, retaining nevertheless both its name and the far greater part of its stream, till it reach *Bochoven*, and (turning a little about to the North-west) arrive at the Castle of *Lovestein*, at which place it mixes with the *Waal*, and is then call'd *Nieu-Maes*. Under that name it passes by *Gorcum*, be-

yond which Town it is call'd also the *Meuse*, from a Castle mention'd before; but from *Vlaerdingen* till it reach the Ocean, it is known by the single denomination of the *Maes*. From the Fort of *St. Andrew* quite to *Vlaerdingen*, lies no part of the old Channel of this River, mention'd by *Cesar* and *Tacitus*; for its stream ran then from *Meghen* by *Bochoven* and *Huesden* to *Gertrudenberg*, from whence its course was to *Geerfiet*, whereabout at this day a current coming from *Simons-haven* and *Biert*, takes the name and enters the Channel of the *Maes*. The mouth of this River is between *Maesland* and the *Brill*, where its stream is so strong and rapid, that it continues its course and freihnels a great way into the Sea.

The *Scheld* (*Fr. l'Ecland*, *Germ. die Schelde*, *Scheld*, *Lat. Scaldis* and *Scaldes*) rises in *Picardy* between (*Artois* and *Hainault*, *Chaver*). *Catelet* and *Beaurevoir*, not far from the Abbey of *St. Martin*, and out of the same Hill as the *Some* and the *Sambre*. It passes by *Cambray* and *Bouchain* to *Valenciennes* (where it begins to carry smaller Vessels) thence to *Conde*, and having receiv'd the *Hayne*, to *Mortaing*, and being there augmented by the *Scarpe*, it waters *St. Amand*, and passing by *Tournay* and *Oudenaerd* to *Gaunt*, is encreas'd by the streams of the *Lys*, the *Lieue*, and the *Mouwe*. After this, besides smaller currents, it receives the *Tener*, *Demer*, *Deile*, *Neibe*, and *Sinne*, and arrives at the noble City of *Antwerp*, where it makes a Harbour as far exceeding those of *Holland*, as that Province does all the rest in traffic and riches. Some three Leagues lower it divides it self into two large branches, one of which is call'd the *Wester-Scheld*, and the *Hout*, from the noise of its flood, which is fancied to resemble the barking of Dogs (that word in Low Dutch signifying a Hound), and passes between *Brierliet* in *Flanders* and *Flushing* in *Zealand*, into the Sea. The other call'd *Ooster-Scheld*, running more to the North and East, towards *Bergen op Zoom*, receives the small River *Zoom*, and keeping the old and true course of the *Scheld*, passes with its chief stream between *Tolen* and *Soubbeveland*, and thence by the shore of the Island *Schouwen* (call'd from this River *Scaldia*) with a large and violent current into the Sea. The Tide flows up this River as far as *Gaunt*, which is above thirty miles, measuring the windings and turnings of its channel.

Referring, as we have intimated before, to the description of High Germany for an account of the *Ems* and *Moselle*; we come now to the lesser Rivers of these Seventeen Provinces. Such are,

1. The *Lys*, call'd by the *Flemings* *Leye*, springs in *Artois* near *Lisburg* in the County of *St. Paul*, and passing by *Terouan*, *Aire*, *Mergheim*, *Armentiers*, *Wiroick*, *Menene*, and *Courtray*, at *Gaunt* it is added to the waters of the *Scheld*. This River yields many forts of excellent Fish.

2. The *Lieue* rises near *Middleburg* in *Flanders* *Lieue*. (the trade of which Province is not a little advanced by it) and at *Gaunt* runs into the *Scheld*.

3. There are three Rivers in these Countries called by the name of *Aa* (tho but one commonly mention'd by Geographers in their general enumeration of Rivers). The first is call'd in *Latin* *Agnio*, and takes its rise in *Artois*, near *Terouan*; passing afterwards by *St. Omers*, it divides it self into two branches, which are reunited near *Graveling*, where it enters into the Sea. The second *Aa* (*Aada*) is in *Brabant*. It runs by *Helmont* to *Bois le Duc*, and there joins streams with the *Dommel*. The third *Aa* (*Alpha*) is in *Ouerissel*, and is also call'd the Black-water. Upon it stand *Steenwyck* and *Swoll*, not far from whence it is lost in the *Vecht*.

4. The *Sambre* (call'd by *Cesar* *Sabis*) has its source in *Hainault*, near the Village *Noivon*, passes *Sambre*, by

by *Landrechies*, *Barlaimont*, *Maubeuge*, and at *Namur* joins with the *Maes*.

Neibe.

5. The *Neibe* springs in *Brabant*. It is at first double, distinguish'd by the terms of the greater and the lesser, which unite at *Lire*, and passing by *Duffel*, *Walem*, and *Rumst*, not far from this last place joins streams with the *Dele* or *Dyle*.

Dele.

6. The *Dele* or *Dyle* has its head in *Brabant*, near the Village *Thile*. It runs by *Lowvain*, and after having receiv'd the *Demer*, to *Malins*; a League from whence it looses its name, and quite to the *Scheld* (that is about two leagues) is call'd *Rupel*, giving denomination to the Town of *Rupelmond*.

Demer.

7. The *Demer* arises from two different Springs in the Country of *Liege*, the first of which is near the Village *Alt-Hoeftel*, about a League from *Tongres*; the other not far from *Suerendaal*. Being united into one current below *Bilsen*, they pass to *Hajfelt*, *Diest*, *Sichem*, and *Aresbot*, and a little below *Batselaer* mix with the *Dele*.

Deje.

8. The *Deje* rises also in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, not far from *Peer*. It passes by *Eindhoeven* to *Bois le Duc*, and a League from thence is lost in the *Maes*.

Senne.

9. The *Senne*, or *Sinne*, begins its course a little above *Poignies* in *Hainault*, and passing thence to *Hall*, *Brussels*, and *Vilvoorden*, not far below *Malins* (which it leaves on the right hand) enters into the *Dele*.

Scarpe.

10. The *Scarpe* has its beginning from two Springs, in the Province of *Artois*, whereof the first and principal is near the Villages *Valincourt* and *Belle*, and the other not far from thence. They become one stream before they reach *Aras*, which afterwards watering *Doway*, *Lalain*, and *Marchiennes*, a little below *St. Amand* is swallow'd up by the *Scheld*.

Tendre.

11. The *Tendre*, or *Dendre*, arises in *Hainault*, not far from *Conde*, and passing by *Aeth*, *Leffen*, *Geerdsberge*, *Nienoue*, and *Alost*, at *Dendermond* is receiv'd into the Channel of the *Scheld*.

Chier.

12. The *Chier* has its beginning in *Lorain*, near *Loignon*, and entering into the County of *Luxemburg*, it passes by *Marville*, *Montmedy*, *la Ferte*, and having water'd *Tvois*, about a League thence falls into the *Maes*.

Roer.

13. The *Roer* (*Ruer*) takes its rise in the Country of *Juliers*, not far from the Village *Bullighen*; and passing by *Dure* and the City of *Juliers*, near *Ruremond* is incorporated with the *Maes*.

Berkel.

14. The *Berkel* (*Berkel*) arises in *Westphalia*, and running by *Ureden* to *Borkloo* and *Lochem*, at *Zutphen* it mixes with the *Iffel*.

Niers.

15. The *Niers* springs in the Country of *Juliers*, and running by *Wachtendack*, *Gelder*, *Goch*, and *Gennep*, a little below the last mention'd place joins waters with the *Maes*.

Canche.

16. The *Vidre* (by the *Flemings* call'd *Vecht*) comes out of *Westphalia*, and passing thro the Country of *Bentheim*, runs by *Hardenberg*, *Ommen*, and *Hajfelt*, and at *Geelmuyden* empties it self into the *Zuyder-Zee*.

Vidre.

17. The *Canche* springs in the County of *Artois*, and passing by *Helden* to *Montfreal*, and so to *Estaples*, is receiv'd into the *British* Ocean.

Ling.

18. The *Ling* has its beginning at the upper end of the *Betaw*, near the Village *Angeren*, and not far from *Huelsen*, washing many rich Towns in its passage, it comes at length to *Asperen*, *Leerdam*, and *Hoecklem*, and thence continuing its course to *Gorcum*, mixes with the *Waal* and the *Maes*.

There are other Rivers of inferior rank, and many small Rivulets in these Countries; such as are the *Slink* in *Zutphen*, which falls into the *Berkel*; the *Tye* and *Amstel* in *North-Holland*, upon which stands the rich City of *Amsterdam*; the *Rotter*, upon which *Rotterdam*; the *Spar*, upon

which *Harlem*; the *Eems*, upon which *Amersford*; the *Alfrit* or *Elza*, upon which *Luxenburg*; *Kuynder*, which waters part of *Friesland*, call'd *Sevenwolden*. The *Hunefus*, upon which is situate the City of *Groningen*; the *Geete* in *Brabant*, upon which *Tienen*; *Merke*, upon which *Breda*; *Tyre* in *Flanders* upon which *Tpres*; *Trouille* (*Trulla*) and *le Blanc*, both in *Hainault*, upon the first of which *Mons*, upon the second *Chimay*; *Our*, *Some*, *Aloe*, *Lomine*, *Semoy*, in *Luxenburg*; *Vesdre* or *Vesla* (*Vesla*), *Gulp*, *Bervine*, in *Limburg*; with divers others; to be found upon occasion in the Geographical Tables of this Volume.

Altho most of these Provinces lye either upon Springs, or not far from the Ocean, yet are there few or no Springs, except in the Hilly and more inward parts of them; which seems to confirm the modern opinion concerning Fountains, that their source is not from the Sea, and by percolation thro the porous Meanders of the Earth; but from great quantities of water, otherwise, and chiefly by Rain, collected in subterraneous Receptacles, which is farther evinc'd by the observation of a Well in one of the maritime Provinces, not far from the Sea, of a very great depth, but with little or no water in it. Their lower and hollow grounds are full of Lakes and standing Pools, which not only add much to the strength of places, but supply the inhabitants with many forts of Fish with which they abound.

As for the Dikes and Channels made by art, *Artificial* they are in a manner innumerable, especially in *Channells*, *Holland*, and other parts of the *United Netherlands*; the most famous being those of *Brussels*, *Gaunt*, and *Middleburg*. These are so frequent, that almost to all their Cities and Towns, besides many other places of note, passengers and merchandise are ordinarily convey'd by water.

So great and manifold are the advantages, *Sea*, which most of them reap where there is no flowing, that is from the Ocean, that it may well be term'd the mother, or (as *Guicciardin* calls it) the father of these Countries; for if the convenience of Navigation were deny'd them, it were impossible for this tract of Land, tho generally very fruitful, to nourish half the inhabitants, or for them otherwise by the greatest industry to be supply'd with necessities. This holds good in a great measure with relation to the *Spanish* Provinces, of which tho some are more in-land, yet by means of their Rivers, especially the *Rhine*, *Maes*, and *Scheld*, they participate of the same benefits with the others; but as for the Confederate *Netherlands*, not only the present subsistence, but the very rise and constitution of their Republick, must be attributed to the Sea; inasmuch, that it was, not without reason, judg'd a great oversight in *Philip II.* after their Revolt, to lye pelting at their strong Towns, not without an infinite expence of Blood and Treasure; whereas if he had employ'd the same force and charges to have ruin'd their Trade, he had crush'd the Union in the very birth. But then it must be consider'd, that this could not be effected without accord with *England*; whereas *Spain* was then not only so great that she thought her self a match for all *Europe*, but the forsaide *Philip* so zealous an assertor of the *Roman Catholic* Cause (which zeal of his perhaps prov'd the ruin of the *Spanish* Greatness) that he could never entertain thoughts of alliance with such as the Church of *Rome* had declared Heretics, and such as he himself in his own Dominions endeavour'd utterly to extirpate.

As *Neptune* is the greatest friend, so does he *Inundate* sometimes prove the most cruel enemy that afflicts these Countries; for not to mention the many damages which are suffer'd by sands and shallows

shallows, with which their coasts abound, and which by Tides and Tempests being shifted from place to place, become uncertain, and consequently more dangerous: The Histories of former ages give frequent instances of the Seas not only breaking their banks, and sweeping away great numbers of men, cattle, and houses, but (as chiefly in Zealand) taking entirely into its possession many Villages and large Tracts of ground. As for later years, divers of them have been made memorable by calamities of the like nature; such was the inundation which happen'd in the year 1651, which breaking the *Harlem* and *St. Anthony's* Dike, did mightily endamage three or four of their Provinces; and such was the irruption of the Sea in *Oslober* in the year 1675 (of which we shall give a more particular account elsewhere) when the water is reported to have risen higher than was ever observ'd before; the losses, especially which *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and *Frizeland* suffer'd thereby, being hardly to be born and repair'd by any other people; at least whose industry and patience are not equal to theirs. At the same time the City of *Ustend* was so violently assailed by the outrageous waves, that the outworks were almost wholly ruin'd, and eight or nine *Dunkirkers* violently cast upon the shore, not one single person escaping out of them all.

Guicciardin supposes, that the height and violence of Tides (which always contribute to the forefaid devastations) upon the Coasts of these Countries, proceed from their being stop'd in their course from the wide Western Ocean, by the interposition of *Great Britain*; and that thence it comes to pass, that the Sea continuing to flow forward where it only can, that is at each end of the Island, swells into two vast and violent currents of water, one of which coming up thorow *St. George's* Channel, he judges to meet and clash with the other (whose course is from the North-west) much about the Coast of *Holland*. So that when a Spring-tide, strong South-west, but especially North-west wind, and a considerable Land-flood happen to concur, divers parts of *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Frizeland*, and *Groningen*, must needs be extremely endanger'd; the opposition of their strongest banks being oftentimes insufficient to secure them from the incredible fury of such assaults; which are only to be resisted in those parts of *Flanders* and *Holland*, where their Coasts are secur'd by great Hills of Sand, plac'd there (as we may suppose) by provident Nature, to put bounds to the Sea, and bridle the rage of that devouring Element. It is observ'd, that the North-west wind makes the highest Tides upon the Coast of *Holland* and *Flanders*, as also in the *Thames* and *Medway*; and that such dreadful inundations have usually happen'd the Moon being moreover in *Apogeo*; divers instances whereof are brought in the Philosophical Transactions, n. 64. and particularly that of Nov. 5. 1530, upon which was made this Distich,

Anno ter deno post sequeimille, Novembris
Quinta, stat salvis Zealandia tota sub undis.

As for the forefaid North-west wind making the highest Tides, it is concluded to be because that wind drives in the Flood in a manner with equal force at both ends of *Great Britain*; but we may well suppose the Current which comes from the North-west to be the most impetuous of the two, because the Tide which rolls in that way is receiv'd out of a wider into a narrower Channel (upon which account it must needs swell higher) whereas the Channel of the other, which comes

in between *England* and *France*, is on the contrary much enlarg'd by that time it reaches the Coast of *Holland* and *Zeeland*. There is a modern Hypothesis (of which the Learned *Dr. Wallis* is the Author) according to which the Northern Tide must likewise be the strongest of the two. This supposes the waters of the Sea, because they cannot follow the Earth fast enough in its Diurnal motion from West to East, to be thrown back upon the *American* shore, which must be done with much the greatest violence under the Equator, where the Earth's motion is quickest, and consequently the Sea more deficient in accompanying it in its said motion; wherefore, if (as is also supposed) on each side of the Equator the same waters are return'd back again in an Eddy to the South-East and North-East, then this return the nearer it approaches the North (towards which the Earth's diurnal motion is still slower and slower) must be made with the greater violence and rapidity.

As the Sea by washing the Coasts of *Flanders*, *Fisbing*, *Holland*, and *West-Frizeland*, and encompassing the Islands of *Zealand*, affords these people the great advantages of Navigation, whereby they trade into all parts of the world, and make the productions of all Countries as familiar to them as if they were of their own growth; so the benefits which accrue to them by fishing, especially in the *Englisb* and Northern Seas, are scarce to be imagin'd. But because the *United Netherlands* gather far greater riches from hence than the *Spanisb*, we shall reserve a further account hereof for the General Description of those Provinces.

These Countries are replenish'd with many Woods and noble Forests, whereof some are very ancient (as the great Forest of *Ardenne*) others supposed to have had their beginning after that the frequent irruptions of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire. For thereupon the inhabitants of these Provinces were grown so very thin, that being secure of nothing they possess'd, they chose rather to subsist by hunting and violence than labour and industry. By these means the grounds came to be neglected, and at length turn'd either to Forest or Marishes, the two necessary productions of wild and uncultivated Nature.

1. *Ardenne* (*Arduenna*, *l'Ardenne*) in the days *Ardenne* of *Cesar* was the largest Forest in all *Gaul*, for beginning near the *Rhine*, and stretching it self through the middle of the Country of *Treves*, it reached on the one side as far as the borders of the Country *Tournefis*, and on the other as far as the Territory of *Rheims* in *Campaigne*, being extended at least 500 miles in length. Some writers say, that it was 500 miles in compass, and according to *Cluver* it was in length (from *Coblentz* to the furthest part of *Artois* and the Sea-shore) two hundred and forty miles; being in breadth (from about *Mentz* to the *Waal*) one hundred and fifty. It is at present the largest of *Gaul Belgic*; but in many places interrupted with large cultivated and inhabited Tracts of ground; remaining thickest between *Theonville* (upon the East-borders of *Luxemburg*) and the City of *Liege*, which is about 30 Leagues; and there being much Tillage and many Villages in that space also, the principal whereof is the Town of *St. Hubert*, situate much about the midst of it. There are very large portions of this Forest remaining to this day, especially in the Country of *Westrasia* (that is, *Mentz*, *Tiers*, *Spier*, *Worms*, &c.) the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the Duchy of *Luxemburg*, and in some places on this (that is, the West) side of the *Maes*.

2. *Mormaut* (*Mormautium*, *Bois de Mormaux*) *Mormaut*. in

in *Hainault*, begins near *Quefnoy*, and reaching divers leagues towards *Vernandois*, or *Vernand*, that is to the Southward, it contains some Towns and Villages, and a great number of Hamlets. In it is much Charcoal made, for which reason some suppose it to have been at least part of that ancient Forest, call'd by the French *la Charbonniere*, and by others plac'd between the *Sambre* and the *Maes*.

3. The pleasant Wood of *St. Amand* (*Sylvia Divi Amandi*, *le Bois de St. Amand*); by some from its neighbourhood to the other, *Sylvia Raimensis*) is likewise in the Province of *Hainault*. Its beginning is upon the limits of *Flanders Gallican*, near the great Village of the same name, and it reaches as far as *Valenciennes*.

4. The Forest of *Faigne* (*Sylvia Fagniacensis*, *la Forest de Faigne*) is partly in *Hainault*; for it begins near *Soefnes*, and is extended as far as *Meziers* in *Champagne*, above sixteen leagues; tho formerly much larger. *Guicciardin* fancies the name *Fagniacensis* to have been impos'd a *Faunis*, from the old poetical dream of *Fauns* and *Satyr*s being the first inhabitants of Woods and Forests; tho he adds a moral defect upon it, that it was from the ferocity of their manners that posterity contriv'd for them such brutish representations.

5. The Forest of *Soigny* (*Sylvia Sonienfis*, or *Sogniacensis*, *le Bois de Soigny*) about a Musket shot from *Brussels*. It is above seven leagues in compass, and includes more than 8000 Acres of ground, one hundred of which are cut down every year (so that in eighty years the whole is replanted and renew'd) which brings in to the King of *Spain's* Exchequer fifty thousand *Florens per ann.* It contains in it divers Villages, a Castle which takes its denomination from three fountains, as also several Abbies and Monasteries, much frequented, especially in the Summer, by the Nobility as well as ordinary Citizens of *Brussels*, and that not only for pleasure, but likewise upon a religious account.

6. *Meerdale* (*Meerdalia*, *Meerdeval*) near *Louvain*. *Zuventerloo*, between *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and *Vilvoorden* (so call'd from *Zaventur*, a neighbouring Village, and *Loo* or *Lo*, a higher ground near unto Ponds or Marishes) *Grootenhout*, not far from *Tournhout*, and likewise in *Brabant*. Each of these affords (besides other pleasures and diversions) good game to Hunters; the last being particularly memorable for the frequent use made of it to that purpose, by *Mary Queen of Hungary*, and Sister of *Charles the Fifth*, by whom she had the forefaid Town of *Turnhout* granted her for term of life.

7. *Marlaine* (*Marlania*) begins near the Castle of *Namur*, and reaching almost to the bank of the *Maes*, is extended a great way towards *Philipville*.

8. *Niepe* (*Niepa*) near the borders of *Artois*, is the principal Forest in *Flanders*, reaching as far as the River *Lis*. And that of *Nonnen* (*Nonna*) coming up close to *Tpres*, spreads it self a great way to the Northward, comprehending many Abbies and Villages in it.

9. *Poodsberg*, upon the confines of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, between *Grammont* and *Leffene*, a large Forest, and almost of an orbicular figure. This, as also the two last mention'd (*viz. Niepe* and *Nonnen*) were formerly part of the great Forest *Ardenne*.

10. *Le Bois Guillaume*, or *Williams Wood*, or *Buquem Guelmii*; in *Artois*, near *Renty*.

11. *Echternwald*, in the Duchy of *Geldres*, near *Arnhem*. Its greatest extent is from North to South.

12. *Sevenwolden* (that is, Seven Woods) in

Frizeland, to one of the three States whereof it gives name, upon the borders of *Overijssel*. It consists of seven exceeding large Forests, not far distant from each other; every one of them including a great space of ground, possess'd by many goodly Villages.

Here must we note, that many of these Woods and Forests seem by the descriptions of them in modern Authors, not to be so large and spacious as in the time of *Guicciardin*; who is much more liberal then they, in bestowing the terms of vast, great, and the like, upon several of them.

The Country in those parts which lye towards *Hills* and *Germany*, especially where it borders upon *Cleves* *Mountains* and *Lorraine*, is somewhat swell'd with Hills; (in *Luxemburg* and *Namur*, and some places of *Hainault* there are a few that may deserve the name of mountains), but towards the West and North where it joins to the Sea it is plain and level, full of flats and Marishes; by reason of which low situation, and the ill neighbourhood of a troublesome and unruly Sea, it hath formerly (as we have already related) lost large Tracts of ground, irrecoverably swallow'd up by the Ocean. In the time of our *Henry II.* there happen'd such an inundation in these Countries, that many thousands of people were driven into *England* to beg new Seats; and were by that King first plac'd in *Torkshire*, and thence remov'd to *Pembrokeshire*.

Their Air is thick and moist, yet reputed not unwholesome in moist places, being accounted by some much better then in former Ages, which must be imputed chiefly to the greater number of inhabitants; and their waters not being suffer'd to stagnate so long as heretofore. For it is that which mends their Earth that spoils their Air, *i.e.* the overflowing of their Lands, especially in the *United Netherlands*, *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, which would be all fog and mist, if it were not clear'd by the sharpness of their Frosts, which never fail with every East-wind for about four months in the year, and are much fiercer then in the same Latitude with us; because the wind comes to them over a mighty length of dry Continent, but is moisten'd by the vapours, or fortified by the warmth of the Seas motion before it reaches us.

But besides the overflowing of the Country, the Climate it self does naturally abound in moisture and rain; and the Spring, Summer, and Autumn are usually so confounded together, that one season can hardly be discern'd from another. *Bentivoglio* indeed says, that their Winter is not excessive cold, but rather long then sharp, transgressing more in moisture then in hard weather; yet in our age their Frosts are oftentimes so hard that their Ports are shut up with Ice (which seems to require an extraordinary degree of cold, considering the violence of their Rivers, and the working of their Sea) upon which account divers of the State's Ships, that came from *Sicily*, in the year 1676, were forc'd to cross over, and winter in the Ports of *England*; and it was generally believ'd, that the great Frost which happen'd in the year 1607, was the principal reason that made the Confederates hearken to a Truce (which nevertheless was not completed till two years after) the strength and defence of their situation being at such times in a manner taken away. So hard was the Frost in *Holland* in December 1672, that it had almost occasion'd the loss of that Province, and consequently of those others that remain'd unfubdu'd. For the French gathering from *Utrecht*, *Narden*, and other places, twelve or thirteen thousand men, endeavour'd upon the Ice to break into *Holland*, having a particular design upon *Leyden*.

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and altho by the opposition of Garrisons and Inhabitants there was some stop put to their progress, yet do they acknowledge themselves, that it was a sudden and very quick thaw to which they chiefly were indebted for their safety, and the repulse of the enemy. And indeed the changes of their weather are very sudden and surprizing, a warm faint air turning in a night to a sharp frost, the wind coming into the North-East, and the contrary with another change of wind, so that oftentimes the violence of Summer and Winter seasons succeed one another, like the cold and hot fits of an Ague, without any good temper between. Such violent alterations one would think should not suffer a Climate to be very healthful; yet some impute it to intemperance and want of exercise, that in divers of these Provinces men are not longer liv'd; bringing for example on the other side, the inhabitants of *Kempen in Brabant*, who by reason of the barrenness of their land, being unacquainted with luxury, and inur'd to continual labour, generally live to a good old age.

'Tis most certain, that Epidemical and infectious diseases are very frequent in some of these Provinces, particularly *Holland*, and especially about *Leyden*, where since the shutting up of the old mouth of the *Rhine*, the waters are forc'd to stagnate longer than formerly; so that this place hardly escapes three Summers together. In 1635, and 1636, the Plague did so rage here, that the Church-yards not sufficing, the Bulwarks were made use of to bury the dead. In the year 1667, there was a dreadful mortality in *Leyden*, which swept away great numbers of people; the rich and delicate being sooner attack'd and destroy'd than those of the poorer and hardier sort, tho the latter fell in greater numbers than the former about the end of the sickness. An account hereof is written by the learned *Sylvius*, who imputes it chiefly to the excessive heats, long continu'd calms, want of rain, and the vapours of standing and muddy waters abounding in that place; together with certain saline and noxious exhalations from the Earth.

Thunder & Earth-
quakes. Thunder and Lightning are very rare in these Countries, and so likewise are Earthquakes; which rareness of them, together with their fury and violence (such as were those of the Tempst in *Octob. 1675*) whenever they do happen, make them the more dreadful to the inhabitants. In the month of *April 1640*, a terrible Earthquake shook all the *Belgic* Provinces, and a great part of the Upper *Germany*; which because (as *John Cluver* observes) such distempers of Nature are exceeding unusual there, struck the greater terror into the minds of men.

Soil. The nature and quality of their soil, is generally good (tho some Countries far surpass others, as will appear hereafter upon a particular survey of every Province) being rich and fertile, and in many places so little stony, that the expression of *Campanella*, was not altogether so great a rant as one would at first hearing imagine, viz. that the quantity of stones in the *Netherlands* would not equal that of Gold and Silver, spent unsuccessfully by the *Spaniards* towards their recovery. In many places there is much Sand, yet is the Land not unfruitful. In most parts are produc'd great quantities of Wheat and other grain, as Rye, Spelt-corn, Barly, Oats, Pease, Beans, Vetches, Fafole, and a kind of Pease call'd *Chiche-pease*, of a triangular figure, nam'd in *Low Dutch Boeck-weyt*, that is Beach-wheat or Beach-corn, which is good provender. Yet so great is the number of inhabitants, especially in the Province of *Holland*, that they are compell'd

to import vast quantities of Corn from abroad.

These Provinces abound with Pear, Apple, Plumb, Cherry, and Mulberry-trees; producing also Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Medlars, and in some places Chestnuts; but Figs, Almonds, Lemmons, Citrons, Pomegranats, and other fruit which require a greater degree of heat, thrive not so well in these Countries, which are abundantly furnish'd with them from *Spain*. There are Vines in many Cities and Villages, but not in the Fields, except about *Louvain* and *Namur*, and in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, where the Vine-yards are well dress'd and order'd; yet is their Wine sharp and unpleasent, the heat of their Summers being insufficient for bringing the Grape to full maturity. Here likewise grow Hemp, Flax, Melons (which are but indifferent, tho their proper seasons prove never so good) Cucumers, Madder (especially in *Zeeland* and *Holland*) and Wood; the first of which two last is of singular use for dying reddish colours, tho mixt with the other it makes a black. They have moreover Gourds, Artichokes, Asparagus, and other Garden Herbs; Roses, and all sorts of Flowers, of which the people under each Jurisdiction are wonderfully curious; and we are credibly inform'd, that the principal reason why the City of *Utrecht* so hastily submitted to the French Arms in 1672, was the great aversion which the inhabitants had to the spoiling of their fine Gardens in fortifying the place. The Physick Garden at *Leyden* is excellently furnish'd with all sorts of Simples, which were procur'd at the charge of the States, and by the care and labour of *Theodorus Clusius* of *Harlem*, and that famous Botanist *Carolus Clusius* of *Arras*. Some of these Countries are stor'd also with great tall Oaks (the wood of which is much priz'd in other parts of *Europe*, under the name of *Flanders* Oak) Alders, Plane-trees, Poplars, Lindens, or Teal-trees, a sort of which they have both in Leaf and Trunk like to Elms, as also a particular kind of white Poplar, call'd by them *Abeelen* (as *Abeelen* in *England*), and growing very plentifully in *Brabant*. They have likewise Yews, Willows, and other sorts of Trees, which nevertheless serve more for fuel than building, for which purpose they bring most of their Timber out of *Norway* and *Westphalia*. Aromatical Plants these Provinces produce not, nor are their ordinary Medicinal Simples equal in strength and vertue to those of *Italy* and *Greece*; but as for Pot-herbs and Sallets, no Country is better furnish'd with them; divers sorts of Roots, and especially those that are bulbous, being fairer, and it may be better than in *Italy*. Laurels are but very rarely found amongst them; and the same is to be said of Pines and Fir-trees, unless we may except the forementioned sort of *Abeelen*, which by *Guicciardin* is supposed to be a kind of Poplar.

Here are no venomous Creatures, especially in the colder Countries, which breed neither Vipers nor Asps, nor other Serpents familiar to *Italy*; Lizards, Efts, and Scorpions being likewise never seen, unless it happen at the end of an exceeding hot and dry Summer; yet seem they then but a sort of imperfect productions, wanting the rage and venom natural to their kinds. In *Holland* and *Zealand*, and other places where Turfs are dug, as also in the greater Woods, there is a Serpent not unlike a Viper, which they call *Adderen*, as we in *England* Adders (esteem'd by many for medicinal uses, nothing inferior to the true Viper) whose venom is very pernicious, and of great malignity. There are Toads also, and water-Snakes (not void of poison, as *Guicciardin* reports) in these Countries; most of which,

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except *Zealand*, are not much infested with Gnats and stinging flies.

Beasts & Fowle.

Their Forests abound with, red and fallow Deer, wild-Goats and Boars; Hares, Rabbits, &c. the flesh of them all, as *Guicciardin* says, being sweet and delicate, but inferior to the *Italian*, especially that of Hares. Nor are there wanting Wolves, Foxes and Martens: for the destruction of which, and such like Beasts of prey, the people are well furnished with Dogs of divers kinds, but for the best and largest of them they are beholden to *England*. Here are also Weasels, Sables and Ermins, Otters, great store of beafts call'd Fitchews known and valu'd over all *Europe* for their fine skins; divers sorts of Fowle, as Partridges, Woodcocks, Faifants, Turtle-Doves, Quails, and Sea-Gulls, Larks, Pigeons, Peacocks, Swans, Herons, Storks, Geese, Ducks, ordinary Hens and Cocks, and Turkey-cocks and Hens. All sorts of water fowle. Eagles, Goffe-Haukes, and all kinds of Faulcons, Sparhawkes, and Melins; the manning of which Birds, and bringing them to the Lure, and consequently the whole Art of Falconry, was (as *Guicciardin* shews at large) the invention of the *Netherlanders*.

Their delicate Meadows and pasture Grounds have caus'd the Inhabitants to keep an infinite number of Cows and Oxen, which are exceeding large in *Friseland* and *Holland*, for they are reported ordinarily to weigh 1600 pounds at 16 ounces to the pound, and some above 2500. In the year 1630, there was shewne about for money in *Holland* an Ox bred in *Brabant*, that weigh'd 3000 pounds. Yet do these Countries afford no great number of Beeves, (their Cattel being bred up rather for the Dairy than the shambles) tho their flesh be very good, but inferior to that of *England* from whence good quantities are constantly imported. Since the importation of *Irish* Cattle into *England* was prohibited, a profitable trade in Beet began to be driven between *Ireland* and the *Low Countries*; which tho risen to a considerable height, was quite damp'd by the war that broke out between us and the *Dutch* in 1672. Their Mutton is good; and their Veal, Lamb, and Kids flesh is none of the worst, tho (as *Guicciardin* affirms) it comes short of that which is met with in most parts of *Italy*. Their Cattle are very fruitful, so that in *Holland*, *Friseland*, and some parts of *Flanders*, it is no rare thing for their Sheep to yearn three or four Lambs, and their Cows very frequently bring two Calves at a time, and give usually eight or ten measures of milk in a day; and this enables them to make great quantities of Butter and Cheese, both of which they have in such plenty, that, altho their spending at home be not small, they transport a great deal of both into other Countries. In these Provinces, but especially in *Holland*, *Friseland*, *Geldre*, and *Flanders*, is bred a sort of Horses of an extraordinary size, exceeding strong, but withal heavy and dull, and (except in some parts of *Flanders*) not very manageable for war-service; as likewise much shorter liv'd than those of *Italy*. Their Wool is but coarse, and no way comparable either to the *English* or *Spanish*, which may be imputed not only to the thickness of their Air, and the moisture & rankness of their Grass, but perhaps also to the coldness of their Climate. For besides the want of heat to digest and subtilize the grosser parts of such excrementitious humors, cold it self is experienc'd to make hair, and what ever is analogous to it, as well in Vegetables as Animals, to shoot out in a stiffer and more bristly substance; which whether to be imputed to the constriction of the Pores (as

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is suppos'd to happen upon the reefs of Spirits when the hair of men affrighted stands on end; and from the austereness of the Sap which produces the hard and piky Shoots of Thorns and other Trees of notorious astringency) or to some other way of operation, we shall not in this place dispute. However, this is certain, that the wool of our Cotswold Sheep was much improv'd by their being transported into the warm Country of *Valentia* in *Spain*; which was done at the request of *John*, King of *Aragon*, about the year 1465; by the imprudent Courtrese of our King *Edward* the fourth.

The Sea affords them divers sorts of Fish. In great abundance, furnishing their Rivers with Sturgeons, Salmon, Salmon-trouts, great Lampreys, Congers, Turbot, Shads, great Mullet, Soles, &c. Their Rivers also produce great numbers of Tenches, large Carps, Eeles, Pikes, Barbels, Gudgeons, Crevices or Cray-fish &c. but those of far greater profit, and which they have from the Sea, are Herrings (one main support of the confederate Provinces) Cod, and Salmon; which being cur'd and salted, are distributed thro all parts of *Europe* and some of *Asia*, to the wonderful enriching of this industrious People, and great reproach of the *English*, *Irish*, and *Scotch*, out of whose Seas the far greatest part of the fore said Treasure is yearly gather'd.

There are divers excellent Mines and Quarries in some of these Provinces; particularly very good mines of Lead and Iron in *Hainault*, *Namur* and *Luxemburg*; the first and last whereof are also furnish'd with the best Stone for building, as the other with Marbles of all Colours, Porphyry, Jaspur, and Coal. *Luxemburg* is likewise enrich'd with Mines of Iron, and with one of Lapis Calaminaris, or the Cadmia of the Ancients; which has been wrought about 300 years, and is eighteen or nineteen fathoms deep, lying all open like a Chalk mine and of an oval figure; for a fuller description whereof, as also the way of calcining their Cadmy, see the travels of the ingenious *Dr. Browne*.

There is a Quarry within a Cannon shot of *Maelricht*, of so rare and unparalleled a nature, that it seems to merit a more particular account. It lyes in a Hill upon the brink of the *Maes*, where there are about five and twenty fathoms of Rock and Earth over head; the length of the hill being of some Miles, and extending along the River towards *Liege*, situate on the same River; having in breadth about half or three quarters of a mile, and in some places more. It hath an entry towards the River where Carts can pass with great ease, and unload the stones upon the banks: to which the Quarry within lyeth parallel or level, which is a great advantage for their transportation. The whole Hill being well nigh undermined affords (when well lighted with many Torches) one of the most surprizing Prospects that can be imagin'd. For there are thousands of square Pillars in large level Walks, and those almost every where above twenty, and in some places many more foot high, and all wrought with so much neatness and regularity, that one would think it had rather been contriv'd by curious Architects for an underground Palace, then made by ignorant Quarriers to sustain the Earth whilst they recover'd the Stone. This Quarry serveth the people that live thereabouts for a kind of impregnable retreat, when armies march that way. For being acquainted with all the ways in it, they carry in-

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to it what ever they would have safe, as well their Horses and Cattle, as their moveable furniture till the danger be over: there being so vast a deal of room that forty thousand people may shelter themselves in it. And those that should attempt to seek them out in this vast wilderness of walks and Pillars, without an expert Guide, would not only be in hazard of losing their way, but of being knock'd on the head at the corner of every path: where people lurking with their Carbines and Fowling-pieces, would have fair opportunity of shooting at them by the light of their owne torches. See more in the Philof. Tranfact. numb. 67.

Hot Springs.

The famous waters of the *Spaw*, and *Aken* (this last is upon the Edge of *Limburg*, but in *Juliers*, call'd in *Latin Aquilgratum*, and in *French Aix la Chappelle*, to distinguish it from *Aix in Provence*, made more famous by the treaty of peace concluded there an. 1668) lye somewhat without the precincts of this Volume. Yet the first of them being not above two miles from *Limburg*, tho' within the jurisdiction of *Liege*, may with us, as well as with *Janfon* and others, have a place in the description of that particular Province: and as for the other, there is a very good account given of its Springs in the Travels of the inquisitive Mr. Ray.

Of the ancient Inhabitants, and their Valour.

Concerning the ancient Inhabitants of *Gallia Belgica* (wherein was comprehended the greatest part of our seventeen Provinces) *Cæsar* writes thus; That they were the most valiant of all the Gauls, as not having been civiliz'd after the manner of the Roman Province, and but seldom permitting Merchants to have access into their Countries, and by that means to import such things as serve to effeminate the minds of men. By reason also of their neighbourhood they were at continual War with the Germans, who dwell beyond the Rhine &c. The most courageous were those who were properly call'd the *Belgæ* (according to *Buno upon Cluver*) viz. the Inhabitants of the Country of *Beauvoisin*; and next to them those of *Stoffens*; the *Nervii*, who posses'd the Territory of *Tournay*, as *Gotofredus*, but more then the Province of *Hainault* and *Cambrésis*, as *Cluver* will have it, were so extraordinary rude and savage, that to the very time of *Cæsar*, (and it is probable long after) they would not admit of any commerce; not suffering either Wine, or any other sort of Merchandize, to be brought into their Country. As for the *Batavi* who were seated in the Islands made by the *Rhine* and *Ocean*, and some parts of *Gallia Belgica* bordering upon the *Rhine*, they were not inferior to any of the other in matters of war, being of great use to the Romans in subduing other Nations, upon which account they were exempted from paying taxes, and as *Tacitus* says, in *usus præliorum sepositi, & veluti tela atque arma bellicæ reservati*. In short not only the genius of this whole people has in all Ages been very martial, but if we compare the Records of ancient and later times together, their Country will be found from the beginning one of the principal Stages in the world, of war and Bloodshed.

Their Manners.

As for their nature and disposition; they were accustomed of a plain downe-right sincerity, but if provok'd fierce and untractable; eager in pursuit of honour, and very tenacious of their liberty. Affected in their habit, which they lov'd to have made trim and adorned after their owne phantastical manner. Insolent upon victory, and on the other side, utterly dejected when overcome.

They liv'd for the most part upon milk, and all sorts of flesh, but especially that of Swine, both fresh and salt; and generally took their re-

past upon beds spread along upon the ground.

They wore above their Breeces and Hose (which were made together in one piece, close to the Body, much like the Highland *Scotch*, and *Irish* Trousers at this day) a long sleev'd Jacket, which reach'd downe to their Buttocks: some of them wearing colour'd Cloaths, and others such as were streak'd with threads of Gold; as likewise Gold Chains and Bracelets.

They were arm'd with a very long Sword by their sides, a large Shield and a Lance proportionable; tho' some of them us'd Bows and Arrows, and others Slings and Darts.

If any one made a disturbance in their Assemblies, or interrupted another that was speaking, and being admonish'd would not desist, the publick Executioner presently cut off so large a piece of his Jacket, that the rest was render'd useless.

Their chief Idol, as some have collected from ancient Incriptions, was the tutelary Goddess of the great Forest *Ardennæ*; from whence the also deriv'd her name.

The modern Inhabitants of these Countries are for the most part handom enough, strong set, and well proportion'd, the men as well as women being especially remarkable for well shap'd Legs. They are generally tall, many of them surpassing their Neighbours in Stature, as is particularly observ'd in *Holland*, and yet more in *Friseland*. It may be concluded from good authority that in former Ages they were much bigger, which *Cæsar* attributes chiefly to their perpetual exercise, (and we may suppose proportionable feeding) the liberty of their lives, void of all care and perplexity from their Infancy, being accusom'd to no manner of restraint, nor to do any thing against their wills. In the year 1297 or 1298 viz. in the time of *John* the first, Earle of *Holland*, there was in that province one *Nicholas*, a man of that prodigious bigness, that even his owne Country men were but Dwarfs to him; his shoo being so wide that four men together could set their feet in it.

They are commonly of a lively and florid Complexion, but tho' their women be generally fair, yet do they come far short of the *English*: and moreover by their drinking too much, their faces become bloated and pimply'd, so that after the Age of five and twenty few of them are very agreeable. *Gotofredus* says their women grow naturally wrinkl'd and ugly about thirty; that they are generally honest, tho' suffer'd to converse freely with men, with whom they will also take off their Cupps very briskly; that nevertheless they are not only extraordinary careful about their household affairs, but oftentimes manage business of trade, with which their Husbands (giving themselves over to their pleasure) make no scruple to entrust them; whence it happens that getting into their hands the greatest concerns of the family, they intrench upon the prerogative of the Man, and at length become exceeding imperious, or rather altogether intolerable.

D'Avity and others say that they are of a free unconcern'd humor, great talkers, and lovers of novelty; and (tho' better Husbands as to the main chance then most of their neighbours) much addicted to feasting and carousing, at which times they are too apt to quarrel, tho' the effects thereof are usually no worse then what is occasion'd thereby to make up the business, that is another merry meeting. These they very much affect, and generally chuse to have upon a name-sake holiday, or during Shrove-tide; and they will ordinarily ride five and twenty or thirty miles to the feasts of dedication of Churches, (which

Modern Inhabitants.

(which may be suppos'd much the same with our Wakes in *England*) or to the marriage of a Relation or Acquaintance; or indeed upon any other inducement to any place, where there is a dose of good Liquor to be had, for they are of true *German* breed, and generally of the jolly Monks opinion, who delivers the reasons for drinking in these words;

Si bene quid memini, causæ sunt quinque bibendi; Hospitis adventus, præsens sitis, atque futura; Et vini bonitas: & quælibet altera causa.

If we believe *Barclay*, the separation of these Countries under two distinct jurisdictions has made no alteration in the Genius and Manners of the people; and no question but in many things there is still found a very near agreement between them, particularly (as he instances) in their excessive drinking, tho' I shall hardly affirm with him that the weaning of their Children with a sucking bottle of Beer is the grand cause thereof. But it is certain that in many other respects there has insensibly of late years been introduc'd a considerable difference between the very humors and dispositions of the people within the precincts of one and the other Dominion; tho' the character of both in former ages used to be in a manner the very same. For the Subjects of *Spain*, especially persons of better rank, and such as follow the Court, have by long communication with the *Spaniards*, been alter'd much towards their temper (which how far it is different from that which was natural to this people may be seen in *Grotius* his first book of *Annals*) particularly, the *Neapolitans* themselves are not grown more ambitious of titles of honour then they; things which are still look'd upon by the trading part of this people as froak and vanity. There is moreover a great difference between them in point of obedience to Government. As for the Commonalty of the united Provinces, all the world knows how impatient they are of subjection; whereas, if we believe a person of the greatest integrity, the *Spanish* *Netherlanders* are the best Subjects in the world, tho' they may have some reason, as he says, to be weary of being the Theater of almost perpetual wars, and where the two mighty Crowns of *France* and *Spain* have fought so many Battels, and seem to have still so many more to fight, if the neighbour assistances fall in to balance their powers, now very unequally match'd. These are also naturally averse from the *French* government, as they are inclin'd to the *Spanish*; but have to little kindness for the *Hollanders*, or esteem of their land forces, that (when ever a war happens) they hardly either hope or care to be sav'd by their assistance. The *Walloon* Countries approach the *French* as well in nature, as language and situation; but as for the Inhabitants of the united *Netherlands*, as in some points they retain more of the ancient *Belgæ*, so the great concurrence of foreiners both upon the account of trade and war has render'd them more affable as well as circumfpect; the necessity of their affairs in many difficult junctures (the great improver of the very genius of a nation being war and hard-ship) having wonderfully refin'd the wit, and rais'd the thoughts, of their very mechanicks to matters of greatest consequence. But of these more largely in the general description of the confederate Provinces.

The character which *Buno upon Cluver*, and *Briet*, give of the *Belgians* in general is, that they are honest and well-meaning themselves, and therefore resent to the uttermost any trick put

upon them. That they are great lovers of hospitality, and of cleanliness in all manner of things, in which respect they may be said not to be equal'd by any other Nation. That they are very greedy of money, and therefore very industrious in all kinds of traffick; idleness being most odious amongst them; upon which account they compel, such as are able, to work for their living. That they are very zealous and devout, but cannot endure force and compulsion in matters of Religion; and that they are apt to yield any thing to their Prince upon entreaty, but deny every thing that seems to be demanded. If we believe *Strada*, they are not much taken with Gifts or kind Offices, the sense of which they retain but a short while; using them as men do nosegayes, which are so long valu'd as they continue fresh. As forgetful are they of Injuries, which make but faint and vanishing impressions upon their memories, unless they apprehend themselves despis'd, and look'd upon as soft and contemptible, and fit to be abus'd: for in such cases they become implacable. They are shrewd guessers at their own strength and abilities, and seldom or never undertake any thing, which they prove not able to accomplish; no people in the world managing trade with greater success or to better advantage both by Sea and Land, (this was formerly true concerning them all, but holds good now only as to the united Provinces.) In this they are particularly happy, that they bear the greatest losses with so much patience and evenness of temper, that a man would judge they were no manner of way concern'd in the misfortune; being hardly ever thoroughly warm'd, but in defence of their liberty, for which they are incredibly zealous, and which they love to have extended to the very borders of licentiousness: (this will hold good of them in general only before their revolt from *Spain*; the *Spanish* *Netherlanders* being since, as is before related, very good Subjects.) Tho' necessity and custom has put the maritime places most upon trade, yet do they retain much of their ancient warlike spirit; but are better Soldiers generally at Sea then Land, their Cavalry being likewise exceeded by that of their neighbour Nations. Sir *William Temple* observes that those of *Hainault* among the *Spanish*, and of *Gelderland* among the united Provinces, are esteem'd better Soldiers then the rest: the Burgers of *Valenciennes*, among the Towns of *Flanders*, and of *Nimeghen* among those of the lower *Geldre*, being observ'd to be particularly brave. It is the observation of *Grotius*, that as the people are seated between *France* and *Germany*, so do they partake of the Virtues and Vices of both Nations; and the *French* have a saying (as *Marchantius* reports) that *pour faire bon temperament, faut mester le vis Argent de France avec le plomb d'Almagne*.

Many of the most curious and useful Arts do acknowledge the *Netherlanders* for their Inventors or at least Improvers; tho' it must be confes'd that their indefatigable industry exceeds the acuteness of their apprehensions. The making of Cloath we learnt of the *Flemmings*, and are also oblig'd to them for Arras-hangings, *Dornick* or *Tournay* Clocks, Watches, and the perfection of the mariners Compass; the invention of which is allow'd them by some, tho' deny'd by others: and indeed little of certainty is to be found in Authors concerning the original of that most useful Instrument. They reitor'd Musick (for which they have a particular genius) and found out divers musical Instruments. To them also belongs the invention of Chariots, the laying on of Colours with Oyl, the making of Pictures in

Glass,

Glaſs, and the working of Worſteds, Sayes, and Tapeſtries, the making of which and other Stuffs they firſt taught the *Engliſh*, when they were in great numbers driven out of their own Country by the ſeverity, or rather cruelty, of the Duke of *Alva*. To theſe we may add the invention of perſpective Glaſſes at *Almaer*: the moſt famous invention of Printing, tho pretended to by *Mentz* in *Germany*; the teaching of ſetting Dogs, and the noble game conſequential to it; the pickling and curing of Herrings: the laſt of which muſt be acknowledg'd far more beneficial, tho not to mankind in general; yet to ſome part of themſelves, then any, nay it may be then all the reſt. This is certain that the conſideration of it ſeem'd ſo great to *Charles* the fiſt, that he is reported to have ſometimes viſited the tomb of *Buickeld* (the Inventor of that Art, and bury'd above 200. years before) in ſolemn recognition of his merit. The making of counter-tertiſt Opal at *Harlem*, and rare Engins for grinding of Glaſſes, as alſo the retrieving that hundred-year-loſt Art of making red Glaſs, may likewiſe deſerve to be taken notice of. Of Prince *Maurice*'s ſaying Chariot (which would paſs upon the ſhoar between *Scheveling* and *Petrem*, that is fourteen *Holland* miles, in two hours, carrying twenty eight perſons in it) we may ſay more hereafter. There are indeed a thouſand ingenious contrivances of theſe *Netherlanders*, which deſerve a more particular account; but we ſhall in this place mention but one, which ſeems both uſeful and modern; having been try'd and approv'd of at the *Hague* an. 1675. It was a kind of a Chariot or Waggon, that carry'd two pieces of Cannon and a little Mill, which by the ſole progreſſive motion of the Machin would grind in eight or nine hours as much corn as a thouſand men could conſume in a day, and (what was moſt ſtrange) this whole fabrick with all its appurtenances was drawn by one ſingle horſe. In fine, providence ſeems inclin'd to gratify this induſtrious people with what ever is rare or curious, their very diſtempers ſometimes contributing not a little to philoſophical inſtruction: an inſtance whereof we have from the honorable and ingenious Mr. *Boyl* in his book of Colours, where he relates, that not many years ſince there dwelt near *Maeſtricht* one *John Vermaſen*, who having by the ſmall pox, when two years old, his ſight abſolutely taken from him (the proof of which, as he informs us, was moſt carefully made) had afterwards ſuch a wonderfully exquisite touch, eſpecially between his thumb and forefinger, that he could thereby diſtinguiſh Colours.

It is very uſual in theſe, as in moſt other tranſ-alpine Countries, with all perſons of what degree or quality ſoever, to give the parent of the ſex's name to the eldeſt child, and among their Daughters to put much a higher value upon the eldeſt than any of the reſt; for whom they therefore take all poſſible care to provide the beſt and richeſt huſband, tho it may be the happens to have no better portion than any of the other. They are more inclinable then their neighbour Nations to match with Foreigners; but there is nothing accounted more abſurd and ridiculous amongſt them, then for a young perſon to marry an old one, or a perſon of quality one of an inferior Rank.

Their food is not very delicate, for they are generally well contented with Rye-bread, ſalted and ſmoked meats, of which they make great proviſion; ſalt fiſh, butter and cheeſe, which they have uſually ſerv'd in at the very beginning of their Meals. 'Tis certain the ordinary Diet even of the better fort is more heartleſs than that

of the very peſantry of *England*, who being not ſo much oppreſs'd with taxes, and living in a moſt plentiful Kingdome, eat more fleſh and fare better then many of a higher degree in other Nations. To this ſome chiefly impute it, that the Yeomanry and Commonalty of *England* are braver and more courageous then thoſe of other Countries; and therefore may be ſay'd (in diſpite of the proverb to current amongſt Foreigners) not ſo truly to dig their own Graves with their Teeth, as thoſe of their Neighbours. But to return to our *Netherlanders*; Beer is their ordinary liquor: but the richer fort are ſuch lovers of wine that they hardly make a meal without it; uſing it too frequently in a greater quantity then is fitting or requiſite. In this they exceed all other Nations that they are wonderful courteous and ceremonious in taking their drink, not a glaſs paſſing from one to another without a thouſand expreſſions of kindneſs, he that holds it clapping the other hand upon his breaſt, and proteſting over and over again that he drinks to his friend with all his heart and ſoul, and then in moſt ſolemn and obliging manner kiſſing his hand when he delivers it. Brandy, burnt wine, and ſtrong waters (ſuch as they make in great quantities of the Grounds of their Beer) they uſually drink before they go abroad in a morning; and tho in all theſe liquors they do frequently exceed, yet does the moiſture of their Air and Conſtitution plead much in their behalf; and a perſon of known Sobriety himſelf ſuppoſes that their drinking more then the ſouthern Nations, may be both for their health, and likewiſe in ſome caſes conduce to their better management of buſineſs.

The men generally apply themſelves to Traffick, or to the profeſſion of divers ingenious Art- and gainful trades, which abound among them. Others, and many not without good ſucceſs, devote their lives to learning; the reſt either go into the Camp, or employ themſelves in the buſineſs of huſbandry, which is more eſpecially minded in the united Provinces. It is remarkable that the trading part of them have a very mean opinion of ſuch as make choice of a Soldiers life, accounting them lazy and idle Drones, who had rather live meanly by the labours of others, then enrich themſelves by equal pains and induſtry. Their Navigation into all parts of the world is ſufficiently known, and of it we ſhall diſcourſe more largely when we come to treat of the united Provinces. They are excellent at contriving Tools and Engins to facilitate any fort of work, by which means their children, when four or five years old, are in a manner render'd capable of maintaining themſelves by their owne Labour.

They go nearly cloath'd, and for the moſt part after the *French* mode, eſpecially perſons of any quality of both ſexes within the juſdiction of the States; only the women wear a kind of plaiſted attire hanging over their other Garments, which they call a *Huke*. Thoſe of mean degree follow the faſhion here as in other Countries at a greater diſtance, wearing Caps and Bonnets, either black or of other Colours; and ſome having Breeches ſuch as are worn by the Skippers and Mariners. The pooreſt fort of all ſtick to the peculiar mode of the Country. They love to have their hands thoroughly ſtarch'd, or rather bedaub'd, with blew; as likewiſe their Ruſſs, which they take great care to keep exactly ſet. As for the retainers of the Court at *Bruffels*, they are as ready to conſorme themſelves to the *Spaniſh* faſhion as thoſe of *Naples*: others being attir'd after the manner of the *Flemmiſh*; tho divers, even of ſuch as frequent the Court, make no ſcruple to follow the Garb of *France*. And

And here we muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that in divers things relating to the Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Netherlanders* in general, we are forc'd to content our ſelves with a ſomewhat ſtale and imperfect account, that is ſuch as we have given us by *D'Avity*, and others who wrote about forty or fifty years agoe. The reaſon whereof is, becauſe few or no Writers have of late years either treated of the Inhabitants of theſe Countries as one entire body of people, or given a particular account of the Genius and Manners of the *Spaniſh* *Netherlanders* conſider'd apart from the others: whereas the *Dutch* have lately employ'd themſelves more then moſt other Nations in deſcribing the nature of their own People as well as Provinces; and the curioſity of ſtrangers and travellers has (paſſing by thoſe of the *Spaniſh* juſdiction) been in like manner almoſt wholly taken up with the Countries and Inhabitants of the Union. This conſideration we hope will be a tolerable plea in our behalf, if in ſome particulars, concerning their Marriages, Diet, habit, Language, and the like, our account do not ſo exactly accord in all reſpects with what may be obſerv'd at this day relating to the ſame. Concerning which, and ſeveral other matters of a fluid and changeable nature, we ſhall only add this general remark, that the Subjects of both Dominions have of late years much more accommodated themſelves to the humors and faſhions of *France*, whoſe Mechanicks we find (whatever the Prince himſelf deſigns) have already attain'd to an univerſal Monarchy; even their Barbers and Taylors, in ſuch things as are ſubject to their cognizance, or (if we may ſo ſay) within the verge of their Dominion, giving law to all *Europe*.

In theſe Countries there are but ſmall remains of the ancient pure *Allemain* Tongue, their Language being in many places a mixture of that and the *Franconian*, and made yet a greater medly by the *Roman* crowding its ſelf into the company of the other two. For tho the *Franci*, or eaſtern *Franks*, upon the ruin of the Empire, got full poſſeſſion of ſeveral of theſe Provinces, yet could they not utterly aboliſh the *Roman* Tongue, ſo that much of it remains to this day, in ſome places under the name of *Romant*, in others of *Walloon*; and is really no other then a corrupt *French*, which is ſpoken in part of *Brabant*, in *Flanders* *Gallicant*, in the Countreys of *Namur*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg*; and indeed quite thro the *Ardenes*. But in the reſt of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, in all *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Geldre*, and *Frize*, the low *Dutch*, or *Flemmiſh*, tho with ſome variety of Dialect, is in common uſe. *Goſtedus* ſayes that the great difference in their Speech was the main cauſe that made *Charles* the fiſt deſiſt from his project of uniting all the Provinces, and moulding them into a Kingdom.

Perſons of better rank generally, and even many of the ordinary Inhabitants of thoſe Countries where the *Flemmiſh* is moſt current, ſpeak alſo *French*, or at leaſt *Walloon*. Moreover a great part of the King of *Spain*'s Subjects ſpeak *Spaniſh*, and many more underſtand it, eſpecially ſuch as have any relation to the Court; there being alſo divers books printed in that Language within the *Spaniſh* *Netherlands*. *Engliſh* is likewiſe very common in many places; by reaſon of that conſtant intercourſe of trade which is maintain'd between this people and our Nation. The greateſt part of their Voyagers learn the *Malayan* in order to their trading in the Eaſt Indies; and are alſo ſkil'd in ſeveral as well *African* as *Aſiatic* Languages. The *Latin* Tongue is very uſually ſpoken by men of liberal

education, and as for the *Greek* and Eaſtern Languages, their ſkill and performances in them have equal'd, if not exceed'd, thoſe of moſt of their neighbours. It is but of late years that they began to be taken with the humor of poetizing in their mother Tongue, which has principally obtain'd in *Holland*; and the famous *Daniel Heinfius* owes no ſmall part of the reputation which he has at home, to his *Flemmiſh* Poetry.

Some Authors, (in the number of whom is *Marchantius*) contend for a great affinity between the *Teutonic* and *Greek*; for proof whereof, among other arguments, they bring divers words in both Languages, which as well for ſignification as ſound appear to be very nearly related. But of this ſee more in the foregoing *Marchantius* his *Flanders*, or in *Additum ad Guicciard*.

The Coins of *France* and *Spain*, as well as *Eng. Coins*. *land* and *Germany*, are current among them; beſides ſuch pieces of money as are ſtamp'd by themſelves, either in the *Spaniſh* or confederate Provinces; of which we ſhall hereafter give a ſeparate account, in their diſtinct and proper places.

As to the point of Trade, if we look ſome Trade. Ages back, they far ſurpaſs'd in that reſpect all the people of *Europe*: the Staple of *Bruges* being ſo conſiderable, that from thence eſpecially ſome conclude the Province of *Flanders* to have been rais'd ſo high in reputation above the reſt, as to denominate the entire body of theſe Countries. That City had the privilege granted it an. 1323, by *Ludovicus Craſſus* (confirm'd afterwards by his ſon *Malanus*) of ſtopping all foreign Commodities, except the bringer choſe rather to carry them back to the place from whence they came. Concerning its eminent Market place and famous Buſe (whence buildings of the like nature in moſt Countries of *Europe* have been call'd by the ſame name) we ſhall ſpeak more largely in the deſcription of the City it ſelf; but as to the trade of it, we muſt be the more particular here, becauſe it had a general influence upon the Traffick of all theſe Provinces. When the faid Trade was at the height, theſe following Nations and Cities had their ſeveral Houſes or Colledges there, viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Caſtile*, *Portugal*, *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia*, *Biſcay*, the *Hans*, and other Towns of *Germany*; the Cities of *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Millain* &c. Theſe ſeveral People furniſh'd the place with the particular Commodities of their owne Countries. For 1. The *Italians* brought Camlets, Grograns, Thread of Silk, Silver, and Gold, and Cloath of the ſame: alſo Jewels, Wines of *Candy*, *Allom*, *Brimstone*, Oyls, Spices, and Drugs of all ſorts, which they had by their trade with *Aegypt*, the Eaſt Indies, *Arabia*, and *Greece*. 2. The *French* brought Salt, white and red Wines, Paper, Linnen, and ſome Oyls. 3. The *Engliſh* Wool, Lead, Tin, Beer, and ſome woollen Cloaths for womens Veils, ſuch as were uſed in thoſe days. 4. The *Scots* Sheep-skins, Cony-skins, and the like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes* Grain for ſcarlet die, Gold, Silver, raw Silk, ſome Drugs, and Spices. 6. The *Germans*, *Danes*, and *Polacks*; Honey, Wax, Corn, Saltpetre, Wools, Glaſs, Furs, Quickſilver, *Rheniſh* wines; Timber for building, &c. For theſe Commodities the *Netherlanders* barter'd (beſides ſeveral things of foreign importation) Horſes, and other Cattle; Butter, Cheeſe, Herrings, and other Sea-fiſh; woollen and linnen Cloaths; Tapeſtry of great beauty and variety; excellent Pictures and divers the choicest Manufactures. The trade of this place was yet farther increas'd by a privilege obtain'd about the year 1414; which was the exemption of all its Freemen, from conſi-

cation of their Goods upon any account whatsoever, whereby it exceeded *Tyres* in *Flanders*, that had the same privilege, but with exception as to matters of treason. By these means the Traffick of *Bruges* continu'd very great to the year 1485, when it began to decay, partly upon the account that the Port of *Sluce* and the River leading from thence to this place, were but narrow and unsecure; partly by the growing fame of the large and commodious River *Scheld*, and partly by the civil Wars then raging in these Countries. Wherefore the *Portuguezes* having taken *Calicut* in the East *Indies* (and so diverted the course of trade which the *Venetians* had hitherto engros'd, thro the Red-sea, and by *Alexandria*) carri'd their Spices to the Fair of *Antwerp* an. 1503, and contracting with that City, first drew thither the *Fuggers* and *Welfars*, two potent families of *German* Merchants. After this the Merchants of *Florence*, *Lucca*, and the *Spinolas* of *Genoa*, seated themselves at *Antwerp*; as likewise did the merchant Venturers of *England*, an. 1516. Moreover the City of *Antwerp* enjoy'd two free Marts holden yearly, continuing five and forty dayes together, during which time no man either in his person or goods could be arrested or molested upon any account whatsoever. Nor is it to be omitted that the wars between the *French* and *Charles* the first forced divers Gentlemen and persons of good quality from Villages and petty Towns to fly thither for safety and shelter; where afterwards they chose to build, and make their perpetual residence. By these means that City, (which still enjoys the best trade of any in the *Spanish Netherlands*) became and continu'd for divers years the greatest place of Traffick in *Europe*, being made the Staple for spice and the riches of the East, of which (as Mr. *Evelin* observes) it formerly fold more in one month, then *Venice* it self in twenty four.

The flourishing condition of the City of *Antwerp* lasted not much above half an Age, the trade thereof being partly lost in it self, and partly translat'd to other places, particularly to *Amsterdam*, and afterwards to *London*. The reasons assignable are, 1. its sufferings in the miserable and tedious wars, which succeeded their first troubles, and then the absolute revolt of divers of these Provinces from *Spain*; upon which it was twice plunder'd and sack'd; the best part of the City being once quite burnt down, and above 7000 of the Citizens barbarously murder'd by the mutinous *Spaniards*. 2. The abrogation of part of those privileges which had been granted to the *Englilh* Merchants and others; with the new and great Customs impos'd upon what they imported. 3. The navigation of the *Dutch* first, and then the *Englilh*, to the East *Indies*, whereby the Cities of *London* and *Amsterdam* became sharers in that vast trade: the *Portuguese* factories thereupon decreasing, and this City being left at length to subsist mainly, if not solely, upon the traffick of its own Inhabitants. To these we may adde another very considerable prejudice done to the trade of this place, by the taxes, and other impediments to which (upon the alteration of Government) all Vessels became lyable in *Zealand*, which pass'd thro the *Scheld* to come to *Antwerp*, and which neither at the concluding of the twelve years Truce in 1609, nor upon any treaty since (tho it has sometimes been very eagerly insisted upon, and particularly by our new fang'd Commonwealth an. 1652.) could the confederate States be induc'd to remove and abolish: it being moreover remarkable that in the time of their first war with *Spain*, Vessels were frequently necessitated either to stop in *Zealand*, or

pass into *Holland* (which by degrees must create new correspondencies, and at length quite alter the current of trade) because the other Ports were continually block'd up by the Ships of the united Provinces.

And now since we must in this first and general description (tho it has not been ordinarily done by others) give some account of the *Spanish* Provinces under a distinct and separate consideration from the rest; let us (preliming very briefly something of their general history) shew how all of them came at first to be united under one Prince, and afterwards, as they remain at this day, divided into two supreme jurisdictions.

Those people which generally went by the Ancient name of *Belgae* were subdu'd, together with other *Revolut* tribes of the *German* and *Gallick* Nations, by the valour and good fortune of *Julius Caesar* and others, who lay beyond the *Rhine*, and are now comprehended within the limits of the seventeen Provinces, by the courage and conduct of *Lucius Drusus*, all of them continuing subject to the *Romans*, (or at least in a kind of alliance little differing from subjection, which must be principally understood of the *Batavi*) without any tolerable disturbance to their affairs, except the Rebellion (if we may so term it) in the time of *Vespasian*, rais'd and carry'd on, not without considerable success at some times, by *Civilis*, General of the *Batavians*, and of the race of their ancient Kings, which the *Dutch* (who have a natural antipathy against the very name of King) are desirous to have understood of his descent from some of their Princes, or their chief Commanders and Leaders of their Armies. As for that part of them that inhabited on this side the *Rhine*, and upon the Frontiers of *Gaul*, they continu'd firm in their subjection and obedience to the *Romans*, even to the time of the great *Theodosius* and his Sons. Then were all these Countries overrun by an inundation of those barbarous Nations, which from the northern parts of *Germany* fell in upon them, and having seated themselves here for some Ages, pass'd afterwards further on, to new acquisitions both in *France* and *England*; so that the ancient Inhabitants rousing themselves, as it were, from a profound sleep, recover'd their former liberty, and liv'd for a long while after under distinct Princes and Governors of their own. The *French* (particularly *Labbe*) give a different account of this whole Country being canton'd out into so many small Principalities; and say that it happen'd by divers usurpations at the fatal extinction of the second race of their Kings; and that, excepting the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Artois*, all the other Seigniories were but so many Parcels torn from the Kingdom of *Lotharius* the younger, upon his unhappy death, which happen'd near *Placentia* in *Italy*, about the year of our Lord 869.

The *Friezes* having shook off the *Roman* yoke, remain'd about 400 years under the Government of their proper Kings, till at length being utterly defeated and subdu'd by the Emperor *Charlemain*, (his reign began over the Empire an. 800) they were annexed to the Crown of *France*, from whence falling into the division of young *Lotharius*, they afterwards follow'd the example of their neighbour Provinces, and chose rather to be govern'd separately by petty Princes of their own.

The general account which some give of these Countries is that upon the declination of the *Roman* Empire, they were possess'd by the *French*, under whom they made a part of the Kingdom of *Merz* or *Ostemeich*, united by *Childerick* III. (he began his reign an. 643.) to the rest of *France*, and made a member of that Kingdom,

dom, as they continu'd till the time of *Lewis* the Godly, Son of *Charlemain*; in the division of whose Empire among his Children, the Counties of *Flanders* and *Artois* being lay'd to *France*, the residue of these Countries, on this side the *Rhine*, made a special part of the Kingdom of *Lorraine*. Those on the further side of the middle Channel of that River, being *German* Nations, (gain'd to the vast Empire of the *French* by the foresaid *Charlemain*) in the division spoken of before, fell to the share of *Lewis* surnam'd the Ancient, the first King of *Germany*, and after of his Successors in that Estate, whether Kings or Emperors. Thus was the whole of these seventeen Provinces divided betwixt the three great Kings of *France*, *Lorraine*, and *Germany*.

If we look back to the beginning of the *French* conquests and progress thro *Belgium* into *Gaul*, we shall find that there started up in *Belgium* two great Estates, founded by the Sons of *Clodion*, the second King of the *French*, who being depriv'd of their Fathers Kingdom (about the year 448) either by the election or plain usurpation of *Merove*, to whose tuition and guardianship they had been committed, (some make a doubt whether he was not *Clodions* natural Son) betook themselves to the most defensible places of the great Forest of *Ardenne*, and the Countries on the Banks of the River *Moselle*, where they founded the two great Earldoms from thence denominated. The Earldom of *Moselle*, so call'd because it lay along the course of that River, took in little or nothing of those Countries which are to be discours'd of in this Volum: but the other of *Ardenne* comprehended (besides the Dukedom of *Bovillon*) part of the modern *Flanders*, and some part of *Brabant*, together with all *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*. The Earls of *Ardenne* growing great by the withdrawing of the *French* forces into richer conquests, and the dismembering of their Empire into many Kingdoms, drew upon them the envy of their neighbouring Princes, still too powerful for them; so that *Clotaire* II. (this was the tenth King of the *French*, and came to the Crown an. 584.) furnish'd his eldest Son *Dagobert*, then King of *Merz*, with sufficient forces for the conquest of it; which was accordingly effected, *Brumulphe* the Earl thereof, being overthrown by him and slain in battle. By *Sigibert*, who succeeded his Father *Dagobert* (about the year 645.) in the Kingdom of *Merz* and Earldom of *Ardenne*, the Earldom of *Hainault* was taken out of the later, and given to *Albert* one of the youngest Sons of *Brumulphe*. By *Dagobert* himself, who succeeded his Father *Clotaire* in the Realm of *France* an. 628, and was while he liv'd sole King of the *French*, the parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, formerly belonging to the Earldom of *Ardenne*, were dismembered from it, and laid to two new Estates of his own erecting. And probable it is that the Province of *Namur* might at the same time be taken out of it, either to weaken the said Earldom, or (according to the unpolicy custom of those Ages) to make a provision for his younger Brother. The rest of the Estate, together with the Title, remain'd unto the eldest Son, whose Posterity, notwithstanding this great diminution, grew to such esteem, that *Judith* the Widow of *Bain* and Sister of *Bojon*, Earls of *Ardenne*, was thought a fit match for *Charles* the Bald, King of *France* (his Reign began an. 843.) and Emperor; by whom the more to honour his family, the said *Bojon* was created King of *Arles* and *Burgundy*. During the Empire of *Otho* I. surnam'd the Great (which began an. 938) the Province of *Luxemburg* was divided from it, and given to *Sigefride*, one of the younger Sons of

Ricune, the preceding Prince, and so perhaps was *Limburg* also for another. The rest remain'd to *Godfrey* the eldest Son, who by *Matilda*, daughter to *Otho* II. was father to another *Godfrey*, who succeeded after *Charles* and *Otho*, and became the third Duke of *Lorraine*, confirm'd therein by the power of the Emperor *Henry* II. from which time the Houses of *Lorraine* and *Ardenne* for a long while continu'd united.

The next Principality to be consider'd is that of *Flanders*, the best account whereof is very confus'd, especially as to the matter of Chronology; only in general it appears, that when the *Franks* had rais'd up and establish'd a great Kingdom of their own upon the entire conquest of *Gaul*, and began to reduce the disorders of that Country to something of a civil Government, there was a Dominion erected by some of their Princes, and confer'd upon one who bore the title of Forester of *Flanders*: tho how far his Jurisdiction reach'd, and particularly whether it only border'd upon, or included, the lower parts of the vast woods of *Ardenne*, is left very disputable. But this is certain, that the said office of Forester continu'd for several descents, and began to civilize the Country, by repressing the violence of Robbers and Spoilers who infested the woody and fast-places, and by encouraging the milder people to fall into civil Societies, to trust to their Industry for subsistence, to Laws for protection, and to their Arms united under the care and conduct of their Governors for safety and defence. Afterwards in the time of *Charlemain*, or as others write of *Charles* the Bald (who was the next King of the *Franks* but one) the foresaid Government was erected into a County, which changed the title of Foresters for that of Count, or Earl, without interrupting the succession. By the care and industry of the foresaid Foresters were the wasted Countries under their jurisdiction, recover'd out of poverty and barbarism. Many Castles, Cities, and Towns, were either built or repair'd; and likewise endow'd with large privileges and immunities; their Government agreeing with that instituted in many places of *Europe*, upon their coming into the possession of those northern Nations. Which Government consisted of the three Estates, under the Principality of a single person, in some places more, in others less absolute; and call'd either King, Prince, Duke, or Earl: which seems to be a temper between the eastern Tyranny and the liberty of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Commonwealths.

As for *Holland*, it is probable that it changed in a great measure its Inhabitants and Government, what ever it was, upon the inroads made by those barbarous Nations, which at divers times fell in upon the more southern parts of *Europe*. But about the year 860 a Son of the Count of *Frize*, by a Daughter of the Emperor *Louis* II. was by him instituted Count of *Holland*, and gave beginning to that title, which running since that time thro so many direct or collateral successions, and some usurpations, came to end at last in *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, by resignation of his father *Charles* V. who by a mixt right of Inheritance, Conquest, and Pact, had acquir'd the supreme Dominion of all these seventeen Provinces; the entire union whereof (referring the Reader for a more particular account of the State and Government of every single Principality under their respective Dukes, Earls, and Lords, to the several In what descriptions of the Countries themselves) shall be manner in the next place deliver'd.

Lewis of *Malain* or *Marle* (he came to the vintages Earldom of *Flanders* about the year 1347.) in came to be right of his Father Earl of *Flanders*, *Nevers*, *Re-united* *unrelois*, *Salines*, *Antwerp*, and *Mechlin*: and after der one the Prince.

the death of his Mother, Earl of Burgundy and Artois, marry'd Margaret Daughter of John III. Duke of Brabant, by which marriage he became posses'd of the Dukedoms of Brabant and Limburg.

He had one only Daughter, call'd Margaret, which was marry'd (an. 1369.) to Philip of Valois, Duke of Burgundy, surnam'd the Hardy, younger Son of John King of France.

His eldest Son was John surnam'd Without-fear who succeeded to the Dominions of his Father (1404) as he likewise did afterwards to those of his Brothers and Nephews. He took to his wife (an. 1415.) Margaret, Daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Holland, and Friesland, and was not long after (viz. an. 1419.) slain by Charles the Dauphin, afterwards, King of France, under the name of Charles VII.

Philip the Good, was his Son and Successor in the Duchy of Burgundy, the Earldoms of Flanders, Artois, and Brabant, the Marquisate of the Empire, the Seignorie of Mechlin; and succeeded afterwards Theodorick of Namur, in that County, and after that, Philip Duke of Brabant (who dy'd without issue an. 1430.) in the Dukedoms of Lorain, Brabant, and Limburg; and upon the decease of Jacqueline his niece, (an. 1436.) took possession of the Countries of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, as he did also, (an. 1443.) of the Dukedom of Luxemburg, by the gift of Elizabeth, Relict of Antony, his Uncle. According to some he purchas'd the Dukedom of Luxemburg and Earldom of Namur; and as Aizema relates, both those and the Lordship of Mechlin. Thus became this Philip supreme Lord of the Provinces of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Friesland, Mechlin, and the Marquisate of the Empire. He marry'd Isabella of Portugal (an. 1450.) in the city of Bruges, at which time he instituted the noble Order of the golden Fleece (which, by the by, is rationally suppos'd by some to have been chosen for the badge of honour in acknowledgment of the vast benefit his Countries receiv'd by our English Wool.) He dy'd at Bruges (an. 1467.) aged 72, having reign'd 48 years.

Charles of Valois, call'd the Warlike, succeeded his Father Philip in all the foremention'd Principalities; and afterwards bought of Arnold of Egmond the Dukedom of Gelder and Earldom of Zutphen, the same Arnold disinheriting his Son Adolph (who had rebel'd against him) and by Will at length confirming the Sale which he made to Charles, who took possession of the two mention'd Provinces, an. 1473. He is reported to have design'd the uniting of all his Dominions into one body, and governing them by the title of King of Burgundy; but the great discrepancy found between the Inhabitants of the several Countries, both as to Language and Manners, as well as Laws and Privileges, together with the extraordinary Liberty enjoy'd by the People under their former Government, made the thing appear unpracticable. This famous Warriour (for such he is recorded) was slain before Nancy in Lorraine, an. 1477; betray'd, as some report, by an Italian Count in favour of Lewis XI. of France.

He left one only Daughter call'd Mary, which, being eighteen years old, was (an. Dom. 1477.) marry'd to Maximilian of Austria, Son of the Emperor Frederick III. He recover'd the greatest part of what the King of France had taken away from the Dominions of Burgundy; restoring moreover to its primitive splendor the Order of the golden Fleece, which had now lost much of its credit and respect. They had two Children, Philip and Margaret, and the Mother

being kill'd by a fall in hunting, Maximilian govern'd these Countries for some time in the name of his Son Philip. He was afterwards suspected and accus'd of having in many things infring'd the peoples Privileges, and particularly of carrying on a design to separate Brabant, Holland, and Friesland from the rest, and betray them into the hands of the Emperor; upon which all the Provinces swore allegiance to Philip, which was done about the year 1492.

This Philip by marriage (an. 1496.) with Joan, Daughter of Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Elizabeth Queen of Castile, became King of Spain; whose Son was Charles V. Emperor, and Inheritor (besides other vast Dominions) of all the foremention'd Countries. The whole body of the seventeen Provinces is indeed by some reckon'd to have been united in Philip the Good, and others make them to have at least descended upon Charles V. whereas it is very certain that divers of them were acquir'd by him: for he added (an. 1528.) the Lordships of Utrecht and Overijssel; at which time Henry of Bavaria Bishop of Utrecht, having Overijssel likewise under his Dominion, and being by the sedition of his Subjects, assisted by the Duke of Gelders, brought to the utmost extremity, resign'd, with the consent of the respective States, all title to the temporal Jurisdiction of both; and perpetually annex'd the same to the Dukedom of Brabant and Earldom of Holland, reserving to himself both of power and revenue only what was purely ecclesiastical, together with the magnificent Palace built on purpose for the episcopal See by Charles Martel, King of France. As for the Province of Groenigen, it likewise submitted its self, upon very good conditions, to the same Charles V. (an. 1536.) having before upon its not being sufficiently guarded and defended by the Bishop of Utrecht against neighbouring enemies, fought ineffectually the protection of the Duke of Gelders. For we must not forget that altho Charles the Hardy had (as we have before mention'd) made a purchase of Geldre and Zutphen from Arnold their Lord and Sovereign, yet was neither the house of Burgundy nor Austria in full and quiet possession of those Provinces, till being in a manner subdu'd by Charles V. (notwithstanding the assistance of the King of France and Duke of Cleve) they submitted themselves to him, an. 1543; the States of both Principalities about six years after taking a solemn oath of allegiance to Philip Son of the forefaisd Charles. In an address to the States General presented by the united part of Brabant an. 1650, it is said that Charles V. got the over-Rhenish Provinces of Friesland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, Groenigen and the Omelands, Gelderland and Zutphen, for him, his Heirs and Posterity, as Dukes of Brabant, and also reduc'd and annex'd to that body divers considerable parcels which for a long time had been alienated and distracted.

We shall only add in this place that as for the tenure (if we may so term it) of these Provinces, Flanders and Artois had for many ages acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of France, tho their these Earls did seldom descend so low as to do homage, Countries which right, whatever it might be, was quitted upon to Philip II. of Spain, by Henry II. of France at France & the treaty of Cambray an. 1558. The rest were the Empire. held originally of the Empire, being by the Emperor Maximilian fram'd into a District which was call'd the Circle of Burgundy; yet would the Princes of the house of Burgundy never acknowledge any subjection, but govern'd these Estates as absolute Princes, without any subordination to the Emperor, or Imperial Officers; nor would they ever appear at the Diets, nor contribute to any

any taxes there impos'd, nor hold themselves oblig'd by any constitutions made therein.

And now we have seen how all these Principalities came to be united under Charles V. let us in the next place give a short account how they came, not long after, to be separated into two distinct Jurisdictions; concerning the lesser of which it may be truly said in relation to the whole that *ad hoc quatuor moritur*; those few confederate Provinces being (since the said division of them from the others) become more rich and powerful, then were all the seventeen when join'd together.

So many and different are the opinions, which concern the original causes and first rise of that war, which ended in the defalcation of more then seven of these Provinces from the Dominion of Spain, that Strada looks upon it as a thing not to be consider'd without admiration; endeavouring however to satisfy himself and others with divers reasons of the forefaisd variety. As for our part, we shall (leaving every man to be as politic and sharp-sighted as he pleases) in the account of this matter, deliver only such as were generally esteem'd the principal causes of those commotions and tumults, which afterwards broke out into open war, and ended at last in an absolute revolt from Spain, and the erection of a new Government, as much envid'd not many years since, as lately pity'd and deplov'd.

The first thing then to be consider'd here, is that in the time of the Emperor Maximilian, divers German Troops, and in the time of Charles V. a far greater number of Spanish and Italian, were brought into the Low-Countries, to maintain the wars against France. Charles V. being himself a native of Flanders, and in the mildness of his disposition differing much from a Spanish temper (to which we may add his continuing to put those of his native Country into principal Offices of honour and trust, and which makes any Princes Subjects, as particularly now those of France, patiently endure the greatest slavery themselves, the vast successes of his Arms) was still so belov'd and reverenc'd by his people, that both this, and divers other things very ungrateful to them were indifferently well born; so that he voluntarily resign'd these Provinces to his Son Philip II. of Spain, in a very peaceable and loyal condition. The peace of Cambray not long after (viz. an. 1559.) ensuing, the Spanish and Italian forces were notwithstanding continu'd, and supplies for their maintenance demanded as formerly of the States; which, together with the passing by Natives, and putting Foreigners into public Employments, bred great heart-burnings amongst the people, as well those of the lowest as the highest quality.

After this, Philip going into Spain left the Government of these Countries to his Sister Margaret, Dutchess of Parma; and the being weary'd by the continual murmurings of the People, and direct opposition of the States themselves (who refus'd to grant any taxes for the maintenance of an useless, and which was worse, an insolent Army) ceased not to importune her Brother, till he got the foreign forces withdrawn. Antony Perenot, also Cardinal Granvil, a person in great esteem with Charles V. and afterwards with Philip II. was left by the last, upon his departure into Spain, with his Sister, as her principal Councillor and Minister of state, against whom the chief Lords, particularly the Prince of Orange and Earls Egmond and Horne conceiv'd an implacable hatred. He was, as Bentivoglio says, of an imperious, haughty and choleric temper, tho otherwise an able Statesman; wherefore being also a foreigner,

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(for such they counted Burgundians) and but of a mean descent, it was no wonder that the greatest Personages among the Flemings, would not be satisfi'd (divers ways expressing their animosity, and particularly by absenting themselves from Council) till Philip by the persuasions of the Governes, the Dutchess of Parma, command him to quit his station and depart out of the seventeen Provinces.

But that which exasperated the minds of all Estates of people, and which has been look'd upon as one of the most unpolicy, as well as unjust actions of King Philip (Strada himself confessing it to be against his oath taken as Duke of Brabant) was the augmenting the number of Bishops; whereby he did not only alienate the affections of the common people (who knew by this means there would a more strict hand be kept over them, especially as to matters of Religion, then formerly) and of the secular Nobility, (the rays of Power and Greatness being by participation divided, and so becoming more weak and languid) but also of the Ecclesiastics themselves. For the former Bishops knew what a diminution it would prove of their state and authority to have their Diocesses parcel'd out among so many; and as for the Monks and Abbots (the places of the last being, as they fell, to be conferr'd upon the newly instituted Bishops) apprehended by such an alienation of their headships, nothing less then the utter ruin of their Monastical Orders.

About the beginning of 1565, Catharine Queen Inquisitor-Mother, and Charles IX. King of France, had a solemn conference at Bayonne with Isabella Queen Council of Spain and the Duke of Alva. The principal thing there debated and concluded upon was then generally suppos'd to have been the utter extirpation of the reform'd Religion out of both their Dominions; the barbarous Massacre at Paris, which happen'd not many years after, being urg'd as one strong argument for that suspicion. Whatever was the business of that meeting, this is certain, that Philip soon after sent orders to the Dutchess of Parma, to proceed with all rigour, even to death it self, against such as the Church of Rome declar'd Heretics; and to take care that the Edicts of Charles V. to that effect, should be publish'd and enforc'd, and the Council of Trent receiv'd and maintain'd, and moreover the Inquisition settl'd and assisted by the civil Power to the uttermost. Bentivoglio indeed says that Philip had no design of introducing the Inquisition in these Countries in so rigorous a way as it was already establish'd thro Spain and Italy. But whatever the pretended moderation was, such were the apprehensions of the people, that it is not to be imagin'd with what astonishment the first news of these orders were receiv'd, and afterwards with what rage and fury the multitude broke out; not only to the mutining in divers places, but openly opposing the execution of such as were, in pursuance of the forefaisd commands, condemn'd: not to mention their meeting in great numbers, first privately in Cities, and afterwards openly in the Fields, to consult about the removal of these their common, and, as they esteem'd them, insupportable calamities.

It was in the year 1566 that Henry of Brederode, Petition Lord of Vianen, being follow'd by two (some of the say three, others five hundred) moit of them persons of tolerable rank and quality, went in manner of a solemn procession to the Dutchess of Parma, the Regents Palace; and presented her with a petition, wherein was requested the annulling of the Inquisition, and all rigorous Laws in matter of Religion, and the referring of it to a general meeting of the States, to make such Laws

Causes of the Division of these Countries into two distinct Jurisdictions.

Foreign Soldiers.

Personal dislikes to Government.

Laws as should be found requisite for the conservation of the fame. When the Regent was taking a view of this Company, *Barlemont* (one of her chief confidents) standing by her, is reported to have said, *Madam what fear can you have of these Gueux?* (which last word signifies Vagrants or Beggars) and that this coming to be known by them, they presently apparell'd themselves in an ordinary cheap stuff, of a kind of russet colour; hanging moreover upon their hats and about their middles certain vile and fordid implements, such as are us'd by Beggars; glorying in the name of *Gueuxes* (which afterwards became a term of distinction for the whole *anti-philippian* party) and then getting a meddall cast which every man hung at his Girdle, with this Inscription, *True to the King even to the Budget.*

After this the King is likewise petition'd for redress in the forefaid matters, but (according to the grave, and oftentimes pernicious method of *Spanish* Resolutions) his consent thereto comes too late; prevented by an insurrection of the meaner people in many great Towns of *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht*, who committing divers outrages and insolencies against Churches and all Sacred things, enter into leagues and combinations, appoint Confitories and Magistrates of their own, and, lastly, agree upon private contributions to carry on the common cause; so that this (which happen'd *an. 1566.*) may be reckon'd the first considerable step made towards the revolt from the Crown of *Spain*. But the Nobility and richest of the people being for the greatest part averse to such violent and seditious courses, upon the arrival of the Kings concessions, endeavour by all possible means to compose matters; inasmuch that upon the reduction of some places by force (particularly *Valenciennes* and *Antwerp*) and the voluntary submission of others, Count *Egmond*, Governor of *Flanders*, falling off from the confederacy (tho the event thereof prov'd fatal to him at last) and the Prince of *Orange*, Governor of *Holland* and *Zealand*, being forc'd to fly into *Germany*; things seem'd in a manner quieted, and restor'd to their former tranquillity.

William, the forefaid Prince of *Orange*, was a man of equal abilities both in Council and in Arms; cautious, and resolute; affable, and severe; supple to occasions, and yet constant to his ends; of mighty revenues and dependancies in the Provinces, and of great credit and alliance in *Germany*; esteem'd and honour'd abroad, but at home infinitely lov'd and trusted by the people, who thought him affectionate to their Country: [And that he was so his last words, as they are related by some, sufficiently evidence, which were, *Good Lord what will become of this poor people!*] *Sincere in his professions and designs, able and willing to defend their liberties, and* (however aspers'd by *Spaniards* or others, either ignorant or prejudic'd persons) unlikely to invade them by any ambition of his own.

King Philip sends the Duke of Alva

It must be rememb'd, that King *Philip* had for a long time been urgently press'd by his best Counsellors, to take a journey into *Flanders*, his presence there being look'd upon as the most sovereign remedy that could be found for all these evils: but altho he sometimes seem'd to hearken to such advice, and was once suppos'd to have really design'd to put it in execution, yet at length he quite threw away all such thoughts, and re-assuming his former severity, sent the Duke of *Alva* (a person both hating that people and hated by them) with 10000 of his choice Veterans (contrary to the advice of the Dutches of *Parma*, and others his best friends) with all violence and rigour to execute his first resolutions. A thing which (as *Bentivoglio* affirms) was very displeas-

ing even to such Princes as were sufficiently zealous for the *Roman* Religion, especially in *Germany*; for neither could such approve so sudden, and violent an alteration of a neighbour Government.

So great was the consternation of all people upon the news of this expedition, that the trading part of them fled out of the Country in vast multitudes; and upon divers tyrannical proceedings of *Alva* (particularly the seizing of *Egmond* and *Horne*, without consulting her) the Dutches of *Parma* obtain'd leave of the King to depart, and resigne up her Regency; which she did into the hands of the forefaid *Alva*, and departed from *Brussels* to go into *Italy*, about the beginning of the year 1568.

After this the Duke of *Alva* seizes the Count of *Buren*, the Prince of *Oranges* Son, plac'd by his Father at *Loxvain*; and sends him well guarded into *Spain* (where he was kept for many years after) upon pretence that the King would have him study there at the University of *Alcala de Henares*. But these were small matters, and had relation only to particular persons; the institution of the Council of twelve (who were to judge sovereignly and without appeal; and call'd not undervel'd by the people the Council of Blood) made a second Inquisition, more cruel and barbarous than the former; by both which new and illegal Courts great numbers of people were daily put to death; Imprisonments, Confiscations and other smaller Punishments being so ordinary, that they were accounted trivial and inconsiderable.

To this Council of twelve, all cases civil and military, private and public, were submitted, no respect being had to the Priviledges, Customs, or any other Rights either of Place or Person; and the sentences of this Court were executed with so great severity, or rather barbarity, that Death and Banishment swept away half the people. The keys of most Towns were taken from their proper Magistrates, and the Gates of several Cities pull'd down, the former Garrisons being displac'd; so that to speak truly they were treated as a conquer'd, or rather enslav'd people. The minds of all men (as we may well suppose) were sufficiently exasperated by this time, but none of them durst stir, or any way shew their resentments (being aw'd by that formidable Army brought by *Alva*, augmented by 20000 *Germans* rais'd before by the Dutches of *Parma*) till such time as *Egmond*, the darling of the people, and the Earl of *Horne* were publicly beheaded at *Brussels*; for then they fled in great numbers to the Prince of *Orange*, who upon non-appearance had been proclaim'd Traytor (which proclamation was answer'd by him in a Remonstrance, or rather a most bitter invective against *Philip*, and the *Spanish* proceedings) and all his Estates confiscated, as well in *Burgundy*, as in the seventeen Provinces. With these and such other forces as he could raise in *Germany*, and some succors sent him out of *France*, he enters *Brabant*, but by the policy of *Alva* (of whom *Bentivoglio* says that he study'd either to overcome without fighting, or to fight with little loss of his own mens blood, and great effusion of the Enemies) being hinder'd from bringing the business to the decision of a Battel, and his Army already in great numbers mouldring away for want of pay, he was in a little time forc'd to disband, and retire again into *Germany*.

After this the *Flemings* were univerally enraged at *Alva's* putting up his Statue in the Citadel of *Antwerp*; the same being cast out of brass Guns taken from *Lewis* of *Nassau* at the bloody Battel

Battel of *Gemming*, upon the borders of *Westfriz*, and representing in an hieroglyphical manner the past ill success of their Covenant, Petitions, and Revolt; and he himself as it were trampling upon the necks of the subjected Provinces; or at least two of the three Estates, viz. the Lay-Nobility, and Commonalty. Of this triumphal piece of Pageantry, we may give a further account in the description of *Antwerp*, and shall only adde here a Tetrastich concerning it out of *Golnitz*.

Cui statum vivo tibi, dux Albane, dedisti?

An quia defuncto nemo daturus erat?

Haud male conjeclas, neque enim crudelia laudem
Facta tua, infamem sed meruere crucem.

Not long after this he imposes a new and grievous tax upon all Merchandizes, by the name of the tenth penny, besides that of the twentieth penny upon immovables; and the hundredth upon all goods and possessions: the last of which being only for once (as the others to be repeated and to continue for an unlimited time) was consented to by the States of the Provinces, who in vain petition the King to release them of the two former; *Alva* being absolutely resolv'd to exact the same, even to the executing of those that refus'd to pay, and giving order for putting some Citizens of *Brussels* to death upon that account, when very happily the news came of the surprisal of the *Briel*, which made him think it advisable to revoke the said orders and put a stop for the present to his tyrannical career.

Surprize of the Briel.

Here we must observe, that great numbers of the miserable Inhabitants terrifi'd and dispers'd by the cruelties of the Duke of *Alva*, had put themselves under the Count of *Marck*, (his bitter Enemy) and setting out in some Ships, under the name of the *Water-Gueux*, committed all acts of hostility against the *Spaniards*; and having in that manner got considerable riches, either by chance or designe (*Sirada* says they were driven thither by tempest, being upon *Alva's* request to Queen *Elizabeth*, prohibited the Ports of *England*) landed in the Island of *Voorn* and carri'd the town of *Brill* by assault; upon which immediately follow'd the Revolt of most of the Towns of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Westfrizeland*; whose confidence was so great upon the taking of the forefaid place, that they were not afraid to write public Libels against *Alva*; picturing him with a pair of Spectacles put upon his nose by *Lumè* (the Earl of *Marck*) standing behind him; for the low Dutch call Spectacles *Brills*, and they have a jeering proverb when they hamper a man, that they put Spectacles upon his nose and a snaffle in his mouth. About the same time there had been a considerable prejudice done to the *Spanish* affairs, by Queen *Elizabeth's* seizing (upon some old scores) a good summe of money, passing into *Flanders* for the payment of their forces; and not being by any means prevail'd with to restore the same.

Thus in 1570 began the second great commotion in these Countries, so that the Prince of *Orange* coming out of *Germany*, and closing with the opportunity, proceeds with success even into the heart of the Provinces, coming up to *Malsins*, five leagues from *Brussels*; inasmuch that if the courage of his party had not been damp'd by that horrid Massacre of the *Protestants* in *Paris* (*an. 1572.*) the *Spaniards* had been in a fair way of loosing all. But whatever the effects of that barbarous and most inhumane action were in these Countries, they prov'd of an other nature in *France*, creating new dangers and greater troubles to that Crown, as may be seen at large in *D'Avi-*

la, whose expression concerning it is, *that bloody and violent Counsels are seldom seen to produce prosperous effects.* But the *Spaniards* now gathering strength and courage proportionably as the others lost both, *Alva* becomes able to defend the innermost parts of the Provinces, & upon *Oranges* retreating into *Holland* and making that Country the seat of the war, exercises all manner of cruelty in other places. Nevertheless his Army, after a long and bloody siege, being broken and forc'd to rise from before *Almaer*, he becomes weary of his employment, finding too late that he was mistaken in his measures of dealing with this People. So that the King also growing at last sensible of the danger, and apprehensive of the total defection of all the Provinces, transfers the Government (*an. 1573.*) upon *Lewis* of *Requiesens*, high Commander of the Kingdom of *Castile*; tho it has been the opinion of some, that *Philip* should either not have sent *Alva* hither, or never have recall'd him. A man he was of so little compassion, or indeed humanity, that he is reported to have made it his brag, that he had brought above 18000 persons to their end by the hand of Justice; and whose barbarous actions are look'd upon at least in a great measure to justify the Revolt of this miserable People.

Requiesens had no sooner taken the reins of Government into his hands, but he gave the *Flem-Requlens* great satisfaction by pulling down the insolent Statue of *Alva*, set up as is aforesaid, in the Citadel of *Antwerp*: but he dying soon after, without any provision made by the King for a Successor, the supreme Power devolv'd by custom upon the high Council; upon which, as *Bentivoglio* observes, happen'd the most violent agitations that ever *Flanders* felt.

For the *Spanish* Army having taken *Zirick-sea*, *Mutiny* of and being (contrary to their expectation) deny'd the *Spaniards* the plunder of the Town, presently raise a dangerous mutiny; and some of their Troops seizing *diers*. *Alost*, a Town near *Brussels*, all sorts of people in that City, leaving their shops and business, in an outrageous manner run to Arms; killing the *Spaniards* they met, and compelling the Council to consent to the utter expulsion of foreigners out of the Low-Countries, and to call a general Assembly of the Estates.

We must not forget that there was a great reputation gotten to the side of the Confederates the year before these things happen'd (viz. 1575. by a treaty held at *Breda* between the Kings Commissioners, the Deputies of the Prince of *Orange*, and the States and Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, *Bommel* and *Buren* with their Associates. But now (viz. *an. 1576.*) the States being assembled at *Ghent*, without any contest agreed upon that Act, which was afterwards call'd the Pacification of *Ghent*, & whereby was concluded an everlasting firm peace, confederacy and union (between these Countries) to the end that the Inhabitants of all the Netherlands being united together by indissoluble friendship and agreement should at all times, and upon all occasions assist each other, with Counsel, Aid, Goods, and Blood; and especially to expel and keep out of these Countries, all *Spaniards* and other foreign Soldiers, and their adherents; and to restore unto them the use of their own Rights, Customs, Priviledges, and Liberties, that is to restore all the ancient forms of Government and Judicature (tramp'd so lately upon by the Duke of *Alva*) and refer matters of Religion in each Country to the provincial Estates. According to this agreement the *German* Forces (so that the *Spaniards* cannot say the animosity was particularly against them) were compell'd to abandon the Cities of *Zirick-sea*, *Bergben ap Zoom*, *Steenbergen*,

Berghen, Tolen, the Bofch, Breda, Grave, Campen, and Deventer; the States soon after mastering and demolishing the Castles of *Utrecht*, *Antwerp*, and *Groningen*, about which time the *Spanish* Forces refusing to depart were declar'd Traytors, whereupon they forc'd and plunder'd divers places, and particularly the rich City of *Antwerp*, which thing contributed very much to the alienating of the Peoples affections from their Prince, and even of such as before had stuck very firm to his interest.

Don John of Austria.

Don John of Austria, appointed by Philip II. upon his ratifying the pacification of *Ghent* (which was done not without some reluctance) is admitted Governor by the States, the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* being influenc'd by the Prince of *Orange* to give their consent, altho he at first had labour'd very much to have him not receiv'd but upon other, and those more severe, terms. Upon his sending away the *Spanish* Forces out of these Countries, it is not to be imagin'd with what universal joy he was receiv'd into *Brussels*; tho he perceiv'd soon after that he was to do nothing but as subject rather to the Council of State, than as Deputy of Philip II. so that by no means brooking this precarious way of Governing, he contriv'd and effected the surprizal of the Castle of *Namur*, to facilitate, by reason of its neighbourhood to *Luxemburg*, (which Province adher'd more then most others to the *Spanish* interest) the receiving of such forces as he perceiv'd an absolute necessity of recalling out of *Italy*. A fair opportunity offer'd its self for his executing this design, tho it may be somewhat diverting to consider that in his method of accomplishing it, he was grossly mistaken and impos'd upon himself. For his pretence of going to that place was a complemental meeting of *Margaret of Valois*, Queen of *Navarre*, then likewise pretending a Voyage for her health to the *Spaw* waters: whereas her real business was to promote the election of the Duke of *Alençon* (against the interest of *Spain*) to the Government of these Countries.

The new party of Malecontents.

Don John in this, and the like matters, notoriously violating the Pacification of *Ghent*, the People revolt again, and the States sending for the Prince of *Orange* to *Brussels*, by joynt consent create him Governor of *Brabant*; which thing displeasing many of the Nobility (who had a long while already look'd with an envious eye upon his greatness) is suppos'd by some to have given birth to that third party, call'd the Malecontents, who chiefly to counterpoize the power of *Orange*, are imagin'd to have stuck more closely to *Spain* and *Rome*: for declaring resolutely against all innovation in matters of Religion, they concurr'd principally, if not only, with the Confederates in that one point of driving out all Foreigners. This faction was fram'd especially in *Hainault* and *Artois*, and the other Walloon Countries, and headed by the Duke of *Aveschoot*, between whom and the Prince of *Orange* there had formerly been a particular emulation, and who therefore was the chief Author of calling *Matthias*, Archduke of *Austria*, and the Emperors Brother, to the Government: tho he never came to exercise any real jurisdiction among them, but after a little while was contented to return as dishonourably, as he had come unexpectedly into these Provinces.

Archduke Matthias.

Union of Utrecht.

The forefaid agreement of *Ghent* being, by the opposition of Don John, and much more (as some affirm) by the endeavors of that new fashion'd Party, disappointed of its success, it was thought very requisite for the Confederates to bring new strength to their cause, by entering into

a stricter and more particular League; and this was that union which has been since look'd upon as the very basis of their new Government, and which was made and publish'd from the Town-hall at *Utrecht* Jan. 29. 1579. between the Principality of *Geldres* and County of *Zutphen*, the Earldoms and Countries of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and the *Frisch Omelands* (lying betwixt the two Rivers of the *Ems* and *Lauwers*) with whom joyn'd soon after the States and Province of *Brabant*, then *Ghent*, the Quarters of *Nimeghen* and *Arnhem*, the Cities of *Leewarden*, *Sneek*, *Franecker*, and certain Bailiages and particular gentlemen of *Friesland*, the City of *Venlo*, the Prince of *Orange*, the Count of *Rhinberg*, the Cities of *Tpres*, *Antwerp*, *Breda*, and (all these within the Compaſs of a year) the City of *Bruges* and Land of *Oryen*. An. 1584, the said City of *Bruges* and Land of *Oryen*, and an. 1586, the Town of *Venlo* were in a manner procur'd and outlaw'd by the Confederates, for their voluntary desertion of the Union; the Articles whereof are to be seen at large in *Aitzema*, (the substance of them shall be deliver'd in our general account of the united *Netherlands*) and in most other Authors who have written of their affairs; to whom we likewise refer the Reader for a more full historical account of their whole first war with *Spain*, and especially to *Bentivoglio*, *Strada*, *Grotius*, *Meteran*, and *Reidan*: altho we reserve many particulars relating to the fame, for our separate descriptions of every Province and City.

Duke of Alençon.

Upon Archduke *Matthias* (who had come without support or advice of the Emperor, and without approbation of the King of *Spain*) his departure, the Confederates address themselves for assistance, first to *England*, and then to *France*, so that Queen *Elizabeth* having refus'd openly to undertake their Protection, it was by the concurring resolution of the united States (who before this viz. an. 1581. had made a solemn renunciation of all obedience and subjection to the King of *Spain*, declaring him to have fallen from the right of Dominion over them) and the consent of the French Court, devolv'd upon the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to *Henry III.* But his unlucky entrance into *Antwerp* being made the same day (an. 1582.) that the Prince of *Orange* happen'd to be shot at by a *Biscayner*, rais'd a great jealousy in the *Netherlanders* against the French; which being soon after infinitely increas'd upon his endeavouring, not without open violence, to make himself Master of the foresaid City, he was forc'd to retire, and in a little time to quit both the Country and all pretensions to the Government; upon which these Countries were represented by the picture of a Cow, with the King of *Spain* spurring her, the Queen of *England* feeding her, the Prince of *Orange* milking her, and the Duke of *Alençon* pulling her by the tail, while the her self was fowling his fingers. Not long after this the Prince of *Orange* was assassinated at *Delph*, to the wonderful grief and consternation of the whole Confederacy, so that great numbers falling off to the malecontent Party (that is in effect to *Spain*) and *Alexander Farnese*, Prince of *Parma*, (who had upon the decease of Don John, and before the election of the Duke of *Alençon*, been establish'd by Philip II. in the Government of the *Netherlands*) making a prodigious progress, in the reduction of many considerable places, nay some almost entire Provinces; the affairs of the Union began in a manner to be despair'd of.

And now were they most truly become the poor distressed States, and had very good reason for making the coin of their Money a Ship in the

wide Ocean, without Sails and Rudder, and with this Inscription: *Incertum quo fata ferant*. In which miserable condition they make their humble applications to Queen *Elizabeth*, and the refusing the sovereignty, enters notwithstanding into Articles with them, and sends them very considerable supplies of men and money; receiving the *Brill*, *Flushing* and *Ramshagen* as caution for the repayment. This was done an. 1585, but an. 1587, upon an open war between *England* and *Spain*, the sent them yet greater forces under the Earl of *Leicester*, who was admitted by the States as Governour of the united Provinces; and although he was not long after recall'd upon jealousies and discontents arising between him and the States, yet it is notoriously known to all the world, that it was chiefly by the assistance of our Nation, both then and afterwards, together with that fatal blow given by Heaven and *England* to the *Spanish* Monarchy, in the climacterical year of its greatness (viz. an. 1588.) that they were deliver'd from inevitable ruin. Not but that we will allow a great deal to the matchless courage and conduct of Prince *Maurice*, son of the Glorious *William* Prince of *Orange*, who by the appointment of the Confederates succeeded *Leicester* in the Government (though with a reservation to Queen *Elizabeth*) and who is well known to have made great acquisitions in the time of the Prince of *Parma* (upon his impolitic avocations into *France*) and of *Mansfeld* his Successor, as also (an. 1597) when Archduke *Albert* was in the like manner diverted about the taking and looting of *Amiens*.

The calling of the Prince of Parma into France ruins the Spanish Affairs in Flanders.

We omit the many mutinies of both *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces, at divers periods of this war, but must not pass by (what we just now mention'd) the frequent commanding of the Prince of *Parma* to the assistance of the League in *France* (particularly twice to raise the sieges of *Paris* and *Rowen*) which did mightily alienate the minds of the Royal Party, and divers ways extremely prejudice the *Spanish* affairs in *Flanders*; the King of *Spain* being by the vast charges of so long a war, and also by the incredible damage suffer'd in the expedition against *England*, render'd wholly unable at the same time to keep an Army in *France*, and leave all things well order'd and provided for in the *Netherlands*. To this we may add, that the hardships undergone in his marches into *France*, and it may be much more the trouble of mind, for the Kings being govern'd by pernicious Counsels, did without doubt at least hasten the death of the Duke of *Parma*, and therefore not a little contribute to the subsequent losses of the Crown of *Spain*. This is certain, that after his death (which happen'd at the end of 1592) nothing of moment was done on the *Spanish* side (the ancient military discipline seeming lost with him) till such time as *Albert* Archduke of *Austria* was sent Governour of the Low-Countries, (which was at the beginning of 1596) the design whereof was suppos'd, that if they could not be recover'd for *Spain*, they should be made over to him (as was at length effected) in dowry with *Clara Isabella Eugenia*, eldest daughter of Philip the second; for it was hop'd that he being a *German*, and living amongst them, for some time, might by degrees recover the affections of the people, and by consequence secure the remaining, or it may be recover the lost Provinces: however if it should at last be found necessary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would lessen the disreputation of *Spain*, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

And now passing by in this place the particulars of both his good and bad fortune (such as were his taking *Offend*, and his being sufficiently beaten near *Newport* by the valour of the *English*, under the *Veres* and other Commanders;) we will hasten to the famous truce of twelve years, from which the distinct and acknowledg'd jurisdiction of the united Provinces must be dated.

The prodigious increase of riches and Naval *Reasons* strength of the Confederates by the East-India trade, and the dangerous, though more gradual and leisurely growth of the West-India Company with both (by which the yearly convicence of *Indian* Treasures to sure from *Mexico* and *Peru* into *Spain* began to be made infested) are look'd upon as the first motives that them prevail'd with *Spain*, after so tedious, expensive, certain and unsuccessful a war, to think of peace. When thoughts the matter began first to be set on foot, and in of peace.

In order to procure a fair negotiation, a suspension of Arms was propos'd, it would not be consented to by the confederates, except the Archduke would in the first place declare, that he treated with them as free Provinces, and independent in relation both to his Dominions and those of *Spain*. When this was granted, the business however on their side was manag'd at one time with coldness, at another with arrogance, inasmuch that they rais'd scruples upon every concession; having conceiv'd a kind of aversion to peace from their prosperous successes by land, and unparallel'd growth by sea, and as some add the fear of being effeminat'd by meet trade or sloath, or (which might prove as fatal) the coming to quarrel among themselves: the *Zealanders* especially desiring the continuance of the war, by which they got more, and were less enrag'd then the other Provinces. Against these considerations others put the low ebb of the *Spanish* power, and great increase of the French under *Henry* the Fourth, upon which they very rationally concluded, what they have very lately experimented, that if the Bulwark of the *Spanish* Dominions which lay between them and *France* were farther weaken'd, their danger would be much increas'd as coming to have (which no question would in some years fall out) both a nearer and more potent enemy; wherefore they thought it good policy to follow the maxime; *aye le françois pour ton amy, non pas pour ton voisin*. The enmity of *Barneveldt*, Pensioner of *Holland*, was very great to the family of *Orange*, and as it cost him at last his life, so did it give denomination to a Party, call'd (upon an occasion of the like nature) of later years the *Lovefein* faction. This man, with several others pretended to be apprehensive of the power and authority of Prince *Maurice* (Stadtholder of four of their Provinces, as his two Couſens of the other three) which would not be to great but while he had the command of a numerous Army; by the assistance of which he might probably one day enslave their free Provinces; so that the upshot of all would be, they had chang'd their lawful and potent King, for a petty Prince and an Ufurper.

These are suppos'd the opposite motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded; the very treaty itself being almost broke off, chiefly upon the account of some difficulties met with in the points of Religion and *Indian* trade; though it came afterwards, not without many and long obstructions, to be reasum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and compleated the ninth of April, an. 1609, upon eight twelve and thirty Articles, which may be seen at large years.

Berghen, Tolen, the Bosch, Breda, Grave, Campen, and Deventer, the States soon after mauling and demolishing the Castles of Utrecht, Antwerp, and Groningen, about which time the Spanish Forces refusing to depart were declar'd Traytors, whereupon they forc'd and plunder'd divers places, and particularly the rich City of Antwerp, which thing contributed very much to the alienating of the Peoples affections from their Prince, and even of such as before had stuck very firm to his interest.

Don John of Austria. Don John of Austria, appointed by Philip II. upon his ratifying the pacification of Ghent (which was done not without some reluctance) is admitted Governor by the States, the Provinces of Holland and Zealand being influence'd by the Prince of Orange to give their consent, altho he at first had labour'd very much to have him not receiv'd but upon other, and those more severe, terms. Upon his sending away the Spanish Forces out of these Countries, it is not to be imagin'd with what universal joy he was receiv'd into Brussels; tho he perceiv'd soon after that he was to do nothing but as subject rather to the Council of State, than as Deputy of Philip II. so that by no means brooking this precarious way of Governing, he contriv'd and effected the surprizal of the Castle of Namur, to facilitate, by reason of its neighbourhood to Luxemburg, (which Province adher'd more then most others to the Spanish interest) the receiving of such forces as he perceiv'd an absolute necessity of recalling out of Italy. A fair opportunity offer'd its self for his executing this design, tho it may be somewhat diverting to consider that in his method of accomplishing it, he was grossly mistaken and impos'd upon himself. For his pretence of going to that place was a complemental meeting of Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, then likewise pretending a Voyage for her health to the Spaw waters; whereas her real business was to promote the election of the Duke of Alençon (against the interest of Spain) to the Government of these Countries.

The new party of Malecontents. Don John in this, and the like matters, notoriously violating the Pacification of Ghent, the People revolt again, and the States sending for the Prince of Orange to Brussels, by joyn't consent create him Governor of Brabant; which thing displeasing many of the Nobility (who had a long while already look'd with an envious eye upon his greatness) is suppos'd by some to have given birth to that third party, call'd the Malecontents, who chiefly to counterpoize the power of Orange, are imagin'd to have stuck more closely to Spain and Rome: for declaring resolutely against all innovation in matters of Religion, they concurr'd principally, if not only, with the Confederates in that one point of driving out all Forreigners. This faction was fram'd especially in Hainault and Artois, and the other Walloon Countries, and headed by the Duke of Areschot, between whom and the Prince of Orange there had formerly been a particular emulation, and who therefore was the chief Author of calling Matthias, Archduke of Austria, and the Emperors Brother, to the Government: tho he never came to exercise any real jurisdiction among them, but after a little while was contented to return as dishonourably, as he had come unexpectedly into these Provinces.

Union of Utrecht. The foreaid agreement of Ghent being, by the opposition of Don John, and much more (as some affirm) by the endeavors of that new faction'd Party, disappointed of its success, it was thought very requisite for the Confederates to bring new strength to their cause, by entering into

a stricter and more particular League; and this was that union which has been since look'd upon as the very basis of their new Government, and which was made and publish'd from the Town-hall at Utrecht Jan. 29. 1579. between the Principality of Geldres and County of Zutphen, the Earldoms and Countries of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and the Frizish Omelands (lying betwixt the two Rivers of the Ems and Lawers) with whom joyn'd soon after the States and Province of Brabant, then Ghent, the Quarters of Nimeghen and Arnheim, the Cities of Leewarden, Sneek, Franeker, and certain Bailiages and particular gentlemen of Frizeland, the City of Venlo, the Prince of Orange, the Count of Rijnbergen, the Cities of Tyes, Antwerp, Breda, and (all these within the Compass of a year) the City of Bruges and Land of Drenen. An. 1584, the said City of Bruges and Land of Drenen, and an. 1586, the Town of Venlo were in a manner procrib'd and outlaw'd by the Confederates, for their voluntary desertion of the Union; the Articles whereof are to be seen at large in Aitzema, (the substance of them shall be deliver'd in our general account of the united Netherlands) and in most other Authors who have written of their affairs; to whom we likewise refer the Reader for a more full historical account of their whole first war with Spain, and especially to Bentivooglio, Strada, Grotius, Meteran, and Reidan: altho we reserve many particulars relating to the same, for our separate descriptions of every Province and City.

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And now were they most truly become the poor distressed States, and had very good reason for making the coin of their Money a Ship in the

wide Ocean, without Sails and Rudder, and with this Inscription: *Incertum quo fata ferant.* In which miserable condition they make their humble applications to Queen Elizabeth, and the refusing the sovereignty, enters notwithstanding into Articles with them, and sends them very considerable supplies of men and money; receiving the Brill, Flushing and Ramekins as caution for the repayment. This was done an. 1585, but an. 1587, upon an open war between England and Spain, the sent them yet greater forces under the Earl of Leicester, who was admitted by the States as Governour of the united Provinces; and although he was not long after recall'd upon jealousies and discontents arising between him and the States, yet it is notoriously known to all the world, that it was chiefly by the assistance of our Nation, both then and afterwards, together with that fatal blow given by Heaven and England to the Spanish Monarchy, in the climacterical year of its greatness (viz. an. 1588.) that they were deliver'd from inevitable ruin. Not but that we will allow a great deal to the matchless courage and conduct of Prince Maurice, son of the Glorious William Prince of Orange, who by the appointment of the Confederates succeeded Leicester in the Government (though with a reservation to Queen Elizabeth) and who is well known to have made great acquisitions in the time of the Prince of Parma (upon his impolitic avocations into France) and of Mansfeld his Successor, as also (an. 1597) when Archduke Albert was in the like manner diverted about the taking and looting of Amiens.

The calling of the Prince of Parma into France ruins the Spanish affairs in Flanders. We omit the many mutinies of both Spanish and Italian Forces, at divers periods of this war, but must not pass by (what we just now mention'd) the frequent commanding of the Prince of Parma to the assistance of the League in France (particularly twice to raise the sieges of Paris and Rouen) which did mightily alienate the minds of the Royal Party, and divers ways extremely prejudice the Spanish affairs in Flanders; the King of Spain being by the vast charges of so long a war, and also by the incredible damage suffer'd in the expedition against England, render'd wholly unable at the same time to keep an Army in France, and leave all things well order'd and provided for in the Netherlands. To this we may add, that the hardships undergone in his marches into France, and it may be much more the trouble of mind, for the Kings being govern'd by pernicious Counsels, did without doubt at least hasten the death of the Duke of Parma, and therefore not a little contribute to the subsequent losses of the Crown of Spain. This is certain, that after his death (which happen'd at the end of 1592) nothing of moment was done on the Spanish side (the ancient military discipline seeming lost with him) till such time as Albert Archduke of Austria was sent Governour of the Low-Countries, (which was at the beginning of 1596) the design whereof was suppos'd, that if they could not be recover'd for Spain, they should be made over to him (as was at length effected) in dowry with Clara Isabella Eugenia, eldest daughter of Philip the second; for it was hop'd that he being a German, and living amongst them, for some time, might by degrees recover the affections of the people, and by consequence secure the remainings, or it may be recover the lost Provinces: however if it should at last be found necessary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would lessen the reputation of Spain, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

And now passing by in this place the particulars of both his good and bad fortune (such as were his taking Ostend, and his being sufficiently beaten near Newport by the valour of the English, under the Veres and other Commanders,) we will hasten to the famous truce of twelve years, from which the distinct and acknowledg'd jurisdiction of the united Provinces must be dated.

The prodigious increase of riches and Naval Reasons strength of the Confederates by the East-India trade, and the dangerous, though more gradual, and leisurely growth of the West-India Company with both (by which the yearly conveyance of Indian Treasures from Mexico and Peru into Spain began to be made) are look'd upon as the first motives that then prevail'd with Spain, after so tedious, expensive, uncertain and unsuccessful a war, to think of peace. When thoughts of the matter began first to be set on foot, and in of peace. order to procure a fair negotiation, a suspension of Arms was propos'd, it would not be consented to by the confederates, except the Archduke would in the first place declare, that he treated with them as free Provinces, and independent in relation both to his Dominions and those of Spain. When this was granted, the business however on their side was manag'd at one time with coldness, at another with arrogance, inasmuch that they rais'd scruples upon every concession; having conceiv'd a kind of aversion to peace from their prosperous successes by land, and unparallel'd growth by sea, and as some add the fear of being effeminated by meer trade or sloath, or (which might prove as fatal) the coming to quarrel among themselves: the Zealanders especially desiring the continuance of the war, by which they got more, and were less endamag'd then the other Provinces. Against these considerations others put the low ebb of the Spanish power, and great increase of the French under Henry the Fourth, upon which they very rationally concluded, what they have very lately experimented, that if the Bulwark of the Spanish Dominions which lay between them and France were farther weaken'd, their danger would be much increas'd as coming to have (which no question would in some years fall out) both a nearer and more potent enemy; wherefore they thought it good policy to follow the maxime, *aye le françois pour ton amy, non pas pour ton voisin.* The enmity of Barnevelt, Pensioner of Holland, was very great to the family of Orange, and as it cost him at last his life, so did it give denomination to a Party, call'd (upon an occasion of the like nature) of later years the *Lovestein* faction. This man, with several others pretended to be apprehensive of the power and authority of Prince Maurice (Stadtholder of four of their Provinces, as his two Cousens of the other three) which would not be so great but while he had the command of a numerous Army; by the assistance of which he might probably one day enslave their free Provinces; so that the upshot of all would be, they had chang'd their lawful and potent King, for a petty Prince and an Usurper.

These are suppos'd the opposite motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded; the very treaty it self being almost broke off, chiefly upon the account of some difficulties met with in the points of Religion and Indian trade; though it came afterwards, not without many and long obstructions, to be reasum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and com-*Truce for twelve years* pleated the ninth of April, an. 1609, upon eight twelve and thirty Articles, which may be seen at large years.

in *Gotofredus*, though he makes but seven and thirty of them. The management of this whole affair may be seen in *Benivoglio*, *Grotius* and others; the principal and most considerable points whereof were, that the Archdukes (so are *Albert* and *Isabella* still) declar'd they made truce with the united Provinces, as with free States, unto which they did not make any pretence at all; and obliged themselves, that the King of *Spain* should ratify the same Declaration, together with all the rest; which was afterwards punctually perform'd; wherefore it seems strange that *Dr. Heylin* should say *Philip* the fourth of *Spain* succeeded *Isabella* his Aunt in the possession of *Jome*, and title to all the Belgick Provinces. 2. That all prisoners should be releas'd on both sides without ransom. 3. That each party should enjoy what they were then possess'd of. 4. That there should be a free trade and commerce. And 5. That during the said term of twelve years no new fortifications should be rais'd on either side.

When this Truce was concluded there were under the *Spanish*, or Archdukes jurisdiction, the best part of *Brabant*; and of the Earldome of *Flanders*, the Dukedomes of *Limburg* and *Luxemburg*, part of *Gelderland*, the Earldomes of *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Namur*, the Marquise of the holy Empire, the Lordship of *Malins*, and the County of *Linghen* in *Westphalia*. It must be remembered that *Spain* had enlarg'd its Dominion in these Countries, and brought that of the Confederates into narrower bounds, as well under the Government of *Parma*, as Archduke *Albert*. For *Gant*, *Tpres*, *Bruges*, *Ostend* and *Antwerp*, with divers other considerable places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, had either by force of Arms or Voluntary desertion been quite cut off from the Union, and were never after recover'd by the Confederates. From whom *Maastricht* and the *Bosch* were taken *an. 1579*; as *Huyl* *1596*; and *an. 1605* the forementioned County of *Linghen*, and *Oldenzel* in *Overyssel*; and to omit others, *an. 1606* *Groll* and *Rhinberg*; all which places were retaken, and together with divers others added to the Territories of the States, in the Course of that war which broke out *an. 1621*, by those admirable Commanders Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and *Henry Frederick* his Brother and Successor in the Stadholdership. The latter of these did (*an. 1632*) besides other places (*Groll*, *Boisleduc* and *Wesel* were taken before) subdue *Venlo*, *Ruremund*, *Maastricht*, the fourth quarter of *Geldres*, till that time under *Spain*, and the Province of *Limburg*; though all of them do not continue under the confederate States unto this day.

In the same war, which began later, but lasted longer, between the two crowns, these places were conquer'd by the French (then in a strict League defensive and offensive with the Dutch) viz. *Arras*, *Hezlin*, *Graveling*, *Bourbourg*, *Mardike*, *Courtray*, *Furnes*, *Winocksberg*, *Dunkirk*, *Bethune*, *Lilliers*, *Belle*, *Armentiers*, *Bapaume*, *la Basue*, *Tpres*, *Menueve*, *Theomville*, *Monmedy*, *Danvilliers*; to omit other Towns and Fortresses in the Provinces of *Hainault*, *Flanders* and *Artois*.

But now to get a clearer and more perfect Idea of the present state of the *Spanish* Netherlands; so as to make a tolerable conjecture of their power and strength, we must inform our selves what places were restor'd unto them and what retain'd, either by French or Dutch, upon the conclusion of the former, or any other subsequent war. And of this matter we cannot have a better account than out of the four treaties of peace; viz. that of *Munster* 1648; that concluded in the life of *Phelants* *an. 1659* (commonly called the *Pyrenean Treaty*) and those two

others of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeghen*; the first of which was completed *an. 1668*, the other *an. 1678*.

1. By the peace of *Munster* (concluded between the *Spaniard* and *Dutch* on the thirtieth of *Jan. 1648*. *S. N.*) the States General of the united Provinces were declar'd and acknowledg'd by *Philip* the fourth of *Spain*, to be free and Sovereign States, Provinces and Countries, &c. to which neither he nor his Heirs or Successors should ever lay any claim.

Each side was to keep and enjoy what they were then possess'd of; all right being expressly resign'd by the *Spaniard* to the Mayory of *Boisleduc*, with the appurtenances, the Town and Marquise of *Berghen op Zoom*, the Town and Barony of *Breda*, the Town of *Maastricht*, with its jurisdiction; the Country of *Greenoboff*, the Town of *Grave*, and the County of *Luyckhuyl*; the Bailyship of *Huyl*, *Huylster-Ambacht*, and *Ambacht*; and all the Forts possess'd by the Dutch in the Country of *Waes*; [The Confederates were long before in possession of *Sluyse*, part of the Country of *Waes*, and divers other considerable places in *Flanders*.] That the three places beyond the *Meuse*, viz. *Falguimont*, *Dalem* and *Rhodeleduc* should remain in the condition they then were in, and in case of dispute the business should be determin'd in the *Chambre miparty*. That all Towns, Castles &c. in the East and West Indies should remain to the present Possessors. By the same treaty were divers things concluded very advantageous to the united Provinces in the business of Trade, and to the Prince of *Orange* in relation to his Lands and Revenues; divers things being thereby confirm'd to him, which had been conferr'd upon him by the States; viz. Lands and places in *Huylster Ambacht*, the Town of *Grave*, County of *Luyck*, the ancient Barony of *Brabant*, the County and Lordships out of *Bevergard* and *Cloppenberg*. [Here we will note, that *an. 1650*, that is two years after the conclusion of this peace, the part of *Brabant* holding with the union, did consist of six strong and walled Cities, besides *Maastricht* and other places, and a large district of open Country full of Villages and Habitations, extending it self to thirty leagues in length and ten in breadth, and making up the better half for space of ground of the whole Dukedome.] By the same peace the high part of *Geldres* was to be chang'd by the *Spaniard* for an equivalence within six months, &c. On the side of *Spain* were to be demolish'd the Forts *St. Job*, *St. Donas*, the *Starfort*, the forts *St. Terefe*, *St. Frederick*, *St. Isabella*, and *St. Paul*; and the *Redoubt Papemuts*; on the other side, the two forts in the Island of *Casani* called *Orange* and *Frederic*, with two others at the entrance of that Island; and all the Forts upon the right or East side of the *Scheld*, except those two called *Lillo* and *Spinola*; touching which demolition it was to be agreed upon between the parties, to bring matters to an equivalence.

2. By the treaty of peace concluded as is aforesaid, between *Spain* and *France* in the Island of *Phefants* in the River *Bidafoa*, upon the confines of both Kingdoms, 7. *November 1659* (whereby an end was put to the wars which had to the great prejudice of *Spain* continu'd between the two Crowns from the year 1635) it was agreed and determin'd, that the most Christian King should retain and enjoy in the Earldome of *Artois*, the Cities and Bailyages of *Arras*, *Hezlin*, *Bapaume*, *Bethune*, *Lilliers*, *Leas*, *Pas*, and *Terouan*, the County of *St. Paul*, and all other Bailyages and Castellany within the said Earldome except those of *Aire* and *St. Omers*, and the place of *Renty*, in case it should

should be found to be of the appendancies of *Aire* or *St. Omers*. In the Earldome of *Flanders* the place of *Graveling*, (with the forts *Philip Sluce* and *Hannuin*) *Bourbourg* with its Castellany, and *St. Venant*, whether it belong to *Flanders* or *Artois*. In the Province of *Hainault* the places of *Landrecis* and *Quefnoy*, with their Bailyages. In the Dutchie of *Luxemburg*, the places of *Theomville*, *Monmedy* and *Danvilliers*, with all their appurtenances, &c. the City and Provostship of *Troy*, of *Chavency le chasteau*, with its Provostship; the place and Post of *Merville*, situate upon the little River *Vezin*; which place with its Provostship did formerly belong, partly to the Dukes of *Luxemburg*, and partly to those of *Bar*. In exchange for *Basse* and *Winocksberg*, the places of *Marienburg* and *Philippville* with their appendancies situate between the *Sambre* and *Meuse*; and the place of *Avennes*, situate likewise between the *Sambre* and *Meuse*; in such manner that his most Christian Majesty should enjoy whatever is contain'd within the walls and fortifications of the Town of *Chimay*, with utter exclusion of the Prince of *Chimay*, from all manner of right within the same, but so that the said Prince should, with subjection to his most Christian Majesty, retain whatsoever did formerly belong unto him without the forementioned walls and fortifications. On the other side, his most Christian Majesty was oblig'd to restore to the most Catholic King, the places of *Tpres*, *Oudenaerd*, *Dixmude*, *Furnes*, with the fortify'd posts of *Fintelle*, *Quenois*, and *Merville* upon the *Yse*, *Menene* and *Comines* with the forts of *St. Ansoir*, *Bleevans* and *Joux*; the Towns of *Rocroy*, *Catelet* and *Linchamp*: all which make but a small restitution out of the acquisitions made by the French.

3. By the Treaty of peace, concluded at *Aix la Chapelle* the second of *May 1668*. *S. N.* the French King was obliged to restore to the King of *Spain* the County of *Burgundy*, commonly call'd the French County; and thereupon the other was to quit all claim to the fortresses of *Charleroy*, the Towns of *Binch* and *Aeth*, the places of *Doway* (the fort of *Scarpe* being compriz'd) *Tournay*, *Oudenaerd*, *Lille*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Winocksberg* and *Furnes*, with all their appurtenances, dependancies, annexes, &c.

4. By the treaty of peace, holden at *Nimeghen* [at which were present (as Sir *William Temple* informs us) from the several parts of Christendom no fewer than one and twenty Ambassadors.] It was concluded and agreed between the two Crowns *September* the seventeenth 1678, that the French King should restore to the King of *Spain*, the place and fortresses of *Charleroy*, the Town of *Binch*, the Towns and Fortresses of *Aeth*, *Oudenaerd* and *Courtray*, with their Provostships, Castellany, Appurtenances and Dependancies, except the *Verge* of *Menin* and the Town of *Comde*, although pretend'd formerly by the most Christian King to be a member of the Castellany of *Aeth*. He likewise oblig'd himself to put into the hands of the most Catholic King, the City and Dutchy of *Limburg*, with all its dependancies, the County of *Oudemsele*, the City and Citadell of *Gant* with all its dependancies; the fort of *Rodenhuys* in the Country of *Waes*, the Town and Place of *Leuwe* in *Brabant*, with its dependancies, the Town and place of *St. Ghilain* (but its fortifications to be raz'd). The most Christian King in consideration of these and other Concessions was to have and enjoy the whole County of *Burgundy*, call'd the *Franchie* County, with all its Towns, Places, &c. and the Town of *Bezenfon*; the Towns of *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Conde* and their dependancies, *Cambray* and *Cambresis*, *Aire*, *St. Omers*,

and their dependancies; *Tpres*, and its Castellany; *Warwick* and *Warneton* upon the *Lys*, *Poperinghen*, *Bailleul*, and *Cassel*, *Bavay* and *Maubeuge* with all their dependancies; and the Town of *Charlemont*, upon condition that the *Spanish* King should in the space of a year obtain of the Bishop of *Liege*, with consent of the Empire, a cession of the Town of *Dinant*, otherwise *Charlemont* to be restor'd into the hands of his most Christian Majesty; the non-performance of which Article (though the most Catholic King has labour'd as much as possible by his Ambassador to have it effected) was not long since very like to have made a new breach between the two Crowns. It was likewise concluded by the aforesaid Treaty, that the Villages of the *Verge* of *Menin*, situated too near *Courtray*, the Villages of the Provostship of *Mons*, being far up in the Country which was quitted to the French King in *Hainault*; and other Lands lying inconveniently for either or both Crowns, should be exchange'd for others more conveniently situated.

And now, having (as far as was requisite) taken a summary of these four Treaties, if we consider, that in the time of Archduke *Albert* the impregnable fortresses of the *Spanish* Provinces were generally reckon'd to be the Castle of *Antwerp*, the strong Towns of *Bois-le-duc*, *Graveling*, *Dunkirk*, *Arras*, *Ostend*, *Terouanne*, *Hezlin*, *Mons* in *Hainault*, *Valenciennes*, *Philippville* and *Marienburg*; and that almost all these considerable places (besides many others) have been since taken, and most of them still retain'd by the enemies of *Spain*: we must needs confess, that this principal Bulwark of Christendom against the French, is so far weaken'd, that (even supposing an entire conjunction of all interested Princes and States to that purpose) it may prove the business of some ages thoroughly to repair it.

To the time of *Philip* the second there were Bishopricks in the seventeen Provinces, (ta-ricks, king in *Cambray*) viz. *Arras*, *Tournay*, *Cambray*, and *Utrecht*; all the rest being instituted and erected, in, or after the year 1559.

The Bishoprick of *Arras* was separated from *Arras*, that of *Cambray* (to which it had been annexed for a long while) about the year 1094; to the jurisdiction whereof are subject, the Towns of *Arras*, *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Lens*, *Armentiers*, *Bouchain*, and *Basse*; with divers other places of meaner rank.

Cambray was made a Metropolitan See, at the *Cambray*. erection of the new Bishopricks by *Philip* the second, having been a Bishoprick from the year 390. Under its jurisdiction, are *Landrecies*, *Avesnes*, *Binch*, *Beaumont*, *Brenne*, *Soignes*, *Maubeuge*, *Chimay*, and in a manner all *Hainault*, *Cambresis*, some part of *Artois*, and of *Valenciennes* and *Tournay*.

The Bishoprick of *Tournay* was erected about the year 480; and was afterwards united with the Bishoprick of *Noyon* continuing to almost six hundred years. About the year 1121, the Bishop of *Noyon* consented to the separation of them; *St. Bernard*, as is reported, having labour'd much with the Pope for the getting the same effected.

The Bishoprick of *Utrecht* is a See of great *Utrecht*. antiquity; for it was erected by Pope *Sergius* in the year 690; though it did not ascend to the eminence of a Metropolitan till the year 1561. After which year it had under it (according to *Gotofredus*) five of the new instituted Bishopricks; and for its own particular limits, it contain'd anciently all the territory of *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland* and *Gelderland*, with the Seignories of *Buren*, *Culenburg* and *Vianen*; in which space of ground were comprehended thirty Towns, and a

a very great number of Villages. See more in the particular Description of the Province of *Utrecht*.

St. Omers. The Bishoprick of *St. Omers* was founded after the razing of the Town of *Teroanne* by *Charles* the fifth (which happen'd *an.* 1553), the Revenues of the Bishop of *Teroanne* being divided between this and the two Bishopricks of *Bulleyn* in *France*, and *Tpres* in *Flanders*. But the compleat erection of the Collegiate Church of *St. Omers* into a Cathedral was not effected till the year 1559; under the jurisdiction whereof are the Town of *St. Omers*, *Aire*, *Hesdin*, *Graveling*, with many Villages in *Artois* and *Flanders*.

Mechlin. In the same year *viz.* 1559, was likewise erected and advanc'd to Archbishopal Dignity, the Collegiate Church of *St. Rambold* at *Mechlin* (or *Malins*) having under its jurisdiction no fewer than seventeen Towns (besides those that were under its subject Bishops) in the number of which were *Mechlin*, *Lovain*, *Brussels*, *Tilemont*, *Lande*, *Diest* and *Aveschot*, and a great many smaller Villages; its territory reaching sixty miles in length and half as much in breadth. These following too Episcopal.

Gaunt. The Church of *St. John* in *Gaunt*; containing in its Diocess four considerable Towns (of which *Gaunt* and *Oudenaerd* are two) and no small number of Villages, lying in the Province of *Flanders*.

Antwerp. The Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Antwerp*; with seven towns under its jurisdiction, among which, *Antwerp*, *Lire*, *Bergues*, &c. and many Villages.

Bois-le-duc. The Collegiate Church of *St. John* in *Bois-le-duc*; having under it *Bois-le-duc*, *Helmont*, *Bommel*, and seven other Towns, besides divers Villages.

Bruges. The Church of *St. Donat* in *Bruges*; comprehending within its Diocess, *Bruges*, *Sluce*, *Aerdenburg*; with six other Towns, and many Villages.

Ruremond. The Collegiate Church of the Holy Ghost at *Ruremond*; containing within its jurisdiction, *Ruremond*, *Nimeghen*, *Zutphen* and *Venlo*; besides six other good Towns; with many places of lesser note, and a great number of Villages.

Tpres. The Monastery of the Regular Canons in the Church of *St. Martin* in *Tpres* was the same year made a Cathedral Church of secular Canons; containing under it, *Tpres*, *Dunkirk*, *Furnes*, and seven other considerable Towns; with many small ones, and divers Villages.

Haerlem. The Parochial Church of *St. Bavon* in *Haerlem*, was at the same time made a Cathedral; comprehending within its Diocess twelve Towns and many Villages of the Province of *Holland*.

Deventer. The Collegiate Church of *St. Levin* at *Deventer*; containing under its jurisdiction five and twenty Towns, and several Villages.

Middleburg. The Collegiate Church of *St. Peter* at *Middleburg* (in *Zeeland*) with ten Towns and many Villages subjected to it.

Leewarden. The Parochial Church of *St. Virat* at *Leewarden*,

comprehending within its Diocess ten Towns, and many Villages.

The Parochial Church of *St. Martin*, in *Groningen*, containing under its jurisdiction all the Territory of *Groningen*, which is very large; with some neighbouring Islands upon the *Frizish* Shore.

In this manner were the new Bishopricks (making up with the old, and *Cambray* which was then made an Archbishoprick, the number of seventeen) established by that zealous King, *Philip* the second of *Spain*; but when divers of these Provinces came to be divided from the rest, and reduc'd under the distinct dominion of the united States, all the Bishopricks within their jurisdiction were, upon the alteration of Religion as well as Government, utterly abolish'd; the Revenues of them, together with others of the like nature, being either annex'd to the publick Income, or bestow'd some other way for pious uses; so that the present employment of them is not an utter alienation from the service of God, and of religion. The Bishopricks were thus dispos'd under their respective Archbishopricks; *viz.*

1. Under *Cambray* were, *Arras*, *Tournay*, *St. Omers*, and *Namur*.

2. Under *Machlin*; *Antwerpe*, *Gaunt*, *Bruges*, *Bois-le-duc*, *Tpre*, and *Ruremond*.

3. Under *Utrecht*; *Harlem*, *Deventer*, *Middleburg*, and *Leewarden*.

Universities in these Countries are, in the *Spanish* Netherlands, *Louvain*, and *Doway*. In the United, *Leyden*, *Franker*, *Groningen*, *Utrecht*, and *Harderwick*. *L'Abbe* says that the confederate States have erected three Universities in their Dominions; *viz.* at *Leyden* in *Holland*, *Franker* in *West-frizeland*, and at *Groningen*, the Metropolis of the Province. And that some add others of a later erection, such as are those of *Breda*, *Utrecht*, *Amsterdam* &c.; which in his opinion, ought to be look'd upon as nothing more than a kind of Collegiate, or famous Schools. That Author is critical enough himself upon the least failure of others; yet will we excuse him for not mentioning *Harderwick*, because it was not made an University till the year 1648, which was some time after the first publication of his book (although he has since inserted divers things of a later date, in his other editions of the same book) but that he should make no other account of *Utrecht* (omitted also, I cannot tell upon what account, by *Heylin*) which was erected into an University, with all its essentials of Professors in each faculty (a more particular account whereof is given by *Mr. Ray* in his *Travels*) &c. *an.* 1635, seems altogether unpardonable. Unless perhaps it may be a diminution to *Utrecht*, that its erection was not from the States General, which some others boast of.

Of all these Universities we shall treat more largely in the Descriptions of their respective Provinces; where we shall likewise take care to give some account of persons of fame and reputation; especially of such as became remarkable either for Learning or Martial achievements.

O F



A N

ACCOUNT

Of several things particularly relating to the

Spanish Netherlands,

Consider'd by themselves.



Our discourse concerning these Countries has been hitherto for the most part of a more general nature; now must we come to treat of them consider'd as two distinct Dominions, very much differing in the matter of Trade, Coins, Government, and divers other particulars.

And here we must ingeniously tell the Reader, that we are in a manner necessitated to be very brief in this our discourse concerning the *Spanish Netherlands*; which we desire him to impute, partly to their neat agreement with the Countries of the Union (of which we design a considerably large account of this nature); but much more to the scarcity of such Writers as have treated of them distinctly consider'd by themselves (or at least at any full and tolerable rate) since they became the only remaining Provinces to the King of *Spain*. And yet we hope, that from our several discourses concerning each of them, the ingenious Reader will be able to make a true estimate of the whole Body; and frame to himself as perfect an Idea of their present condition as to strength, riches, and other the most considerable points, as if we had been much larger in this our general account of the same.

Although in the several Provinces there are different Coins, yet are they generally current according to the rate of *Brabant*; *English*, *French*, *Spanish* and *German* Pieces passing also at a certain value throughout all the low Countries.

As for the proper Money of the *Spanish Netherlands*, we will compare it with our own, and begin with the *Negenmanneken*, which is worth about half a Farthing; then the *Oortken* or *Orken*, the fourth part of a Stiver, which is of equal value with a Farthing, or somewhat more; after this the *Patas*, or Penny (tho it be somewhat more) which they call in *Flemish* *Stuyver*. The *half Patacon* is worth about two Shillings; the *Patacon* double the same. The *Silveren Croon*, that is Silver Crown, is in value a little less than

the *English* Crown. The *Philip Dollar* is worth about four Shillings, and the *half Dollar* two Shillings. Their pieces of Gold may be valued thus; the *Albertus* is about eight Shillings, and the *half Albertus* four Shillings. The Gold Crown is somewhat above six Shillings. The *Soveranen*, or *Sovereign*, is in value near eighteen Shillings and six Pence; the half, and quarter pieces bearing a proportionable rate; the *double Ducat* is worth twelve Shillings and six Pence; and the *single Ducat* is half as much.

The money-trade of *Antwerp* has been very great, and for large Sums, especially when the King of *Spain* had any general disbursements to be made, by reason of his wars in the or the Neighbouring Countries. The rates of their current Pieces of money either at *Antwerp*, or indeed generally throughout the *Spanish Netherlands*, according to *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, are thus: Eight *Doits* make a *Stiver*; ten *Stivers* a *Shilling* Sterling; two *Blanks* a *Stiver* and half; six *Stivers* a *Shilling* *Flemish*; eight and twenty a *Gelder*, which is three Shillings and four pence *Flemish*. Twenty Shillings a pound or six *Gilders*: a hundred pound *Flemish* make sixty *English*, so that twenty *Stivers* may be reckon'd two shillings Sterling; and one pound *Flemish* twelve shillings Sterling; and twenty Shillings Sterling, three and thirty Shillings and four pence *Flemish*. The rates put upon pieces of money by *Col. Lockart*, when Governor of *Dunkirk* (*viz.* about the year 1658) were in this manner.

Old *Jacobus* to go at fifteen *Gilders*.
The new *Jacobus*, and *Carolus*, at fourteen *Gilders*.

English Shilling at thirteen *Stivers*.
English half Crown at two and thirty *Stivers* and half.

Golden *Spanish* Pistol at eleven *Gilders*.
Gold *Rial* at eight *Gilders*.
Gold *Sovereign* at eighteen *Gilders*.
Gold double *Ducat* at twelve *Gilders*.
Gold *French* Crown at five *Gilders* ten *Stivers*.
Gold *Hungarian* *Ducat* at six *Gilders*.
Gold *Albertine* at seven *Gilders*, ten *Stivers*.
Gold *Rhenish* *Gilder* at three *Gilders*, fifteen *Stivers*. G Gold

Coins.

Gold Riders of *Zealand* at seven Gilders, ten Stivers.

The double and half ones proportionably.

Gold Flemish Crown at four Gilders, sixteen Stivers.

Italian Pistol at nine Gilders twelve Stivers.

Gold Crown of Liege three Gilders, ten Stivers.

Silver Ducatoon at three Gilders, fifteen Stivers.

Flemish or sealed Patacoon at three Gilders.

Silver Lewis at three Gilders.

Holland Rix Dollar three Gilders.

The half one proportionably.

Cardiuc of weight one Gilder.

French Testoon of weight nineteen Stivers.

French silver Franck or Livre of weight at one Guilder and seven Stivers.

The half and quarter in proportion.

Flemish Shilling at seven Stivers and half.

The half Shilling, in proportion.

Zealand Shilling, at seven Stivers.

Flemish (rooter, at two Stivers and half.

Flemish ten Stivers, at twelve Stivers.

Flemish five Stivers, at six Stivers.

Flemish Stiver and marked piece, at one Stiver or four Farthings.

Traffick.

Within this last Century the Trade and Riches of the United Provinces have had a prodigious encrease, infomuch that they are suppos'd some years ago to have pass'd the term of their full growth, and may be look'd upon now as in a state of declension. Nevertheless the trade of the *Spanish Netherlands* cannot at this day be said to hold any equality with that of the Confederate States; a more particular account whereof is reserv'd for another place. In the mean while we may observe here concerning the Merchants of *Antwerp* (and the same holds in a great measure good of all others under the jurisdiction of *Spain*) that they have contracted one very bad quality of the *Spanish* Merchants, and that is very seldom to traffick or adventure their estates into any other dominions but where their Prince is Sovereign; which having rightly consider'd we must confess, that their trade cannot be of any great consequence, from hence it comes to pass that their traffick is but small, and subsists more by a laborious industry of the Inhabitants at home, then by the care and diligence of their adventurers abroad; their farthest navigations extending but to *Spain*, and ending in some second adventures thence to the *Indies*, and that for no great matter; so that indeed they trouble not the East or West, North or South parts of the world, nor hardly *England*, *France* or their neighbour States, for ladings of any considerable value or moment.

The principal means by which their small traffick is maintain'd, are their several sorts of choice manufactures, and artificial pieces of work, for which most of their chief Towns are very famous. Such are Hangings of Arras, Tapitry; some sorts of Stuffs of Silk, and of Woollen and Linnen; in exchange for which the *English*, *French* and other neighbouring Nations bring them woollen Cloaths, and Wines, and some other useful commodities, and such provisions as they want either to supply their own occasions, or the necessities of those Armies which are very frequently sent, maintain'd, and cloth'd in these Countries.

Manu-
factures.

The richest Tapitries wherewith the rest of *Europe* is furnish'd from these Countries, are made chiefly at *Brussels*, *Oudenaerd* and *Gant*. *Tyres* provides fine Camlets and Serges, and *Lille* Camlets of divers sorts, especially those that are thicker

wrought; and this last place has the Exchange upon *Antwerp* and *Frankfort*, of which it makes no small gains.

At *Valenciennes* is made the Stuff called *Barracan*, much worn in *France*, as a good defence against rain: and fine Worstadcs whereof there is little vend except in *Germany* and *Switzerland*, in the first of which Countries it is much us'd for bordering of Garments, &c.

At *Mons* are made Grogams or Camlets much finer then those of *Lille*; and great quantities of colour'd Sayes; which are exceeding fine Serges, and are very marketable through *Germany*. At *Tournay* are wrought mock Velvets, fine linnen Cloaths, Damasks, Taffaties, and strip'd stuffs for beds, which fell well in *Germany* but not in *France*. All sorts of Ribbons, and particularly broad woollen Ribbons; fold in *Germany*; all kinds of Stockins, both of fine and coarse yarn. Hence are brought great quantities of dy'd wool to make Fringes, both Coarser and finer, as also Tapitries and Table Carpets. At *Doway* fine woollen Camlets are made, and sent undy'd into *Germany*, and likewise into *Italy*. *Berthene* furnishes other places with Worstadcs, which keep the name of the Town, of a very excellent gloss.

Cambray supplies other Countries with that fine kind of Linnen Cloth, thence call'd *Cambric*. *Arras* sends forth Grogams and fine Camlets (besides those rich hangings which take their denomination from the place) and *Bruges* is a kind of a Staple for *Spanish* wool; and supplies many places with *Bastard-Satins* which bear its name.

As for the Royal Income, it depends for what *Royal* States, amongst whom the dissent of one member or voting City renders the concurrence of the rest ineffectual. And as for the ordinary and settled Revenue of the Crown, tho by Customs and divers sorts of Imposts it amounts to a good yearly value, yet has it not within this last Century been so considerable, as to bear any proportion to the vast charges of the continual wars in defence of these Countries. The ordinary Revenue whereof, first to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and after that to the King of *Spain* before the breach, was estimated at three millions of Crowns yearly; which as some affirm was more then any king in Christendome at those times receiv'd, the *French* only excepted. The Estates in the year 1550 granted to *Charles* the fifth an aid which they call'd the *Novental*, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand Crowns a month; and it is said that *Philip* the Second at his first taking possession of these Provinces, was presented with a grant of forty millions of *Florens*, to be paid in a few years. But the preserving of some of the said Provinces, and fruitless endeavors towards the recovery of the rest, did in the last century not only cost the *Spaniards* a great part of his Returns from the *Indies*, but has run that Monarchy so far behind hand, that if the best part of the riches of the remaining Provinces were put into the Kings Coffers, yet would he scarce be able to make himself whole; they having cost him (according to the computation of some) a far greater sum of money then the same quantity of ground might have been purchas'd for, upon reasonable terms, in any part of *Europe*. Upon these and other considerations it has been sometimes advis'd in the *Spanish* Councils to quit these Countries to *France*, in exchange for some others lying towards *Spain*: but others are of opinion that when they shall absolutely resign *Flanders*, they must shut themselves up within their mountains, and signify nothing more in the affairs of *Europe*; nay

nay moreover that they cannot perhaps be long safe either in *Spain* or *Italy*, if they were there to sustain all the forces of *France*, and not be able to make their usual diversions by the *Netherlands*; out of which (whenever they are Masters of the Field) they march in four or five days up into the very life of *France*.

The account of all Dukes, Earls, and other Sovereign Lords of these Countries shall be deliver'd in their proper places; here we shall put down only those that were either the supreme Governors of all the seventeen Provinces, or their Deputies, from the time that they became united under one Prince, (*viz.* *Charles* the fifth) partly by right of succession, partly by that of Conquest and Pact. The Government was by him for several years committed to the care of *Margaret* of *Austria* his Aunt by the fathers side.

An. 1531; *Mary Queen of Hungary*, and Sister of *Charles V.* succeeded the forsaide *Margaret*; and continu'd Governess to the year 1555. At which time the aforesaid *Charles* made a voluntary resignation of all these Countries to his Son *Philip*, by whom they were committed to the care of *Emmanuel Philibert*, his Cousin German, by the title of Legate or Captain General of the Belgick Provinces.

An. 1559; the said *Philibert* being by the interest of the most Catholic King restor'd to his Dominions of *Savoy* and *Piemont*, gave place to *Margaret* of *Austria*, Dutches of *Parma* and *Placentia*, Sister of *Philip* the second, by whom she was allow'd for maintaining her Port and Grandeur, besides the usual emoluments of that high Office, the yearly Summ of 36000 Crowns.

An. 1567, came the Duke of *Alva* into the Low-Countries, and the year following upon the departure of the Dutches of *Parma*, was constituted supreme Governor of the Netherlands.

An. 1573, *Alva* being recall'd was succeeded by *Lewis* of *Recheffens*, Grand Commander of *Castile*, upon whose Death (which happen'd without any provision made by the King of a Successor) the Council of State took the management of affairs into their hands by way of devolution; and the States of the Provinces being conven'd, chose *Matthias* Archduke of *Austria*, not at all doubting of the Kings approbation. But he not long after being as weary of his precarious authority as the States were of him, return'd into *Germany*. *Strada* tells us that upon the surprizing of the *Brill*, which happen'd about the year 1570, some of the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, that presently after revolted from *Spain*, put themselves under the government of *William* Prince of *Orange*, and by the Count of *Marks* persuasion took an oath of fidelity to him; whence it would seem that he may pretend to be the first Governor on the States side, and indeed so he really was, both in the time of *Matthias* and *Alenfon*; they being honour'd with an empty title, whilst he bore all true sway and authority among the Confederates.

After *Matthias*, in the time of *Don John*, Francis *Hercules* de *Valois*, Duke of *Anjou* and *Alenfon*, was chosen and admitted upon terms by the Union, under the title of Protector of the Belgick States.

An. 1582, succeeded *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, with far greater power (as we find in several places of *Aitzemas* *Notab. Revolut.*) then either *Alenfon* before, or any other Governor afterwards was entrusted with. He was at first chief Commander of their Forces, and afterwards chose Governor of their Union.

Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, son of the Glorious *William* Prince of *Orange*, is plac'd by some as the immediate Successor of his Father, on the States

side; but he was not thorowly settl'd nor admitted to the full exercise of that power which he at length enjoy'd, as Captain General of their forces, till such time as the Earl of *Leicester* was recall'd by Queen *Elizabeth*. Prince *Maurice* continu'd to the year 1625, in which year he dyed. He will deserve a further account among the Governors of the United Netherlands.

We have already related that Archduke *Matthias*, chosen upon the death of *Requesens*, by the Confederate States, was rejected by *Philip* the second; we must therefore now give an account of those Governors who were appointed or approv'd of by the said Kings; beginning with *Don John* of *Austria*, natural Son of *Charles* the fifth, who was sent into these Countries as his Vice-Roy by *Philip* the Second, about the later end of 1576. He was at first oppos'd, then after much ado admitted, and shortly after upon his seizing the Castle of *Namur*, rejected by the confederate States.

An. 1578, *Alexander Farnese*, Prince of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and Nephew of *Philip* the second, was nominated by *Don John* at his death, and afterwards confirm'd by the King.

An. 1593, *Peter Ernests*, Count *Mansfield*, was appointed by way of provision by *Philip* the second; and gave place not long after to *Ernestus* of *Austria*, brother of the Emperor *Rodolphus*. He came into the Low-Countries in January 1592, and dy'd in February 1595, by whom Count *Fuertes* was nominated and continu'd to the year, 1596, at which time Cardinal *Albert*, Archduke of *Austria*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, and just before Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, was constituted Governor of the Netherlands, and so continu'd to act in the Kings name till 1598; for then *Philip* gave him all these Countries in dowry with his daughter *Isabella Clara Eugenia*; in which or the preceding year, his place was for some time supply'd, during his absence in *Germany* and *Spain*, by Cardinal *Andrea de Austria*, Bishop of *Constance*.

An. 1621, within fix weeks after the expiration of the twelve years truce, Archduke *Albert* dying without Issue, the sovereignty of these Provinces, according to the Articles of Marriage, return'd to the King of *Spain*, in whose name they were afterwards Govern'd by the forsaide *Isabella*, to the year 1634, for the then dying, *Philip* the fourth committed the Government of the *Spanish Netherlands* to his brother *Ferdinand*, call'd the Cardinal Infant; who was five years after succeeded by *Don John de Melo*; but he being in a few years recall'd, *Piccolomini*, Duke of *Amalfi*, was put to the Helm in a most turbulent and tempestuous state of affairs.

An. 1646, *Leopold William*, Brother to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the third, was appointed Governor; who has been since succeeded by divers Grandees, and some of the blood Royal of *Spain*; such as were *Don John* of *Austria*; the Marquis of *Caracene*; the Marquis of *Casfel Roderigo*; the Earl of *Montery*; and the Duke of *villa Hermosa*, who enter'd upon the Government about the end of 1674, and continues Vice-Roy to this present year 1680; the Prince of *Parma* being appointed to succeed him.

The fatal consequences of their rigorous proceedings in the time of *Philip* the Second, have made the *Spaniards* ever since carry a lighter hand over their Netherlandish Provinces; judging it most expedient to grant to the remaining Countries gratis, what had at length been extorted by the others. Their liberty cannot indeed be look'd upon in some respects so absolute as that of the united States; yet is it as much as very well satisfies the people, who being generally addicted to

the *Romish* Religion, and considering (if it were not for their frequent wars) how far happier they would be then their Neighbours of *France*, being also since the Revolt of the others considerably eas'd in point of taxes, are become well content with their old Manner.

Council of State. All publick affairs (besides such as belong to the general Convention of Estates) are manag'd principally by three Councils, the first whereof, is the Council of State, an institution of the last Age, occasion'd by the multiplicity of business, arising in their continual wars; all matters that now belong to this, being before transacted by the Privy Council. It consists of a President and an uncertain number of Counsellors, augmented or diminish'd by the Prince according to the exigency of affairs. With this Council the Vice-Roy deliberates upon the most weighty Businesses, such as are Peace and War; Leagues and Alliances to be made with other Princes or Commonwealths; treating with foreign Ambassadors; and all other things of a greater and more publick concern; many matters of importance being transmitted hither from the other Councils.

Privy Council. The Privy Council is compos'd of twelve Counsellors and a President, who is chosen by the King or his Viceroy, and is also keeper of the Great Seal. Here are matters of Justice and right determin'd, it being a Court superior to all others, upon which account it has the power of granting privileges, pardons, and passing divers acts of grace and favour. Moreover it has authority to make Laws, Ordinances, Statutes and Edicts. It belongs likewise to this Council, or Court, to determine the bounds and limits of Provinces, and to decide all principal controversies about the Right of Lordship and Dominion, not only relating to Subjects but to the King himself. These two Councils advise with one another upon occasion, especially when any thing emerges of a mixt nature, and that seems to appertain to both of them.

Council of the Finances. The Council of the Finances, or Royal Revenue, consists of three super-intendents, eminent for their wisdom: the first of whom is called simply the superintendant of the Finances; the second the Treasurer; the third the Receiver General; to whom are added certain Commissaries and other inferior Officers. Thus *Gotsfredus*, from whom differ *Guicciardin*, *D'Avity*, *De Linda*, and others; for they say this Council is compos'd of three Superintendents, besides a Treasurer, a Receiver general, three persons well vers'd in business of that nature, called Commissaries; two Secretaries and other Officers. To this Council belongs the care and management not only of the Princes ordinary Domain, but likewise of all extraordinary Taxes and Subsidies; as also the calling to account and taking cognizance of the actions of all inferior Officers, that are any way employ'd about the Royal Income. Here is care taken that fortifications be not unprovided, and that the publick suffer no damage for want of seasonable and necessary expences; the whole charge of a war being adjust'd and proportion'd by this Council: to which it likewise belongs, upon consultation had with the chamber of accounts, to farm out any part of the Royal Revenue.

This Chamber of accounts (which is really a particular branch or member of the foresaid Grand Council of the Finances) is kept at *Brussels*; consisting of a President and certain (*Gotsfredus* says seven) Masters of accounts; to whom all Treasurers and Receivers of the Revenue give up their accounts, as well those of *Brabant* and its Appendages, as those of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*. For it must be observ'd, that there are

other inferior Chambers of accounts throughout these Provinces, all which are subject to the Council of the Finances. Such is that of *Lille* in *Flanders*, and such were formerly those of the *Hague* in *Holland*, and *Arnhem* in *Geldres*.

In the time of the Archduke *Albert* there was another distinct Council of the Finances, call'd in *Spanish*, *Consejo de la hacienda*; compos'd only of *Spaniards*; to whom also alone was committed the management of all moneys sent out of *Spain* for carrying on the war in these Countries; there being likewise a Council of war at the same time, consisting wholly of *Spaniards*.

All these Councils follow the Court, as also does the Grand Provost, who is likewise call'd the *red Rod*, from a long red Wand, which he always carries in his hand as an Emblem of Justice. Each Province has its peculiar Bayly or Provost (that of *Brabant* is call'd the *Droffart*, which is much the same as the Sheriff of a County with us) but as the power of all the rest is not extended beyond the limits of their proper Country, so the Grand Provost can act in the absence of any of them, and in any part of the *Spanish* Netherlands; being sent upon emergencies by commission from the Court, and furnished with great power against Robbers, Murderers and Vagabonds, that he formerly gave sentence alone in matters of life and death without appeal: but there has been of latter years join'd with him in commission for causes criminal, another Officer, who bears the stile of a Deputy or Controller.

The King moreover has his great Council, or Parliament at *Malins*, to which there lies the last appeal; and almost in every Province there is a Parliament, or Provincial Council, though in some of them (particularly in *Brabant*) it is call'd the Chancery. They go by the civil and Canon Law, so far as neither of them are opposite to the Princes Edicts, nor prejudicial to the Privileges or Customs of the Country. These Courts consist of twelve, sixteen, or eighteen Counsellors and a President with some other Officers; and are empower'd to pass sentence, not only in matters relating to the Princes Officers and Ministers provincial, but even upon a legal accusation, in such as concern the Prince himself. In three of them, viz. Those of *Brabant*, *Hainault* and *Malins*, the sentence is definitive.

Every Province has its distinct Governor, appointed by the King, with subjection to the Governor General, or Vice-Roy; and with a certain power of acting in all affairs of the Country, especially in matters of War. Every year there are Commissioners dispatch'd to the principal Cities of each Province; who by way of Visitation make enquiry into all such things as have any relation to the interest of the Prince. These in the Dutchy of *Brabant*, according to special privileges granted by the Popes of *Rome* in that behalf, have their Commissions extended even to the taking in of Churches, Monasteries, and Hospitals, and other Religious Fraternities.

Among the other principal Officers, not yet mention'd, are 1. The Admiral, who is chief Commander at Sea, and has his proportionable share of all confiscations and prizes taken upon the same in time of War. He gives his approbation of safe-conducts obtain'd of the Vice-Roy for importing and exporting prohibited commodities; which is to absolutely necessary, that without it, tho the King himself has authoriz'd the thing on his side, all such commodities shall be confiscated. 2. The Master of the Artillery. 3. The Grand Huntsmen, Rangers, and Masters of Forests, &c. And many more of the same nature with those of other European Princes.

The

princes
and persons
of greatest
quality.

order of
the Golden
Fleece.

convention
of the
States.

The great Lords, and persons of highest quality, are the Princes of *Chimay*, *Epiny*, *Barbanfon*, and *de Ligne*; the Duke of *Areschot*; the Earl of *Berge*; the Marquis of *Trazegnies* in *Brabant*, and of *Haveret*; the Earls of *Hoogstraet*, *Meghen*, *Cantecrois*, *Lalain*, *Bosju*, *Barlaymont*, *Beaumont*, *Roux*, and *Solve*; and those of *Gommignies* and *Vertaing* in *Hainault*; *Moerbeke* in *Flanders*; *Fallaix* in *Brabant*; *Bailieux* and *Noyelles* in *Artois*; these last fix having been advanc'd to that Dignity by the often mention'd Archduke *Albert*. As for Vicounts, Barons, and ordinary Lords, a Catalogue of them would take up too much room in a work of this nature. And the same is to be said of their Knights of divers Orders; the chief whereof is that of the Golden Fleece, of which we shall give some account. It was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Sovereign of almost all these Countries, about the year 1429. They had at first a Robe of Scarlet appointed them; but *Charles the Hardy*, Son of *Charles the Good*, chang'd it into Silk, at a Chapter held at *Valenciennes*, with a Collar of Gold, having a piece of Steel interlac'd, which seem'd to strike fire out of a Flint; at the end of which Collar hung the Golden Fleece, with this Motto, *Premium non vile laboris*; the Steel and Flint having this, *Ante ferit quam flamma micat*. Of this Order (which has its Chancellor, Treasurer, King at Arms, and Secretary) there were at first no more than five and twenty; but three years after there were six more added; and *Charles V.* augmented the number to fifty; all which must be of good quality, and such as in *Spain* are call'd *Grandees*.

When the Prince or Governor of the *Spanish* Netherlands either wants a Subsidy, or is desirous to have some new Law Enacted, or other matters of great importance to be taken into consideration, then does he issue out his Letters (tho they run in the Kings name) by which is call'd the convention of Estates. The ordinary place of their meeting is *Brussels*, both because there the Court makes its usual residence, and also because the *Brabantons*, by special privilege, are not to be cited out of their Province. There the Deputies for *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Doway*, *Orchies*, *Namur*, *Tournay* and *Tournesies*, and of *Malins*, did formerly convene (for we must note that divers voting places are of late years fallen under the jurisdiction of *France*, and have been solemnly releas'd of their allegiance to *Spain*) and as for those of *Luxemburg* and *Geldres*, they meet at home, having an exemption from being call'd out of their respective Provinces, except it be upon some urgent and very extraordinary occasion. This Assembly is made up of three Estates, (much after the manner of the English Parliament) viz. the Clergy, Nobility, and the Deputies of the chief Cities, which may be call'd the Commons. [*D'Avity* seems by his third Estate to mean one distinct from that which consists of the Deputies of the principal Cities. They meet not altogether, but by Provinces; and in that method the Princes request is propos'd to them in very winning and obliging terms, with divers pressing arguments, by one of the prime Ministers of State; after which a competent space of time is desir'd to deliberate upon the matter. If upon bringing in their answer they appear unwilling to gratify the Prince, further and more cogent Reasons are produc'd on his behalf, and the affair with all the powers of Rhetorick and Logic is urg'd to them again; but if notwithstanding all they stick obstinately to their former resolution, there is no way left, but to refer the whole issue of the bu-

siness to a better opportunity; that maxim, *Sic volo, sic jubeo* having no place here, where the consent of the Subject is not only necessary, but if all the rest have given their approbation, and one single voting member (as suppose the City of *Antwerp*) dissent, there is an effectual stop put to the matter in debate, for every one of them pass things conditionally that all the rest concur in the same vote. One chief reason why a concurrence of all members to pass a vote is made necessary, seems to be, because not only every Province, but almost each voting City looks upon its self as originally supreme and independent, and therefore to give its own express consent in things of that nature, and not to be concluded by a majority. And as for the Prince his never having had the people of these Countries put to command (as it is in a manner at this day though not anciently in *France*) it appears sufficiently from *Bentivoglio*, who says that *Flanders* (meaning these Provinces in general) never formerly suffer'd under the grievance of Taxes, as Italy, Spain, and other Countries; and that the ancient custom was for the Prince to desire of his Subjects what was needful for his occasions; the often denying whereof shew'd that the granting of it lay in the peoples free will.

The power and strength of these Countries under the House of *Burgundy* were very great; which sufficiently appears by the expedition of *Charles*, Earl of *Charolois*, against *Levis* the Eleventh of *France*, whom Duke *Philip the Good*, his Father, furnish'd to that enterprize with nine thousand Archers, and fourteen thousand men at Arms; and at his setting forth told him, that upon occasion he should not be abandon'd for want of an hundred thousand fighting men. The same Duke, after that his Son was thus sent away, provok'd by the Revolt of those of *Liege* and *Dinant*, suddenly rais'd an Army of twenty-eight thousand Horse, and a requisite number of Foot; and *Charles* himself, succeeding his Father (who dy'd in his unprosperous attempt upon the *Switzers*) had no less than eighty thousand men at the Battle of *Morat*. And indeed, were it not for the prodigious encrease of the French power upon the proportionable decay of the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Military strength of the *Spanish* Netherlands would of late years have been really found much more considerable than they have seem'd to be; but upon the foremention'd account it must be confess'd, that neither are they of sufficient strength to provide for their own security, nor is the Crown of *Spain*, without powerful Alliances and assistances from neighbour States and Princes, able to defend them. They have a standing fort of Militia, much like the Train'd Bands of *England*, call'd by them *de Banden-van-Ordonantie*; but when they have occasion for considerable Armies, they gladly entertain great numbers of Foreigners; altho the inhabitants have frequently shew'd themselves good Soldiers (especially the *Wallons*, both for Horse and Foot), and have been usually as numerous as ready to serve their Prince and Country. As for their power at Sea, it is really little or none at all; nor can it well be improv'd while they enjoy but two Port-Towns, *Newport* and *Offend*, and those also but very inconvenient Stations or Harbours for Shipping, by reason of their narrowness, and the great difficulty of coming out with some winds. It is usual in some of their Cities for their Troopers to beg about Streets on Horseback; which seems a notable instance of *Spanish* haughtiness; that people loving to appear as like gentlemen as may be, even when they really are in the condition of beggars. Indeed their Pay is but mean, and that makes them take to the rode, and in a kind of a

middle

middle way between begging and demanding (much like our Countys petitioning with an army to back them about the beginning of the late Rebellion) to supply their necessities; for if you give them a small spill, or what may be just sufficient for their present relief, they meddle not with your Pockets or Portmanteau. Certainly either their wants are extraordinary, or their discipline is very defective, for it has been not unusual, for the Garrison Soldiers to fend (as particularly but the other day (*viz.* 1676) at *Brussels*) private notes to certain Citizens, ordering them upon pain of death to bring and deliver, at an appointed time and place, such sums of money as were therein demanded of them; and as for that instance of *Brussels* one of the Citizens taking courage to disobey their commands, and reveal the thing to the Magistrate, a Sergeant and two Soldiers were taken at the nominated place; and found to have come thither in expectation of the forementioned booty.

Religion.

There is no other Religion publicly allow'd thro all the *Spanish Netherlands*, but that of the Church of *Rome*, altho in many of their principal Cities there is no small number of the Reform'd. The *Jesuites*, in relation to their own affairs, divide these Countries into two Provinces; the first they call *Flandro-Belgick*, and in that they have the Colleges of *Antwerp*, *Bruges*, *Brussels*, *Louvain*, *Courtray*, *Ghent*, *Tpre*, *Lire*, *Malines*, and *Ruremond*. The other they call *Gallo-Belgick*,

in which they possess, the Colleges of *Doway* and *St. Omers*; with the *Scottish Seminary* in the former, and the *English* in the latter; the Colleges of *Tournay* (with the house of probation) of *Lille*, *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Dinant*, and *Hesdin*.

The power of the Prince in Ecclesiastic affairs has always been very great in these Provinces; the nomination of Bishops, and Abbots, and the like supreme Dignities appertaining unto him; tho with some deference to the Pontifical Chair, as to the matter of Confirmation. According to divers Pacts and Conventions made in that behalf, no man whether Ecclesiastic or Laic, can by the See Apostolic, upon any account whatsoever, be call'd out of these Countries; nor can the Pope confer any Benefice or other Grace upon any man, or dispatch his Bulls or Breves into the *Netherlands*, without the Prince, or his chief Counsellor or Minister of State's approbation and consent; nor can Clergy-men purchase Lands or other immoveables, without leave first obtain'd of the Prince, who has also power to visit the Clergy, and see if they be well govern'd, and if not, to reform the abuses. In short, his authority in matters Ecclesiastical is much the same with that of the *French King* within his own dominions. And that some will say is in a manner as great as many Protestant Princes would (at least heretofore) have been well contented with.



THE



THE DESCRIPTION OF THE United Netherlands.



It is by some judg'd very improper to term the whole Body of the United *Netherlands* a Commonwealth, because it really consists of several distinct Principalities, retaining still their ancient and separate Sovereignty, and being only in some cases united together for their mutual defence. But since we find them so denominated in their own public Treaties (particularly that with the Usurper *Cromwell* in the year 1653), I think we need not upon occasion scruple the making use of that name; altho (as shall be elsewhere shew'n at large) it must be confes'd, that not only the several Provinces, but many of their chief Cities, are in divers respects to this day possess'd of supreme Jurisdiction.

The Governing and Voting part of the Union is made up of *Geldres* (tho not entire), the Lordship of *Zutphen* being comprehended under it; the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Overijssel*, and *Groniengen*, with the *Omlands*; divers places being subject to them in the neighbouring Countries; as some part of *Flanders*, a good part of *Brabant*, several Towns in the Duchy of *Cleve* and Bishopric of *Colen*, and some few in *East Frizeland*; tho for what concerns those that are in these three last mention'd Countries, in them they only claim a right of Garrison; necessary, as they alledge, for their own security, pretending no Title to the Sovereignty of such places, which is still allow'd (tho after a peculiar manner) to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the Bishop of *Colen*, and Earl of *East-Frizeland*.

The Provinces of the Union, tho they have of late years been ordinarily call'd by *Latin* Authors *Belgium Federatum*, were not anciently known by any common name; the greatest part of them lying without the precincts of *Gallia Belgica*, and being look'd upon as a portion of old *Germany*, out of whose larger Nations they are generally

suppos'd to have receiv'd their first inhabitants; of whom a very brief account has been given already in our discourse of the *Netherlands* in general, and a somewhat larger one is reserv'd for the particular description of each Province; and therefore to meddle with them in this place seems altogether superfluous.

The name of United *Netherlands* was given them from the Leagues and Confederacies made between them in the time of *Philip II.* for their joint and more effectual defence and assistance against the *Spanish* tyranny and oppression (for such it was esteem'd by more than themselves); and more especially from that famous one enter'd into in the year 1579, and call'd ever since the Union of *Utrecht*; that City being the place where it was first agreed upon and made public. But in order to a clearer apprehension of these things, we shall only remind the Reader of what we have already more largely deliver'd; *viz.* That the ancient Earls and Governors of this people, having no other Dominions, found themselves oblig'd to act with great moderation; their interest consulting wholly in the good of these their only subjects; and that when most of them came to the House of *Burgundy* there happen'd to be no visible alteration made in the method and manner of Government, tho some have recorded, there was now and then a design entertain'd of bringing them under a more absolute subjection. After this, *Charles V.* began to rule somewhat more arbitrarily, as thinking the limits of power, formerly prescrib'd to their petty Governors, not fit to be endur'd by a Prince of such vast Dominions. Yet being a Native himself, he lov'd, trust'd, and prefer'd them, and not acting very imperiously, still retain'd in a great measure, the affections of these his Low-Country Subjects; altho he made sanguinary Laws upon account of Religion. But his Son and Successor *Philip II.* being educated in *Spain*, and having imbib'd such principles of rigor and absolute dominion as are natural to the very complexion of that Nation, made his Government after

after a while troublesome, then grievous, and at length intolerable. After many seditions, insurrections, and revolts of divers places, *an. 1572*, the States of *Holland* meeting at *Dort*, resolv'd upon a war against the Duke of *Alva*, the *Spaniards* grand instrument of tyranny and oppression, recalling those who were banish'd by him, and constituting *William Prince of Orange* Captain-General of their Forces. *An. 1579*, was the above-mention'd famous Confederacy, or Union of *Utrecht*, made between divers Provinces and Cities; and *an. 1581*, the United States renounc'd all manner of subjection and obedience to *Spain*, (this was done, as I find it in *Aitzema*, *an. 1580* by *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *an. 1581* by *Friesland*), from which Union and Abjuration some venture to date the original of their Commonwealth, as to the point of Independency upon *Spain*, and legally distinct Jurisdiction; though others seem upon better grounds to refer the fame to the Abrenunciation made by *Spain*, and Archduke *Albert* (*an. 1609*) whereby they resign'd all right and power over the Confederate Provinces; the same being afterwards confirm'd in solemn and ample manner by the Peace of *Munster*, *an. 1648*.

The often mention'd Union of *Utrecht* having not only given name to this Commonwealth, but been the basis and foundation of the wonderful structure, it seems not only proper but requisite to give some account of it in this place, which cannot but conduce to the better apprehending many things relating to the nature and constitution of their State, and such as are not only to be found where we shall expressly treat of their Government, but frequently elsewhere occurring in this our second General Description. The chief points therefore agreed upon, and concluded between the Confederate Provinces, were (as we find them in the Instrument of the Union it self) to this effect.

Chief points agreed upon by the Union of *Utrecht*.

1. That they should be united for their common defence, as if they were but one Province; and that they should for ever continue so united, and not to be separated or divided, by any Testament, Donation, Sale, or Agreement.
2. That all Rights, Privileges, &c. belonging to any Province or City, should be maintain'd and preserv'd inviolate.
3. That they should assist each other with life and fortunes, against all force and assaults, made upon any pretence whatsoever.
4. That the Fortifications of all Frontier-Towns, if old, should be repair'd by their respective Provinces in which they lye; but that all new ones should be built at the charge of the Generality.
5. That all inhabitants from eighteen to sixty years old should be list'd and train'd within a month.
6. That peace and war should not be made without consent of all the Provinces.
7. That neighbouring Princes, Lords, Lands and Cities should be admitted likewise into the Union by consent of all the Provinces.
8. For Religion, that *Holland* and *Zealand* might act as should seem good unto themselves. That the other Provinces might regulate themselves according to the tenor establish'd by Archduke *Matthias*, or as they should think to conduce most to the peace and welfare of their respective Cities and Countries; but so that no man should be troubled upon the account of Religion.
9. That dissensions and differences, if they concern'd but one particular Province, should be determin'd by the rest; but, if they could not adjust matters, as also if all the Provinces in gene-

ral were concern'd, by the Stadholders; and that sentence in both these cases should be pronounc'd within a month, and without appeal or revision.

10. That the Convention of Estates should be held as formerly, and the Mint regulated in such manner as should be agreed upon by all the Provinces.

11. That the interpretation of the Union should be referr'd to the States, but in case of their differing among themselves to the Stadholder.

12. That they should fall upon and imprison all such as should act contrary to the said Articles; and in this case that no priviledg or exemption should be valid.

It is likewise requisite to observe in this place, that (as is above-mention'd) every particular Province retains a Sovereignty within its own precincts, and can make Laws obligatory to the inhabitants of the same; chuse Magistrates; punish Criminals; Coyne Money; set up Universities; and impose Taxes, (nay the jurisdiction of many particular Cities is of the same nature; being grounded upon Rights and Priviledges enjoy'd by them before the Union) for example, the Country of *Drente* does by its States exercise a Royal and absolute authority; and the *Omlands*, tho they make one Province with *Groningen*, impose Taxes among themselves. But the particular Provinces cannot without the concurrence of the Generality: 1. Undertake a new war. 2. Make Peace or Truce. 3. Lay Impositions with relation to the common Union. 4. Make Alliances. 5. Set the value of money; or enact such Laws as shall concern the whole body of their people.

The Union of these Provinces, was, not long after the completion of the same, express'd by Medals, which they caus'd to be coin'd; on one side whereof were two hands holding fast each other, with six arrows bound together, and this inscription, *Deo juvante*. On the other side was a strong pillar, standing upon a square Book as a pedestal, which was call'd *Religio*; and upon the pillar was a Hat, from the old *Roman* way of manumission denoting Liberty. This pillar was fast bound by six strong arms, whereby were signified the six Provinces of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friesland*, *Overissel*, and *Utrecht*. Under the pedestal, inscrib'd *Religio*, was written *hanc tuemur*, and over the Hat *hanc tuemur*. The reason why they had then but six Arrows (for since they have seven, grasp'd in the left paw of a Lion Rampant) was because *Groningen* had scarce enter'd into the Union when it fell again into the hands of the *Spaniards*, in whose possession it continu'd for above thirteen years together, viz. to the year 1594.

And thus much may suffice to shew not only how these Countries came to be denominated the *United Provinces*, but likewise in what sense the said denomination is to be understood; the inhabitants whereof are at this day, from the eminency of one of them in power and riches (wherein it so far exceeds the rest, that in all public Taxes it contributes above one half of the whole sum) generally call'd *Hollanders*; from whence it becomes very difficult sometimes to know in what latitude the discourses of several writers are to be taken; the name of *Holland* being hardly more often us'd for one single Province, than for the whole Body of their Commonwealth.

And here we shall also premise, that not only the Climate and ancient inhabitants of these Countries, but likewise the most considerable Cities and Towns, the Rivers, Woods, &c. of all the Seventeen Provinces, are already discous'd of as far as is proper in a general description; and





as for flatness of situation, and the consequences thereof, such as are foggy moist Air; conveniences of Trade by Rivers and artificial Channels, &c. the *United Provinces* are more advantag'd or prejudic'd thereby, as to the points of profit and health, then the *Spanish*; and then for what concerns the nature of the people, in respect of their love of money and liberty; industry and parcimony; improvement of Arts and inventive faculty, &c. the first mention'd do at this day very much exceed the latter; so that altho some may possibly imagine, that one and the same account of these Countries and their inhabitants, might (as to the fore-said particulars, together with the humours and inclinations of the people,) have suffic'd, yet upon a serious consideration, there will be in many respects found so great a difference between them that it will appear sufficient to have oblig'd us to two distinct Relations.

The Jurisdiction of this State is (at home, and excluding their possessions in the *Indies*) extended much farther then the Limits of the Seven Provinces; so that the true precincts of the *United Netherlands* may be best had from a view of their frontier Garrison'd places (tho such are not always upon the very utmost extremity of their Territory) which were in the 1650 (as may be seen in *Aitzema's* Notable Revolutions) *Embsen* and *Leeroort* in *East-Frizeland*, *Langacker-sconse*, *Bellingwold*, and *Boutang* in *Groningen*; *Coeverden* in *Drente*; *Mears*, *Wesel*, *Burick*, *Rees*, *Emmerick*, *Gennepe* in *Cleve*; *Orsoy*, *Rhyenberg* in the Bishoprick of *Colen*; *Schenkenconce* in *Geldre*, or (*Cleve*) the Town of *Ravestein*; *Maastricht*, *Grave*, the *Bosch* and *Breda*, *Bergben* of *Zoom*, *Steenbergben*, *Fort Philip*, and *Willemstadt* in *Brabant*; *Frederick* Fort, *Grofs Sconce*, the *Fort St. Ann*, *Hulst*, *Sas van Ghent*, the *Forts Morburg* and *St. Mark*; *Nendyck*, *Opburg*, *Shays*, the *Island of Cassand*, the *Fort St. Catharine* by *Opburg*, and *Aerdenburg* in *Flanders*. On all other parts the Dominions of the Confederate Provinces are bounded by the Sea.

Their situation is generally lower then that of the *Spanish Netherlands*, whereby they are likewise more expos'd to the fury of Tempests, and prejudicial effects of Spring-Tides. Their Havens are also very incommodious, not only as to their own narrowness, but the great danger in entring into them, which is principally occasion'd by the moveable Banks of Sand that lye about the mouths of them. Particularly the Sands gather'd for three or four Leagues upon the Coast of *Holland*, below the *Island Voorn*, make the Haven of *Brill* extreme dangerous, without great skill of Pilots (who are also not very rarely mistaken themselves) and use of Pilot Boats, which come out every Tide to secure the Ships bound into the *Mues*. The Sands (as *Comingius* informs us) have of late years began to choak up the mouth of the *Ta*, which together with the *Amstel* makes the Haven of *Amsterdam*; wherefore it may happen in time to this City as it has formerly done to *Stavern* in *Frizeland*, and *Arnyden* in *Zealand*, which places (but especially the first) were anciently famous Empories, and in the fore-said manner ran to decay, and became Ports of little or no consideration. Generally throughout the whole year there will be observ'd three parts of Westerly for one of Easterly winds upon their Coasts, this also attending for the most part their calm frosts and fair weather, as the other does the stormy and foul; whence principally seems occasion'd the frequent alterations made in their Sand-banks and Shallows, as likewise the choaking up of their Harbours; and Sir *William Temple* (whose also the fore-said remark is) says, that

N E T H E R L A N D S.

he took notice of the Sands rising and sinking before a Haven, by two fits of these contrary Winds, above four foot.

Some are of opinion, that a great part of the Maritime Provinces may have been gain'd from the Sea, and made firm land by the sediment of the *Rhine*, *Maes*, and *Scheld*; and they bring for an argument thereof, that upon sinking a Well in *Amsterdam*, at near an hundred foot depth there was found a bed of Sand and Cockle-shells; whence they conclude, that in old time (though it must have been many ages since) the bottom of the Sea in that place lay so deep; and that the hundred foot thickness of Earth above the Sand was made in the foremention'd manner.

But whatever may be concluded from thence, this is certain, that if so good a part of these Provinces were anciently in *Neptune's* possession, his endeavours are neither weak nor unfrequent for recovery of the same; which is vigorously attempted by those inundations, of which we have already related the manner and most probable causes, in our general account of all the *Netherlands*. But because the effects of them are most dreadful and prejudicial to those Provinces of which we now treat, we shall in this place take notice of two or three the most considerable that have happen'd for some Ages last past; referring for some signal calamities of this nature, which have formerly befall'n *Zealand*, *Frizeland*, and other their Maritime Countries, to the particular descriptions of the same. A brief relation of one, with just mention made of a former (which seems to have been that so fatal to *Zealand*, viz. upon the fifth of Nov. 1530) we have from *Strada*, who says, that in the year 1568, upon *All-Saints* Eve, the Sea rose up and swell'd to so prodigious an height, that breaking some Banks, and overflowing others, it did with a sudden and unheard of inundation cover some Islands of *Zealand*, a great part of the Sea-coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Frizeland*; exceeding by the height of a foot that which had happen'd about forty years before, and swallow'd up seventy-two Villages. Extraordinarily great (as may well be imagin'd) was the loss not only of goods and possessions, but of men, women, and children, there being no less then twenty-thousand destroy'd in *Frizeland* alone, whose bodies, together with those of their Cattle and other beasts, and abundance of Household-stuff, and pieces of broken Vessels floating up and down upon the drown'd Country, afforded to those that escap'd in Boats a very lively representation of *Noah's* Flood. In the Annals of *Frizeland* it is recorded, that divers persons who had sav'd themselves by getting to some spots of higher ground, or climbing up trees, were upon the point of being famish'd, when by the care of the neighbouring Magistracy they were found out and brought away in Boats; and that among the rest there was found upon the Hill by *Sneke* a little Child in its Cradle, and hard by it a Cat, both of them sleeping very soundly, and nothing sensible of past or future danger.

Passing by the inundation of the year 1665 (which greatly endammag'd *Holland* and *Zealand*) we shall be more particular in the account of that which happen'd very lately, and which is reported to have risen higher then the before related famous one of *All-Saints*; altho that has been formerly much talk'd of among them, and scarce ever mention'd without dread and horror. About the beginning of *November* in the year 1675, the Wind blew so strong at North-East (the fatal point to their Dykes) that it drove in the Sea with an incredible violence be-

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tween the *Texel* and the *Helder*, the last whereof was with such fury overwhelm'd, that a part of the Village *Huyduynen* was quite carried away, and all the Country between *Wiring* and *Zyp* laid under water. The Sea-Dike near *Horn* was broke in two places between *Kerkje* and *Ouden dyck*, and the water in other places over-topping the fame, came on to the very Gates of *Medemblick*, and overflowing the Villages *Befchoot*, *Scharwoot*, *Groftbuysen*, *Arrenborn*, *Berkoot*, *Spierdyck*, *Bobbel dyck*, and divers others, prefently converted a large fpace of Country into a continu'd and interrupted Sea. The suddenness of this Deluge was fuch, that divers Peafants, and much Cattel, were hurried away and utterly loft, there being not time allow'd them to fecure themselves upon the higher grounds. The Dike of *Muydenberg*, between *Muyden* and *Naerden*, having been much endammag'd by the *French* in poffing themselves there two or three years before, and not fo thoroughly repair'd as it ought to have been, was carried away likewise in feveral places; fo that all the Country round about *Naerden*, *Muyden*, and *Wefop*, even to *Loren* in *Goyland*, and *Balicorn* in the Province of *Utrecht*, was laid under water. The Gates and Ramparts of the City *Naerden* were abfolutely ruin'd, and that ftrong repeller of the waves made entirely of ftone, and call'd the *Alf's Back*, was hurried away, leaving in the place where it flood a hole no lefs than thirty-fix foot deep. In *Amftterdam* the *Nieuwen-Dike*, upon which ftands a ftreet of Houfes, was overflown, together with part of the Market-place not far from thence. The Dike between *Amftterdam* and *Haerlem* was alfo broke about the midway for the fpace of thirty or forty Rods; fo that there were about thirty-three foot of water in thofe parts. The fame fate (to pafs by divers others) had the *Sloperdike*, *Achtendike*, and *Affendelvoerdike*; infomuch, that the Country in many places, and particularly a good part of *Waterland* was entirely fwallow'd up by its mercilefs and outrageous enemy. In *Frizeland* the Dike near *Swarnen* had a breach made in it of thirty Rods in length, and near *Mulgerm* another little lefs. At *Swarnen-water*, near *Swarnen-Sluice*, was another breach made, for length equal to the former, but of exceeding great depth. We fhall not mention feveral other places in thefe Provinces that feem'd utterly loft for the prefent, and divers others that fuffe'd very much by this unparallel'd Tempeft; which did not only endammage thefe Countries by tearing and overflowing their Dikes in an unusual manner, but by hindering and retarding the reparation of the fame; there being as it were feveral paroxifms of its rage and violence. Yet fuch was the care and induftry of this indefatigable people, that in the *February* following, moft of thefe breaches are reported to have been made up; their Banks being reftor'd to their former, or to a better condition of ftrengh. What prejudice was done to the *Zealand* Iflands I find not, but the fame Tempeft difcharg'd part of its fury upon *Brabant* and *Flanders*. It is obfervable, that this Inundation exceeded that of the year 1568, as that did the other reported by *Strada* to have happen'd about forty years before it; wherefore there feems to be a natural increafe in the rage and fury of fuch tempeftuous affaults; which if true, and there fhould continue hereafter to be made proportionable advancements in the fame, fome ages hence their maritime Provinces may be irrecoverably poffe's'd by the Sea.

Dikes.

Their Dikes are reported to be ufually about feven Ells in height, and feventeen in

breadth at the bottom; made of the toughest clay, in the infide ftrengthen'd with wood and ftone, and on the outside (that is next the Sea) cover'd with Mats made of *Rufhes* and *Flags*, ftak'd down as high as the Tide generally rife, to defend the Banks from being wafh'd away by the water. But Sir *William Temple* informs us that the common Sea-weed is of late years found the beft material for the foregoing purpose; which faftens with a thin mixture of Earth, and yielding a little to the force of the Sea, returns when the waves give back; the violence whereof is thereby in a great meafure broken, and (the lays of the weed next the Sea being made pretty thick) the water hinder'd from fapping and undermining the body of the Dikes. In North *Holland* when there is a very great ftorm, and the Sea comes in with fuch violence that it is ready to tear their Banks in pieces, the inhabitants clap Sails all along between them and the water, which is thereby hinder'd from piercing into the heart of their Dikes; this being of the fame nature, but more effectual than their foregoing confiant defence either by *Rufhes*, *Flags*, or *Sea-weed*.

But fometimes their Banks are broken otherwife then by Tempefts, as particularly in the year 1638, when huge heaps of Ice carry'd down by the *Rhine* eat into the *Ifel* Dike, and made a breach of many foot not far from *Utrecht*, whereupon almoft all *Holland* was overflown with clear water; but there wanting here the continu'd fury of the marine inundations, the breach was foon made up, and the waters drain'd by the ufual help of Wind-Mills; of which they have great numbers, conveniently plac'd for carrying off the winter Rain and Snow-waters (for thefe are generally fufficient without the acceffion of extraordinary Floods to cover a great part of their flat Country) which are thereby, about the beginning of *February*, if Froft do not hinder, begun to be forc'd up in vaft currents, and driven into particular Channels; fo that the Earth being in a little time become dry; about *March* it begins to look green, and their Cattle are brought forth and put to grazing. The Province of *Holland* is reported to keep more men at work in repairing their Banks, than all the Corn growing in the fame is fufficient to feed. The chief Banks in the Province of *Holland* are thofe of the *Ifel*, the *Meufe*, of *Sparendam*, and *Medemblick*; and the fafety of *Walcheren* in *Zealand* is reckon'd to depend upon the *Wefcapel* Dike, which was neverthelefs broke by the Sea in the years 1632, 1642, 1643. But of thefe and other principal Dikes in their maritime Provinces we may poffibly give fome further account hereafter; and fhall briefly take notice in this place, of fome other Bars put by nature and providence to the outrageous affaults of the fwelling Ocean. Of this nature are three or four little Iflands in the *Zuyder-Zee* (befides the *Texel*, the *Vlie*, and fome others towards *Frizeland*) which break the firft fury of Northern Tempefts; but from *Sandy Holland*, quite down to the *Beer*, at the mouth of the *Meufe* (which is accounted about twenty-four Leagues) the violence of the waves is curb'd by thofe continu'd Rows of *Sandy hills*, between which and the Sea lies the fineft way in the world. All along there is no depth of water near the fhore; fo that in calm weather a man may go in a great way without being put to fwim; and it is upon this fhore moft Ships are forc'd to run, when they cannot, by reafon of the ftrefs of contrary winds, get out to Sea; which happens efpecially in winter, when the nights are dark and long.

long. When the Sea is calm it is very pleafant to behold the great number of Ships under fail, fome continually difappearing, and others immediately coming into fight; and if there be a ftorm, a man enjoys *Lucretius's* terrible delight, of being out of danger one's felf, and fecing the Sea, which every moment threatens utter ruin to whatever fails upon it, fend its approaching fury upon the even fhore.

Channels.

A great advantage of their level and flat fituation, and foftnefs of their foil, is the eafe cutting of thofe many, or rather innumerable Channels, which efpecially abound in the Province of *Holland*; and are made with very little trouble and charge; there being no Hills to pafs thorow, nor Rocks or hard ground to obftruct or retard the work. Many of thefe have been cut fince the peace concluded with *Spain* in the year 1648; particularly that from *Leyden* to *Haerlem*, and another from *Amftterdam* to *Goudefluis*, thorough which to expedite their voyage, and bring paffengers to their fet fages in good time, the Boats are drawn by Horfes.

Air and Seasons.

Their Land in many places is eafily overflow'd in winter, fo that the whole Country feems at that feafon to lye under water; whereby though their grounds are enrich'd, yet is their air much prejudic'd, becoming thereby damp and foggy, and fuch as would certainly be exceeding unwholfom were it not for the fharpnefs of their Frofts, which never fail with every Eaft Wind for about four months in the year, and are much fiercer then in the fame Latitude in *England*; their Spring being much fhorter, and lefs agreeable then with us; as likewise their Winter far colder, and fome parts of their Summer a great deal hotter.

It is the extreme moifture of their Air that fome fuppofe to have been the original and principal caufe of the great neatnefs in their houfes, and cleanliness in their Towns, without which divers infectious difeafes mult neceffarily be bred in hot feafons by fuch vaft multitudes of people crowded together; their metallic alfo and wooden utenils and inftruments being apt to ruft and mould; which is judg'd to have made them at firft (for now by long cuftom it is become in a manner natural to them) by continual rubbing and fcouring to endeavour a prevention of thofe inconveniences. So likewise the deepnefs of their foil, and wetnefs of feafons, neceffitated them to that exactnefs of paving in their ftreets, and great expence in making of Caufeys and Highways between divers of their Towns.

They have (as fome Travellers report) continual Winds and frequent Rains, and their feafons feem to be in a perpetual confufion. It Rains ordinarily in the Dog-days; and fometimes it is as cold then as in *December*; and in Winter the weather is now and then fo warm that a man can hardly endure a fire. As the heat is but rarely violent fo the cold is feldom lafting. And here we fhall take notice of what fome may judge fliding ought to be refer'd for another place, *viz.* that when their Channels are frozen both men and women fide upon them with a certain fort of fhoes, call'd Skates, which they do with an incredible fwiftnefs; fome of them being reported to pafs in that manner eighteen or twenty miles in the fpace of an hour. It is faid to be ordinary for them, fetting out at *Leyden*, to reach *Amftterdam* in an hour and quarter, if the Ice be fmoother and even, and that is accounted not much under eighteen miles. This is practis'd not only for pleafure, but for traffick; for there is a kind of Sledg, which being loaded with commodities the men drive before them as they fide along. They

have alfo a kind of Boat that with an Iron keel is affirm'd to fail fifteen leagues an hour; but this is not much us'd of late, becaufe from the frequent ruggednefs and unevennefs of the Ice, as alfo upon other accounts, it has been found not only inconvenient but likewise dangerous. They are exceeding venturous upon the Ice, not fcrupling to truft themselves (tho many are loft by their inconfiderate rafhnels) to one night's freezing; and therefore they ufually carry with them long poles upon their fhoulders, which are design'd for their fecurity if the Ice chance to break, being of fufficient length to reach quite crofs the broken place, and bear them up fo long till they may either fhift for themselves, or be affifted by others.

They are generally not long liv'd, and begin Length of to decay early, both men and women, efpecially Life, Di- at *Amftterdam*. The *Hague* is accounted to enjoy feafes, &c. the beft Air in the Province of *Holland*; and fome are very high in the commendation of *Leyden* upon the fame account; which to others feems not probable, by reafon of the ftanding waters near and about both places. This is certain, that at each of them, and alfo at *Amftterdam*, every hot and dry Summer produces fome infectious diftemper or other; which would oftentimes be call'd by a worse name, but that a trading people will not (if they can poffibly help it) have the word *Plague* mention'd amongst them. Few or none of them dy of Confumptions; the ordinary difeafes among them (befides infectious and malignant Feavers, already hinted at) being the Gout and Scurvy; though ftangers are obferv'd frequently to complain of the Spleen, which we may impute to their not being of fo contented a humour, nor induftriously and constantly employ'd as the others; who are always well when they are not very fenfibly ill, and pleas'd if not confiderably troubld and afflicted; being not apt to be melancholy or fancy-fick, becaufe generally buftic, and always eafily fatisfied.

In the *Indies* it is obferv'd, that Children born of both *Dutch* parents are never long-liv'd; whereas the offspring of a *Dutchman* and *indian* woman generally live to a very good age.

Minerals they have none; and as for Foffils, Turfe &c. the chief of them (if it may be accounted one) is that bituminous Earth of which they make their Turf; and which affords us a confiderable inftance of Divine providence; for there being an exceeding fcarcity of wood in feveral of thefe Provinces, it were impoffible for the inhabitants, efpecially the poorer fort, to be otherwife furnifh'd with fuel. To the fame wonderful providence mult it likewife be refer'd, that this natural and ufeful ftore cannot eafily be exhaufted, for this kind of Earth grows continually, after the manner of divers other Foffils as well as Minerals; fo that in the courfe of fome years, by the gradual fwelling and increafe of the fame, their pits are fill'd up again; there feeming to be a particular matrix in the Earth that greedily imbibes thofe fulphureous particles, which (in like fort as divers even mineral atoms are fuppof'd to do) we may imagine perpetually to wander and float about in the Air, till they meet with their proper receptacle.

This Earth is efpecially found in *Holland*, *Zutphen*, *Frizeland*, *Overiffel*, *Dren*, and the old *Ampt*, and in fome places of the *Ommelands*; of which Turfs are made much after the fame manner as in fome parts of *England*, for they are cut out *Lozenge*-wife, and afterwards fet to dry in the Sun and Wind. In many places where they dig for thefe Turfs, particularly in *Frizeland* and *Groningen*,

Groningen, there are great numbers of underground Trees found, in which the trunks, boughs, and leaves do so exactly appear, that (as some relate) one may easily distinguish the several kinds of them (concerning which we find others very much in the dark), and very easily discern the series of leaves which have fall'n with every year. The tops of these Trees are observ'd to ly generally Eastward, and therefore it seems probable, that they were thrown down by Western Winds, which on this Coast are most boisterous and violent.

In *Zealand*, and likewise in some places of *Holland*, particularly in the Country about *Sevenhuysen* towards *Leyden*, they rake and fill up the mud from the bottom of the water, and filling their Boats therewith, carry it to some level piece of ground, upon which they spread it of an equal thickness as near as they can, leaving it to dry and dry, and after a while treading it with broad boards fast'n'd under their feet, to make it close and smooth. When it is moderately dry they cut it with a particular kind of Spade, into pieces for shape and bigness resembling Bricks; which they pile up afterwards in such a manner, that the wind blowing between the different rows and lays of them they may be thoroughly dry'd. In such places as can be neither of these two ways provided of firing, the poorer sort not being able to buy the fore-said fuel, and having it convey'd to their habitations, are forc'd to content themselves either with Heath or other shrubs, or with Cow-dung dry'd and order'd somewhat after the same manner. The best Turfs are reported to be in *Friseland*; which have a great deal of Sulphur in them, and mix with wood make an excellent fire. Great store hereof is transported into *Zealand*, which together with *Scotch Coal* supplies that Province with the best part of their fuel; the States whereof repaying the imposition formerly laid by *Holland* upon the said Turf, as it was daily convey'd thorough their Province into *Zealand*, did in request but the other day lay the like duty upon the Beer of *Holland* that passes thorough *Zealand* into *Flanders*; which created no small difference between the Provinces, not very easily to be determin'd without the authority as well as mediation of a Stadtholder; whose office they have of late years by many instances of the like nature, found to be neither insignificant nor dangerous.

Salt.

They have no native Fossil Salt, nay it is but in some places, and in small quantities, that they collect it out of the Sea-water; but they have an excellent art in boiling and purifying that which is brought in great abundance to them out of other Countries, and especially out of *France*. This is chiefly done in *Holland* and *Zealand*, in the last of which Provinces, and principally in the Island of *Schoonen*, they did formerly (for now it is quite dissu'd) gather a Salt out of the burnt Turfs of Earth, impregnated (as may be suppos'd) therewith by their frequent inundations from the Sea. If we consider, first that this is a commodity that they have at second hand, and then how much must be spent in preserving their Butter, their Beef, and other Flesh, both for their own use at home, and for their Ships and Garrisons in divers parts of the world, and also in pickling their Fish, but especially that infinite number of Herrings which they yearly distribute over all *Europe*, and some parts of *Asia*; we cannot but admire how they are provided of a quantity of Salt purely sufficient for those purposes; but then if we likewise take notice, that they have not only abundantly enough for themselves, but

furnish several of their neighbour Countries with the same, it will certainly appear one of the greatest instances that can be given of the prodigious effects of labour and industry.

Their richest soil for Corn is in *Geldre*, North *Soil and Holland*, *Zealand*, the greatest part of the Lordship of *Utrecht*, some parts of *Overijssel*, and a certain District of *Frize*, of *Groningen*, the *Omlands*, and *Drente*; which places, assisted by the labour and skill of the Husbandman produce many kinds of Grain, tho the same Grain does not thrive and yield equally in all of them. For the Fields of *Geldre* (especially within the Quarter of *Nimeghen*), as likewise of *Zealand* and North *Holland*, and that part of *Utrecht* which they call *Het Oversticht*, bears one year true Wheat, which they call Summer-Wheat, and for two years following another sort call'd by them Winter-Wheat, nam'd in *Latin Siligo*, and *Trivico-Spelum*, as also *Zeo-Spelum*, resembling Barly, in having a beard, as well as in the shape and hanging of the ear, tho the grain it self be like a thinner and slenderer Wheat. The same fields bear likewise very well Barly, Oats, Pease, and Beans; and are sufficiently kept in heart by lying fallow and being carefully manur'd every sixth year. The *Veluwe*, a good part of the County of *Zutphen*, the hilly part of the Lordship of *Utrecht*, *Drent*, and most parts of *Overijssel*, produce very good Rye, which they call *Rogge*. A kind of Grain call'd *Boeck-weyd*, that is, Beech-wheat, very much us'd by their Brewers, grows plentifully in the forementioned part of *Utrecht*; as also in *Drent*, and also in some places of the *Veluwe*. The Fields of *Zealand* yield great quantities of Wheat of more than ordinary whiteness. In the same Province, as likewise in North-*Holland* they have abundance of Colewort-feed and Rape-feed (out of which they express an Oyl), and the same, tho but in small quantities, in some parts of *Geldre* and the Province of *Utrecht*. In *Friseland* and the *Omlands* Barly and Oats especially grow. They have little good Flax of their own growth, except it be in *Zealand*, and there chiefly about *Ter-Gees*; but in lieu thereof, South *Holland* and the lower part of *Utrecht* call'd *i' Nedersticht*, and some places of *Geldre*, produce excellent Hemp in great abundance.

Among the other productions of these Countries, their Madder (which they call *Krappe* or *Mee-Krappe*) deserves the first place, which is planted and cultivated with no ordinary care in *Zealand*, and sometimes yields very great profit to the possessor; tho the price of it has been observ'd to rise and fall more then almost of any other commodity; for whereas in the year 1622 it was sold for above sixty, the year following it fell to twenty-one *Caroline Florins* the hundred weight.

Hops grow very plentifully in the Quarter of *Hops. Nimeghen*, in the *Veluwe*, the Lordship of *Utrecht*, and that part of *Holland* that borders upon *Brabant*; being cultivated with great care by the owners, and much us'd by the Brewers of these Provinces. To these we may add, that in *Zealand* there are whole Acres of French Beans, which are not only distributed and vend'd in the neighbouring, but transported into more distant and remote Countries.

Their lower grounds are divided by innumerable Ditches, and artificial Channels; and because they are frequently overflown, are (as we have elsewhere observ'd) furnish'd with a sufficient number of Wind-Mills, by the help whereof they are in convenient time thoroughly drain'd and made dry; and so enjoy the great benefit of inundations without the injury

injury which would be done them by lying too long under water. It is not therefore a thing to be wonder'd at, that their pasture grounds are exceeding rich; which is especially observable in *Holland*, *Frize*, the *Omlands*, the lower District of the Province of *Utrecht*, part of the *Veluwe* in *Geldre*, and that tract of ground near *Snoll* in *Overijssel*, call'd *Mastebroek*; to which may be added, divers parts of several Provinces lying along the course of their Rivers, and especially upon the banks of the *Waal*, *IJssel*, *Leek*, and *Mose*. All these produce excellent Grass, mixt with a great quantity of sweet Trefoil; and so rich in it self, that it is judg'd by some little inferior for feeding Cattle to Oats or Barly; which they conclude from their Hay being much apter then that of other Countries, if not thoroughly dry'd before it be stack'd up, to ferment and take fire within it self. By the abundance of this choice Grass are principally occasion'd those vast Herds of Cattle which are bred thorough these Provinces, especially of Cows (an ordinary Boor oftentimes keeping between twenty and thirty of them) which (as *Conringius* assures us) yield at two several times in the day a greater quantity of Milk then those of any other Country in the world; it being related by others, that in some parts of *Holland* they give no less then three great Pails or Buckets of Milk in a day. Of this they make a great deal of Butter, which is accounted by them as part of their most delicate fare, having it serv'd up in their second Courses, and being lovers of it even to a proverb; in the art of making and salting whereof, and preserving it from growing rank, they excel most, if not all other Nations. In *Frize* and the *Omlands* that is most esteem'd which is made of the later-math grazing, but in all other places May-Butter has the preeminence. There are also great quantities of Cheese made in these Countries, for which commodity *Holland* far exceeds the other Provinces; and in *Holland* that is esteem'd by some much the best (being judg'd not inferior to Parmesan) which is made at *Edam*, two leagues from *Horne*; although in some part of the Lordship of *Utrecht*, and particularly at a little Village call'd *Benfchop*, as also in the small Island of the *Texel*, there is that made which is accounted excellent good, and which may possibly contend for place with the former.

It is hardly credible what great care is taken by the Landlords as well as Tenants, not only for keeping in heart, but improving their Lands; the first whereof obliges the other by Lease to apply certain portions of ground to such and such particular uses; not to feed above so many head of Cattle in a determinate number of Acres; to see that the old Ditches be well scour'd and kept open, and where they are wanting to have new ones cut; to let the plow'd fields lye fallow one year in so many, and then to give them new heart with a full and sufficient quantity of dung. Nor do the others look upon these as burthen-some impositions, being in their own nature as covetous of labour and toils, as of gain and riches; which makes them continually vie with one another, and strive all manner of ways to make improvement of their Farms.

Of their great skill and indefatigable industry in draining not only Fens, but entire Lakes of considerable compass and depth, we shall have occasion to discourse hereafter; and therefore in this place shall pass forward to give an account of some particular ways by which there is much prejudice done to their Corn and Fruits.

Some years are so strangely productive of field-mice, that the very young ones are no sooner

brought into the world but they are apt to engender; which has occasion'd its being confidently reported by some, that they are oftentimes brought forth big with young. These pernicious Animals taking possession of whole fields, in the first place eat away the roots of the Corn, and what escapes them that way is either consumed above ground, or convey'd into their holes and burroughs. Nay after the grain is carry'd into the Barn they still pursue and devour it; and the husbandmen are forc'd to set pots half fill'd with water in the ground, to intercept and drown them before they come to their stacks of Corn. There is also (as we have it from *Ubbo Emmius*) a small Insect about an Inch long, but no thicker at first then a slender thread, which in the Winter Months come along with their milks and fogs, in which we may suppose it engender'd. Cold seems natural to it, so that it endures frosty and snowy weather very well, and upon the first approach of the warmer season, in the nights and mornings feeds upon and destroys the new sprung blades of Corn; but about Sun-rising retires again under the Earth, and there also does no small harm, being employ'd all the day in consuming the tender roots of the same. It is happy for the Husbandman if the Summers heat come early on, for then the whole brood of these noxious Insects do utterly perish by the end of May; otherwise they thrive and encrease to the bigness of a mans little finger, and at length casting their coat, or rather shell (for such it seems to be) they change their species, and become volatile. But besides these, about the beginning of the Spring, or as soon as the Trees put forth Leaves, upon the first Eastern winds (which are particularly observ'd to conduce much to the generation of that Insect) innumerable swarms of Caterpillars appear; by which the fairest hopes of the Gardiner and Husbandman are oftentimes wholly frustrated.

There are exceeding fair Orchards in some of *Orchards* these Provinces, the largest whereof are in the *Gardens, Betuwe*; in which for some miles together you see pass in the Summer time between continued rows of Trees, touching each other, and loaded with all sorts of Apples. *Zealand* also and *Utrecht* are well stor'd with them; but there are very few Orchards in *Holland* and *Overijssel*, and yet fewer in the Provinces of *Friseland* and *Groningen*. We need not in this place stay to admire the publick Gardens belonging to the Universities of *Leyden*, *Franker*, *Groningen*, and *Utrecht*; and we may pass by those also of the Prince of *Orange*, and that which belongs to the City of *Amsterdam*; for there is hardly any Herb, Flower, Seed, Bulbous root, whether for food or not, nay there is scarce any Tree or Shrub (even taking in all sorts of Vines) which the curiosity of this people has not furnish'd their private Gardens withall. As for the peculiar love they have for Flowers, it has been so extravagant, that some writers have call'd it *Tulipomania* (from their peculiar doting upon the various kinds of Tulips) being look'd upon by them as an epidemical kind of madness (and it may possibly deserve the name of an extraordinary folly) which about the year 1635, became in a manner universal; the very Coblers and Weavers abandoning their Looms and Stalls, and promising themselves infinite profit by a more pleasant and gainful employment. In *Alcmaer*, *Harlem*, *Goud*, *Middelburg*, and *Utrecht* there were large Shops, or rather Burles erected for this new sort of traffick; where persons of all callings and conditions, neglecting their own trades and business, continually flock'd together; and so powerful was this general frenzy,

that ordinary Tradesmen would not scruple (their Families in the mean time scarce being provided for bread) to give two or three thousand Florins for a Root, which possibly the next year might shoot forth a Stalk, and that Stalk come at length to be crown'd with a gawdily painted Flower. But the height and universality of this folly did not continue long, for upon the disappointments and losses of such as hop'd to have made themselves by this new way of trading, the humour by degrees began to cool; and the vanity was left to those that could afford to pay for it; amongst whom to this day it is still found in no small degree, none of them being more entirely possess'd by it than the Citizens of *Utrecht*.

We have given some account of their Woods and Forests in our general description of all these Provinces. In this place we shall therefore only observe, that in the opinion of divers good Authors, not only the Province of *Holland*, but *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and indeed all the Countries of the Union were anciently nothing else but large Forests. One argument whereof may be drawn from the infinite number of Trees found upon the digging up of their mossy and fenny grounds; of which it seems much more probable, that they originally grew there, than that they were convey'd thither from other places; especially if we reflect upon what is above-mention'd, viz. that the tops of them generally lie Eastward, from whence may be infer'd, that they were blown down by Westerly winds, which are far most boisterous upon these Coasts. As for their being Firs, or at least such Trees as are not natural to these Countries; the first is very much doubted, nay absolutely denied by good Authors; and as for the latter, why may not their soaking for many ages in that sulphureous Turfy Earth alter in some measure the very grain and texture of their parts, and not only preserve them from corruption, but give them that inflammability upon which the forefaid conjectures are principally grounded. Their lying so deep in the ground is an argument indeed of its being a very long time since they grew there; and we may suppose, that those places were anciently (as again at this day) part of the firm land, and that (upon such prodigious inundations as no question accompanied the tempests which blew down the trees) they were swallow'd up by the Sea; continuing in the possession of the same till such time as the Rivers had brought down so much earth and mud as not only suffic'd to cover the trees, but to fill up all the shallows, and make a considerable depth of firm earth. But these things being beyond the limits of our present undertaking, we leave them to the consideration of those whose business and inclination leads them to a thorow disquisition of the nature of things.

Wild
Beasts.

There are good store of Hares in *Geldre*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Overijssel*, and *Drente*; and exceeding great is the number of Rabbits in the Sandy-hills of *Holland* and *Zealand*, call'd by them *Duyzen* (that is, the Downs) and lying about the Sea-shore; which places, though otherwise barren, produce abundance of Sow-thistle; an herb, as is generally well known, which those creatures chiefly delight to feed upon. It is prohibited all persons, except the Nobles of the Country, to kill or take any of them, under a certain fine, without a particular licence first obtain'd from those that are empower'd to grant the same; such as in *Holland* is the high Huntsman of that Province. Yet the neighbouring Peasants adventure to catch them in Winter-time, which is done when there is much Snow upon the ground; for then they

are so bold as to come into their Gardens and back-fides, and with green Cabbage-leaves are easily entic'd down by a board into their Cellars; but no man brags publicly of his art or good fortune; nay they scarce count it safe to invite their most familiar acquaintance to partake of the booty. There are particular Laws, with Officers appointed for that purpose, to restrain the liberty of Hunting, even persons of better rank being confin'd in this point, and the nobler Game reserv'd for the pleasure of the Prince. Yet is there hardly any Deer in these Provinces, except it be in the *Veluwe*, in *Twente* and *Drente*, and sometimes in the Lordship of *Utrecht*; in which places there are so great a number of Foxes, that there is a price paid by the publick for every one that is taken; a higher rate being put upon Wolves, by whom some parts of these Countries are infested, especially those that border upon *Westphalia* and the body of *Germany*. At certain times divers Villages meet together and join skill and forces for their destruction; bringing with them their Nets and other necessary instruments provided and kept for that purpose. Wild Boars are very rare; yet are they oftentimes, but in no great number, found in *Drente* and *Twente*. In the same places do Squirrels breed in great numbers, which the inhabitants love to catch young, and keep tame in Cages; and in some parts of *Drente* there is said to be a Beast of a middle nature between Swine and Bears.

There is good store of Horses (and those of the better sort) bred in *Friesland*, *Utrecht*, and the *Omlands*; and that the breed of them may not be debas'd, the Villages contribute among themselves for the keeping of a good Stallion, to whom alone every man is oblig'd under a penalty to bring his Mare. Others inform us, that there are great breeds of choice Horses not only in the forefaid Provinces, but also in *Geldre* and North *Holland*; by which the industrious *Grazier* makes considerable gains, selling them in *France* and *Germany* (where they are much valu'd) to good advantage. They are commended by *Comingius* for their large size, delicate colour, and excellent shapes; but they have however great heavy heads, though not altogether so bad in that respect as formerly, that is before they endeavour'd to mend their own breed by purchasing the choicest Stallions out of the neighbour Countries.

In some places there is a good Trade driven amongst them by feeding Cows and Oxen, but the number of their own breeding being no way proportionable to the multitude of their people, and the necessary provision to be made for their Garrisons (besides the supporting of their great and more beneficial trade, as they find it, in Butter and Cheese) every Spring they bring out of *Hollatia*, and the nearest parts of *Denmark*, many thousand head of Cattel, besides great numbers which they have out of *East-Friesland*, and other Countries beyond the *Ems*. *Comingius* makes no mention of their Trade in this kind with *England*; so that it seems to be inconsiderable compar'd with that of the forefaid Countries; whose Cattle with the rich *Grafs* of the *United Provinces* are wonderfully fatten'd by *October* following, at which time they are generally knock'd on the head and dispos'd of for use. The largest and fattest Cattle in all the *Low-Countries* are those which are bred in the drain'd Lands of North *Holland*.

There are also great numbers of Sheep in several of these Provinces; but the Mutton of *Zealand* exceeds the rest as to the delicacy of taste, which is attributed to their feeding upon *Grafs* and

Tame
Beasts.
Horses.

Cows &
Oxen.

Sheep.

and Herbs abounding in Salt, and growing plentifully in the Islands of that Province. Others prefer the Mutton of the *Veluwe* and *Drente*, and of some part of *Utrecht* and *Overijssel* (though not so fat as the former) attributing its pleasant relish to a sort of low shrub or heath, which they call sweet Broom. These afford little milk, but of that little is made most excellent Cheese.

The Husbandmen breed many Swine, the flesh whereof is but indifferent (they being fed with Whey, and such like watery nourishment), yet are great quantities of it yearly fatted, and sent into both the *Indies*.

A multitude of Storks frequent these Countries, building and breeding upon their Chimnies, as well in Cities as Towns and Villages; but not (as some imagine) in the Territories of Commonwealths only; for the like is observable (as Mr. Ray informs us) at *Louvain*, and other places within the King of Spain's Dominions. If we believe *Comingius*, about the beginning of *August* they take their flight, together with their young ones, for *Africk*; from whence he supposes them to resort yearly hither, and that generally upon a set day, viz. the twenty-second of *February*. The number of wild Ducks which from *Norway* and the shores of the *Baltick* Sea resort hither, is scarce to be imagin'd. They abound in all the Provinces, but especially where there is the greatest number of Channels and marshy places; and that chiefly towards the end of Autumn or beginning of Winter. Of Partridges there are the greatest store in *Geldre*, *Utrecht*, *Overijssel*, and *Drente*. In the beginning of Autumn, especially if the East wind blow, great numbers of Snipes are brought into these Countries, the way of taking them being chiefly with Nets. These Provinces are likewise in some places well stor'd with Thrushes, so much commended by the Poet *Martial*. Water-hens also, reckon'd among the delicacies of their Tables, are taken about the Fens of *Overijssel* and *Drente*. Here are moreover Herons (belonging of old only to Nobles, near whose Houses are tall stately Trees in which they build, no man being permitted to disturb or molest them); and Larks in very great abundance, being taken in Nets by those who have nothing to do, or at least have not a more beneficial employment. To these may be added, Quails in their Corn-fields; Chaffinches, in Autumn very frequent, especially in *Holland*; and Sparrows, which breed every-where; together with large flocks of wild Geese. The Heath-Cock, or Cock of the Wood, is but seldom found here; yet are there some in *Overijssel* and the *Veluwe*, most excellent in their kind. They have likewise wild Swans, but in no great number. Plovers, or Lapwings, call'd from the noise they make *Kieveten*, are very numerous in *Friesland* and *Holland*, their Eggs being eaten as a great delicacy, altho it be prohibited at this day in *Holland*, lest the number of the Birds themselves should be thereby too far diminish'd. Tame Swans are in great esteem among them, not for their flesh, which they seldom eat, but because it is by special privilege that any one is allow'd to keep them; which in some places only belongs to Nobles, or to those at least who are possess'd of such Lordships as have the said privileged annex'd to them. They are moreover kept at the public charge in the Moats and Ditches of divers Cities, a particular Officer being appointed by the Magistrates of the same to take care of them. It is not lawful for every man to shoot their Pigeons, even those that are accounted wild; for which there are Dove-houses in most places built not far from their Villages,

in which they usually lay their Eggs and breed. As for the other sort of them, which are tame and domestick, they are not only highly priz'd, but (especially those which are deck'd with curious and variously colour'd Feathers) even doted upon by such as are fanciful, and have little to do. As for common Hens and Cocks, Turkey-Cocks, and tame Ducks, there are great plenty of them thoroughout these Provinces; the best Ducks being observ'd to be bred about the River *Ling*. About the Feast of St. *Martin* there are particular Markets kept in several places for the felling of Geese; which some suppose to be in honour to the said Saint, Bishop of *Tours*, to whom there were many Churches dedicated in these Provinces. However that be, there is certainly something in it which many men will call superstitious, for at such times the poorest man among them will be sure, whatever it cost him, to get a Goose for himself and his Family.

The right of fishing, especially in the Province *Fisb* in of *Holland*, is said to have belong'd originally and near to the whole body of the people, and afterwards their own to have been translated to, and made a prerogative of their Princes; it being prohibited all persons without licence from them or the States of the Province; except in *Waterland*, and some streams in *Kennemerland*, where the ancient liberty is continu'd to this day; the inhabitants also of some particular Cities claiming and making use of the same privilege. Yet is it free for every man to fish with an Angle in any place of the *United Netherlands*. There are particular Officers appointed, and that principally in the forefaid Province of *Holland*, to take care that no man transgress the limits in this point prescrib'd him by Laws and Customs. The chief of their River-fish (for so we will account them here, because they not only spawn and breed, but grow fat by the benefit and use of fresh waters) are Salmon; which are taken in great plenty about the mouth of the *Muse*, and in the *Leck*; altho there are good, but not very many, caught at the mouth of the old *IJssel*; the chief Markets for which fish are *Dort*, *Schoonboven*, and *Campen*. The other most ordinary River-fish are Pikes, Mulletts, Perches, Trouts, Shadfish; which last may be reckon'd a salt-water fish, much after the manner of Salmon. They have Eels also in great abundance, which in some places are fatted, and so kept for use. Most of these are found not only in the larger Currents of the *Muse*, *Scheld*, *Waal*, *Rhine*, *IJel*, *Leck*, and *Vecht*, but in their artificial Channels and standing waters; besides great quantities fed in Ponds, made for that purpose by the richer sort. Of those that entirely belong to the Sea, and are found in plenty near their Coasts, Habbardine may be accounted the chief; whereof the great numbers are taken and fatted by the *Zealanders*, and transported into all parts of the world. There are Haddocks also caught upon their Coasts; and the inhabitants of the *Texel*, *Vlie*, *Ameland*, and *Schelling*, take so great a number of Soles, that they dry them for the market, and sell them to good advantage in many foreign Countries. The nearest parts of the neighbouring, that is the *British*, Ocean, supplies them (besides several other kinds of fish) with great numbers of Rays or Kates, Sea-Crabs, Sturgeons, a kind of Cod-fish call'd a Pollard, Congars, Mackrel, Sole-fish of excellent taste, call'd by the *Dutch Tongen*, and Smelts, call'd by them *Spiertingen*. They also take great numbers of Herrings upon their own Coasts about the beginning of the Spring, but these are not much valued, being sold dog-cheap to the poorer sort. Cockles and Mufcles, with divers other

sorts of Shell-fish are found in great plenty upon their shores.

Near *Schouwen*, one of the *Zeelandish* Islands *an. 1620*, were found Oysters of very good relish, and hardly inferior to the *English*, whereupon all persons were prohibited by the Magistrates, who were in hopes that they might fettle and breed there, to meddle with them. But such was the avarice of the common Sea-men, that they suffer'd them not long to lye undisturb'd, fetching them away by night, and making what gains they could of them in the neighbouring places; since which time we hear of no more Oyster-Colonies that have endeavour'd to seat themselves upon the *Dutch* Coasts.

Catching of Sea-Dogs.

Of their Whale-fishing and Herring-fishing we shall give some account when we come to discourse of their Trade, and therefore shall only add here the manner of catching Sea-Dogs in the Island of *Schelling*, and in some maritime places of *Friseland*; which is thus: The men at certain hours when they know that fish uses to come out of the water, disguise themselves in the skins of Beasts, and dancing and playing antick tricks before them, draw by degrees the unwary creatures from the shore. Others in the mean time set their Nets between them and the salt water, and then the first ressume their humane shape, turn upon and pursue them towards the Sea, which they endeavouring to recover, are entangl'd in the said Nets, and become a prey to those that seem'd to design nothing else but to please and divert them.

Nature of Inhabitants.

Concerning the nature and disposition of the people, we find the account of travellers and some of their own writers to be to this effect: That all passions seem cooler here than in most other Countries, only their desire of getting money (which some may call avarice, tho it seldom break out into fraud, rapine, or oppression) is not very moderate. Quarrels are seldom found among them, unless in their drink, and then are they usually made up without any great harm done, being generally manag'd with words rather than blows; for their men will scold like Oyster-women, and give one another such language as would certainly in *England* never be put up without the gentle satisfaction of a mans having his throat cut for being abus'd. Revenge and jealousy are seldom known among them, even the better sort having little sense of what we call honour, and governing themselves rather by the rules of profit and advantage, than by those (as we term them) of generosity and decorum. One would judge from their cruelties exercis'd upon the *English* in *Amboina*, and the barbarous murder of the *de Wits an. 1672*, that they were a bloody and savage people in their nature and disposition, and that their ferocity may not shew it self but when excited by rage or avarice, or some other impetuous vice or passion. They are not airy enough for the transports of joy, or any unusual strains of pleasant humour, nor are they warm enough for love, which is rather personated than really entertain'd by the men; while the women seem not much concern'd whether they are in earnest or no: among whom, especially when marri'd, chastity seems hereditary and habitual; upon which account they converse freely with men, without any censure or scandal. Indeed they are generally observ'd to be capable of no other love than that of their Country, to which they (desirous to express how exceeding dear it is to them) give a more emphatical appellation than most other Nations, calling it by the name of their *Father-land*; which nevertheless seems to be

implicitly parallel'd by the *Greeks* and *Latins* in the terms of *patris* and *Patria*. Their industry no Nation can equal, and their obstinacy in going on to effect what they once attempt is almost incredible; for they will hardly ever desist till they have obtain'd their end; never complaining of the pains they take in getting money, but going as merrily to the *Indies* as if they went to their own Country houses. Sir *William Temple* says, he knew a man among them that employ'd four and twenty years in making a Globe, and another above thirty about the inlaying of a Table; which persevering humour may be suppos'd to have contributed very much towards the great things, whether publick or private, that have been compleated or atchiev'd among them; and indeed it seems probable, that hardly any people of a different temper would have persister'd with so much obstinacy as did the inhabitants of these Provinces in casting off the yoke of *Spain*, and erecting their new Government; and that through so many almost invincible difficulties. The common people generally much dread their superiors, and are reported to take great pleasure in running up and down to see or hear any new or strange thing; yet are they said not easily to give credit to strange stories and wonderful accidents, reported to have happen'd a great way off; and when by their silence and posture they seem to admire such relations, it is then they believe least of all what you say; the reason of their serious attention being none other, but because they love to be civil, and do not take pleasure in contradicting. They much admire any thing that is rich and gay, inasmuch that when my Lord Ambassador *Hollis*, in order to the Treaty to be held at that place *an. 1668*, made his Entry into *Breda*, the Coronets that were on the top of his Coach are reported to have been the talk and wonder of all the Country round about. They are much given to talk of State-affairs, the reason whereof by one is suppos'd to be because the meanest of them does not despair of attaining to some considerable place in the Government. Their prodigious love of freedom and equality, makes them exceedingly taken with those, who being of higher rank will condescend to eat and drink, and converse familiarly with them; and this was one of the principal artifices by which *William I.* the great Prince of *Orange*, is reported to have got the hearts of the common people. From hence it has been concluded by some that if you would either humble a proud man, or make him stark mad, you must send him into *Holland*; for there he is sure to be despis'd and affronted; and no question but the consequence thereof must prove one of the two foreaid effects. In these Countries we may well suppose it a heinous offence for one man to beat another, even Masters and Mistresses having no such authority over their servants; for if they correct a servant with blows, and complaint be made to the Magistrate, they are forced to pay a fine, nay oftentimes to give him his years wages, though not due, and so send him away. It is reported that the *German* Students in *Holland* had some years since a desire to introduce a Custom which is in use in their own Universities, according to which the Freshmen, or new Comers, are very ill treated the first year; but the *Dutch* Magistrates obstinately oppos'd it, and would not suffer a slavish (for such they accounted it) though perhaps useful, discipline to be brought into their free Country. Indeed the bent of all their thoughts and study is only to get money, and secure their liberty; though that saying of *Tacitus* be full true of them (as was lately experienc'd in the

the fatal anarchy of their pure Commonwealth as they term'd it) viz. that *nec possunt totam libertatem nec servitutem pati*; for it is very certain that as they are impatient of servitude, so are they a most unruly and ungovernable people, when they once feel the Reins of power a little more than ordinarily slacken'd. *Strada* says of them that *nulli magis servitutem excruciantur, nulli melius patiuntur*, and the experience of this, and the last age has made good that Character of them; for it seems to be the name of Liberty rather than the thing it self, which they have after an infinite expence of Blood and Treasure, asserted to themselves; and many men are of opinion that to preserve a notional liberty they have brought themselves into a real slavery, at least if we judge by the common Rules by which it is measur'd among other Nations, one principal badge whereof is accounted intolerable Taxes and Contributions. So that some would say of them with relation to *Spain*, as *Pliny* does of the *Romans*; describing them as a miserably poor people (and such possibly may the body of them be accounted, if we judge not from what they possess, but what they enjoy) living within the compass of the Tides, and feeding only upon Fish, and yet so fond of that which they call'd Liberty, that he adds of them; & *hæ gentes si vincantur hodie a populo Romano servire se dicunt. Ita est profectio, multis fortuna parcit in penam*. It may not be amiss to take notice here that the ancient *Gauls* are reported by *Tacitus* to have fought for Liberty, as the *Germans* for Booty, and the *Batavians* for Glory; and yet, as if the very Genius of these people were alter'd, and their Countries had chang'd places and Climates with each other, no people at this day more servily obey then the common *French*, none are more addicted to gain then the *Dutch*, and none more ardently desirous of honour by Martial exploits then the *Germans*.

The account of their people consider'd according to their different Qualities, ways of Education, Professions or Employments runs thus. Their Inkeepers, Waggoners (who bait themselves and horses four or five times a day) Boat-men, Porters, and the like, are a very furly and uncivil sort of men. Their Boors are diligent rather then laborious, dull and slow of understanding, and so not dealt with by hasty words, but manag'd easily by soft and fair. In the Country and Villages, not near their great Towns, they are so simply honest that they refuse to take more, if offer'd, nay though press'd upon them, then the current price for any piece of service or labour perform'd. Their Mariners are a plain, but much rougher people; they are furly and ill manner'd, which is mistaken for pride. These qualities may be contracted by their being generally employ'd amongst Winds and Waves, and having little conversation with the more civil part of mankind, as also by their using a more hearty diet then the Boors, their food being for the most part Fish and Corn, as that of the others Herbs and Roots. Their valour is rather passive then active, and their Language little more than what is necessary for their business. All ordinary differences arising between Skippers and Foremen (or Waggoners) as who shall carry such Passengers as offer themselves &c. are decided by casting the Die. Their Merchants and Tradersmen of all sorts having the advantage of Commerce and variety of Conversation, are more mercenary; it being observ'd of their people in general, that they were formerly accounted of dull and heavy parts, but that their frequent wars,

NETHERLANDS.

their universal Traffick abroad, and their mixture at home with all Nations in the world, (as we one half of these that inhabit the Towns being either strangers or defended from them) have afforded them such advantages of knowledge and experience, that no men shew more craft and subtilty then they both in matters of Trade and Treaty. Yet are they still found better at imitation (for many times they out-do the Original) than at invention, which proceeds from their indefatigable industry in pursuing (as we have already related) what ever they set about. They will impose upon and exact where they find ignorance and folly in those they deal with, and have the law in their own hands; otherwise they are the plainest and best dealers that may be. Those families that live upon their patrimonial Magistrate's Estates in all the great Cities, are a people differently bred, and manner'd from Traders, though like them for modesty of garb and parcimony of living. Their sons are generally bred up at Schools and at their Universities, especially at *Leyden* or *Utrecht*, where they make their chief study the Civil Law. Where these Families are rich, their sons after finishing the course of their Studies at home, travel for some years into foreign parts; but especially into *England* and *France*; seldom into *Italy*, and seldom into *Spain*, nor often into the Northern Countries, unless in the Train or Company of some publick Minister. Their design is to qualify them for the Magistracy of their Towns and Provinces, for such are generally the Civil Officers of this Government, the same continuing in families many years and in some several Ages, and it is a great mistake among Foreigners to think that their Magistracy is made up of mean and mechanical tradesmen; although Merchants and Traders in Grose are often seen in the Offices of their Cities, and several that are of the body of their States do turn their Stocks by Servants in the management of some very beneficial Trade; but these as well as their ordinary Magistrates, are generally persons whose Revenue consists in the pensions of their publick charges, in the Rents of Lands or Interests of Money, or in the Actions of the *East-India* Company, or in shares upon the adventures of great trading Merchants. These notwithstanding do but seldom arrive at great Riches, their public Salaries being low, and the Revenue of Land much lower, for it seldom exceeds two in the hundred; the mighty growth and excess of Riches, being among those that wholly apply themselves to trade, and have no share in the Government, desiring only security in what they possess. Yet these when they have attain'd to great wealth breed up their sons that way, and love to marry their Daughters into such Families as have been habituated to the Government of their Towns and Provinces.

They were never yet admir'd by their Neighbours for quickness of parts, especially as to Poetry; and yet it is observable that they affect the reputation of little less than extemporary performances even in that kind; for at the bottom of their commendatory Copies of Verses to one another Books, they frequently put just before their names *hæc rapim A. B. deproperabat L. M. ita vocet jam jam abituens M. N.* or the like expressions, whereby they seem to intimate, that what they had there written, was of a very hasty composition; and indeed there is seldom any thing either in their fancy or expression, that can induce an *English* Reader to think otherwise.

Their women are reported to be generally more taken with lascivious and obscene talk, then either the *English* or *French*; and are said by some (yet others give them a better Character) not much

much to regard chastity while unmarri'd, though none prove afterwards more honest and true to their husbands. Even those of the better sort do upon little acquaintance easily admit of being saluted with a kiss; and it is familiarly us'd among themselves either in frolics, or upon departures and returns, though never so short. The Wives are privy to all their Husbands counsels and designs, and the men will seldom do any thing without their advice and consent. Yet does not this indulgence make them enamour'd of their own Nation, for it is said that if a woman can get an *English* Husband she will never marry a *Dutch* one. The Custom mention'd by *Erasmus*, of fastning a piece of Linnen to the Ring or Rapper of the Door where a woman lies in, continues to this day.

Diet.

Roots and Herbs, Milk, Butter, Cheese and Fish are the usual Diet of this people, there being little Flesh eaten amongst them, and less of that fresh, then in any of their neighbour Nations; and that little which they eat so, being generally sent to some public Cooks (of whom they have therefore great number) to be roasted, boil'd or bak'd; another Traveller tells us that it is generally stew'd and made into Hotchpots. Among the tame Beasts, Goats are not us'd for food in any part of the United Netherlands. Swines flesh is sold, either fresh kill'd, or dried in the smoak. There is great care taken by the Magistrates to prevent the killing or vending of diseas'd or unwholesome Beasts, and through the Province of *Holland* there is a distinct Market kept for the inwards and extreme parts, which they call *den Affaal* as we the Offall. Towards *November* they that are able buy an Ox, or half a one if their family be but small, and that they fatten or smoak for the Summer following, eating it then with butter or salade. Every Sunday they take a good piece out of their salting Tub, upon which they dine, and the remainder comes to the Table every day of the week after, either with milk or some other dish. They do not love portage so much as the *French*, neither do they much esteem Leeks, Garlick, or Onions; yet are they nothing nice in their Diet, and they are only such as are very rich that are accusom'd to eat after the *French* fashion. The first dish at Ordinaries and Entertainments is usually a Salade, which they call *Slis*, and eat it in great abundance. Boil'd Spinnage minc'd and butter'd, and sometimes with Currans added, is a great dish throughout all these Countries. The Common people feed much upon Cod-fish and pickl'd Herring. Hung-beef is common in their Inns, which they eat spreading it in slices upon butter'd pieces of bread. They have four or five different sorts of Cheese, of which their green is said to be colour'd with juice of Sheepdung. Milk is the cheapest of all belly provisions amongst them. Their strong beer (which they very properly call thick beer) is sold for above three pence *English* the quart. All kinds of meat and drink in general are very dear among them, which must be imputed chiefly to their abundance of Money, and greatness and number of Imposts; but the day-wages of Workmen and Labourers are proportionably high, otherwise they would not be able to live. Land is sold at thirty and forty years purchase, and that as well as houses is let at very high annual Rents; by which means trade and industry are rather made necessary than only promoted.

Feasting-Associations.

There are certain Associations in their Towns, which are divided into several neighbourhoods, and according to the by-laws among them, divers fines are paid to a Treasurer appointed for that purpose. Such are, a certain mulct for not wait-

ing upon a Corps to the Grave; a sum of money, proportionable to the value of it, from him that buys a house; and another from the Heirs and kindred of any deceased person, according to their Quality, Age, and Sex &c. In each of these Neighbourhoods there is also a Master and certain Councillors, whose principal business and care it is, to endeavour the making up of all quarrels that happen among the Citizens, and prevent their going to law. When the foremention'd fines amount to a good round sum, they are to be laid out in a feast, a certain day for which is appointed, though generally three or four days are betwixt upon each of them. As soon as the neighbourhood is met, the Laws of the feast are publicly read, the chiefest whereof are, that no man shall start any question concerning Religion, which is prohibited for fear of breeding quarrels, and spoiling good company, which could not possibly be otherwise prevented, there being it may be in several of their Cities among thirty of their men very near half as many Creeds and ways of worship. If any one pres another to drink (which indeed seems very unreasonable where men are free enough themselves in taking their liquor) he is oblig'd to pay a certain fine. He that strikes another is banish'd the Company, and not admitted the next day, without crying *peccavi*, and asking pardon. In these meetings when the Master with his Councillors, or Assessors, are seated, the rest cast Lots for precedence; which is no strange thing among a people that reckon themselves upon a level with one another, wealth being not at all consider'd by them in these cases, and only places in the Government advancing a man to a higher station than that of his Neighbours. About eight of the Clock they wait upon the Master from the place of entertainment to his own house, where they begin to drink afresh, till most of them are dismiss'd with a very considerable dose.

And now we are come to mention their drinking, we will be so just as to insert what is said in their vindication upon that account. Some, and those very judicious persons, are of opinion that it conduces not only to their health, but likewise to the improvement of their understanding, in the midst of a thick foggy air, besides so much coldness of temper and complexion; the warm vapors of their strong Liquors being suppos'd to attenuate and enliven their Spirits, which would otherwise for the most part be frozen and unactive in their drowsy Cells. Yet are their chief Officers, and Ministers of State reported seldom to exceed in this kind, and if they do it is said to be only at feasts, and public entertainments, when it seems to be done rather to acquit themselves in complying with others, than of their own inclination. As for the Merchants and Traders with whom it is accounted customary, they are so far from drinking, till they have dispatch'd their business for the day, and are return'd from the Exchange, that they never so much as offer Drink to a friend or stranger in the Morning. These indeed spend the afternoon, or at least the evening in whatever they find will innocently divert them; and it is certainly not only lawful but necessary, for the refreshments of Spirits exhausted with care and toyl, that men of much business and intention of mind, do set apart some time for such pleasures and diversions, as offend no Laws, and neither hurt others nor themselves.

Their Gentlemen and Officers of their Armies change their Cloaths and the modes of them like their Neighbours; but among their Magistrates, Merchants, and Citizens in general the fashions (as some report) continue the same for divers years

years with little or no variation; as likewise among their Boors and Seamen. Others tell us (though I suppose this must not be understood of their common people) that they are as vain as their Neighbours in imitating the *French* in Garbe and Attire; there being upon that account great numbers of Taylors among them, who every month receive from their Correspondents at *Paris*, little Images or Babies dress'd and trick'd up after the newest fashion: which we know to be so frequently chang'd, that the painter shew'd his wit, (though he may be reckon'd sparing of his pains and art) who being to represent a *Frenchman* in his proper habit, drew him stark naked, with a piece of Cloath in his hand and a pair of Taylors Scissors under his arm, as being not yet wholly resolv'd of what shape his Cloaths should be made.

Buildings.

The beauty and strength of their Towns, the commodiousness, and sometimes magnificence of their public Works, such as are *Canals, Bridges, Camfeyes*, &c. and many sorts of Building, are very remarkable; which are chiefly imputed to the Universal parcimony found among them in their private expences, and the satisfaction that they generally take in things of that nature, which is to every private person as great as if each sumptuous or convenient Structure did really belong to his own particular Inheritance. But notwithstanding all this they are very liberal in the adorning and furnishing of their private Houses, though seldom or never extravagant in the luxury of Tables, or the expences of Cloaths or Attendance. Scarce any man offers at an undertaking, which by an accurate casting up all charges (much different from what is observable amongst us) he is not Master of before he begins, so that there seldom happens any building, whether public or private not to be finished at the same expence and in the time at first design'd for it. There are very few thatch'd houses in all these Provinces, and the rain which falls upon their houses is by Pipes and Gutters convey'd into a Cistern, where it is preserv'd for uses of the family, as at *Venice in Italy*. In all the Cities and Towns of note throughout the United Netherlands, there is a continual Watch kept night and day upon the highest Steeples, for the more certain and speedy discovery of fires and other accidents of a surprizing nature.

Canals.

They strow sand upon their floors to prevent soiling them with any thing that would stick, as oil, grease &c. such things before they reach their Boards being fuck'd up by the Sand, and easily swept away with the same. Not only their household furniture, but their Posts, Walls, Glafs, and all other things are kept extraordinary neat and clean; nay some take down the very tiles of their Penthouses and cleanse them. Yet here we will note by the by, that their women are not so curious and cleanly in dressing their meat, as the *English*. But as to the foremention'd point of cleanliness in their houses, some are so curious that they will not let you come into their rub'd Rooms without putting on a pair of Slippers, or having your own Shoes made very clean; the country people being in this respect nothing less careful and industrious than the Citizens, and that not only as to their dwelling houses, but even their very Stables. The Household stuff of the better sort is very rich, being of Gold, Silver, Carv'd work, rare Hangings and excellent Pictures, curious Cabinets fill'd with China &c. In houses of public entertainment, their beds are generally like Cabbins, inconveniently short and narrow; yet do they require in some places ten, in most six Silvers the man for every night, that is above

ten pence and six pence *English*; therefore the best way of dealing with Inkeepers (and the same may be advis'd as to Waggoners, Porters, and Boatmen) is to bargain with them before hand.

In some of their Towns there are certain Officers, call'd Commissaries in Causes Matrimonial, whose authority is not near so large as their name seems to import; for although they are chosen out of the chief Burghers, yet all they have to do is to take the names of the persons to be marri'd, with sufficient testimony of their having obtain'd the consent of Parents or others under whose Guardianship they are. These deliver the names of those whose marriage they approve of to the public Preacher of the Place, by whom generally after Sermon (but in *Amsterdam* and *Utrecht* before) the banns are three times publish'd. The Roman Catholics, Remonstrants and Anabaptists are permitted in divers Cities to have banns bidden in the open Street before their Town halls, in which afterwards they are join'd together after their own way, but in the presence of two of the Senators or Common Council men; though in many places they are convey'd at by the Magistrates, and this is done in their own private meetings after the forefaid publication of their names. It is look'd upon as a most unparalleled crime for a man to beat his wife, which if he do (according to a common saying amongst them) he must give his Neighbours a Gammon of Bacon; but if on the other hand he beat him, she is bound to give two. They are too indulgent to their Children, and are frequently punish'd sufficiently for it by their disobedience; for they often rebel against their parents, and at last either go of their own accord, or are sent to the *Indies*; the frequent examples of that kind not being sufficient to make the fathers sensible of the errors committed in their education, for if you blame any one of them for this two great indulgence to their children, he very passionately replies, *does any man spell his own face, or cut off his own Nose?*

The times of the day for Marriages and Burials are limited, but with difference in respect of Places, for at *Breda* they must bury their dead before twelve of the Clock, and at *Amsterdam* not till the afternoon. They are reported by some, when they apprehend their friends at the point of death, or at least part all hopes of recovery, out of tenderness and pity to put them out of their pain, by withdrawing the Pillow, and other the like means. The difference between several Places of the Confederate Provinces, as to the method and circumstances of Burials is very great; for in some Countries, as particularly in *Friesland*, men and women together follow the Corps, which in others is absolutely forbidden by law. In some places, and especially in the small Villages, the company after the body is enter'd meet either at a Banker, or a stout drinking bout; which again in others is prohibited under the severest mulcts and penalties. In several parts of these Countries, the Corps being put in the ground, the Company indeed comes back again to the house, and are entertain'd with wine (if the person deceas'd were of any tolerable quality) but every man drinks what he pleases, and goes away when he thinks fit; although it is oftentimes taken to reflect upon the rest, that some are so brutish as to get drunk before they depart. But persons of a better rank present the Bearers with a sum of money, which they afterwards spend in some public house of entertainment. In their Cities and Towns when any man dyes, their Dooden-bidders, or Graven-bidders, who are in the nature of our Bell-men, are sent about to

invite the neighbours and relations to the Funeral, being for that purpose in *Amsterdam* furnish'd with a printed Catalogue of all their names. In those places where (as we have related) they are to bury at a set time of the day, the friends of the deceas'd are to pay a considerable fine to the publick, if the Corps be not carried out at the appointed hour; which is done to prevent the loss of time, that being as precious to their Tradesmen, as Trade is essential to the very being of their Commonwealth. There is no Country in the World where the Ceremony of mourning for the dead is more punctually observ'd; the Children for the loss of either Parent, and the Husband for Wife, and Wife for Husband, wearing usually black a compleat year and six weeks.

The Roman Catholics and Lutherans will not bury but in consecrated places; which is look'd upon by others as a piece of superstition. Those that will purchase a burying-place in the Church must pay foundly for it; and the ringing the biggest Bell costs usually no less than twenty-shillings; which is a charge that those who have departed (as they think,) furthest from Rome will not be at; as counting it a thing not only superstitious, but little less than ridiculous.

Cards and Dice are as much us'd by them as Games, Exercises, by their neighbours; but no Action for Debts contracted by gaming are admitted into their Courts. They have an exercise peculiar to the *Netherlanders* (if we believe *Conringius*), and that is by bowling with a wooden Bowl through an Iron Ring; there being particular places set apart for that purpose, call'd by them *Klofs-banen*, and *Boghel-banen*. We have already given an account of their sliding with Skates, in our discourse of their seasons; and shall therefore in this place only take notice, that in Winter-time, but especially upon the Ice, they exercise themselves by bandying a Ball with a wooden or leaden Club, till they have brought it to the determin'd Goal; which Game seems to resemble our Stoball play. We pass by others of a more trivial nature, and shall only take notice of their Tennis Courts, which they have built after the *French* manner, which are not rare in their great Cities, there being divers of them in *Amsterdam*, *Leiden*, *Utrecht*, and the *Hague*; in the three last mention'd of which places, are moreover certain large open Courts or Yards, in which they play towards a fix'd pale with a Club and wooden Ball; and this they call *Palmagie-banen*.

But altho these, and other the like exercises, if moderately us'd, cannot but conduce much to the health of any man, and of none more (as may be concluded from their Climate and Constitution) than of the inhabitants of these Provinces; yet is it observ'd, that the body of their people being wholly intent upon gain and trade, leave all such employments and recreations to the youth of their Gentry and Nobility, or to such others as are generally reputed to have abandon'd all business, and given themselves wholly over to ease and pleasure.

It is worthy observation, that altho the publick and authoriz'd Religion of the Country be *Calvinism*, yet do they not abstain from dancing, which has been accounted for horrid a crime among their Brethren of *Geneva*, and other places, where men love to appear zealous in the extreme. But this exercise is us'd by the *Dutch* principally at Weddings; and sometimes, though not very often, upon other occasions; their Ball being the same with that of *France*. They have Comedies also, and other public shows; the admir-

tance to which is order'd in such a manner, that at the same door one man receives money for the Players and another exacts a certain tax for the State, which is distributed among the poor, or other ways laid out upon pious uses.

It is a common and very true saying among them, especially in *Holland*, that he who will work can never want; there being so many different sorts of employment, and so many Trades kept going, that any man with tolerable industry is sure to be provided of a subsistence. Children get their living as soon as they are fit to be put to prentice; nay their very Channel cleaners are reported to get no less than half a Crown a day when they work hard. But we cannot insist upon all their Arts and Occupations, and shall therefore in this place mention only some few of them.

Infinite is the number of Books printed in these Countries; and to prevent abuses in that useful Art many wholesome Laws have been made and enforc'd (particularly one *an. 1639*) though hardly any so generally neglected as those of this nature; which occasion'd a Traveller not long since to make this remark upon them, that they *say and print any thing and call it Liberty*; though according to the said Laws no Book ought to be brought to the Press, before it has had the approbation of the States of the respective Province, or of such as are appointed by them to that purpose. Mankind has been oblig'd to them for those large and numerous Maps, with the several Descriptions of all parts of the World, which together make up our former *Atlas's*; and as for Astronomical, Geometrical, and other Mathematical Instruments, such great numbers and choice of them are not to be had in any other Country as within the Dominions of this State; but especially at *Amsterdam*, the *Hague*, *Leiden*, *Rotterdam* and *Middelburg* in *Zealand*.

The quantity of raw silk brought by the *East-India* Company out of *Persia* is not to be imagin'd; it being reported that no fewer than twelve thousand persons are employ'd merely in separating and winding up the same into Bottoms. They make several sorts of Silks or Stuffs, particularly one which consists of Linnen, Woollen, and Silk; the makers whereof are by them call'd *Tryp-werkers*. Nor is the number of them small, who are employ'd in making Ribbons and Scarfs; for the most expedite working of the first of which there was a Mill invented divers years agoe; but that being found very prejudicial to multitudes of those who had already apply'd themselves to this Trade; it was *an. 1629* forbidden by publick Edict of the States General, to make other then some particular sorts of Ribbon by help of these Mills.

Leyden in *Holland* has for some Centuries been famous for the manufacture of Woollen Cloath, being emulated therein about two ages agoe by *Haerlem*, a neighbour Town; but at this day there is a great Trade in that Commodity driven at *Goude*, and *Campan* in *Overssele*, and elsewhere.

These people are generally accounted at this day to excel most other nations in the art of painting; for which *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem* and *Utrecht* are reputed not to come behind *Antwerp* it self, though formerly to accomplish themselves, they travell'd into *Italy*, where indeed are the best Masters in the world, and by whom they were originally instructed in this Art. And as for the Art of Dying they have of late years outgone the people of most other Countries in that respect, not excepting even the *Italians* and *English*, by the latter of whom they have been taught

taught the true Scarlet dye. In their houses they affect not only to have their windows painted but every part of their Rooms, besides what is cover'd by Hangings or other Household Stuff, adorn'd as they reckon it with divers sorts of Colours; yet such as exercise this kind of employment (for it scarce deserves the name of an Art) have no better name among them then that of *Klad-Schilders*; which signifies in effect, Dirty or Daubing-Painters.

They are moreover very famous for making Musical Instruments, especially Organs; and are so universally affected with Music, that in their principal Cities certain persons are said to be allow'd a constant Salary from the publick; who with Cornets and Shalms at set hours, and in those places where there is the greatest concourse of People, divert the Inhabitants and others who think it worth while to listen to them. In most Cities and Towns throughout the *Netherlands* there is a great number of little Bells, which are almost continually jangling (this being accounted pleasant by most of themselves, though very troublesome to many Strangers) but as for great Bells it is reported by Travellers that all *Europe* besides cannot shew so many as *England* alone; so that it seems very well to deserve the name of the ringing Island. It is the chiming or ringing of Bells wherewith the *Netherlanders* are so extraordinarily affected; there being one chime or other of them almost continually going in many places, and that especially in the Province of *Holland*; so that they seem to think never the worse of this kind of Music for being the invention of a crack-brain'd fellow, who is reported to have been the Author of it at *Alost* in *Flanders* about the year 1481.

The Potters Trade may deserve to be taken notice of here, it having arriv'd in these Provinces to the uttermost perfection it is suppos'd capable of; for at *Goude* and *Rotterdam* in *Holland* not only those fine earthen Vessels brought from *Rouen* in *Normandy*, are for curious workmanship equal'd or rather excell'd; but even your *Porcelaine* ware, for which all other Countries have been hitherto oblig'd to *China*, is as ingeniously imitated as is judg'd possible in any other part of the World. We omit their Tobacco pipes and several sorts of Glass-ware, the latter of which are made in greatest quantities at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, although these be not sufficient for the Companies of both the *Indies*, who are necessitated to furnish themselves with great Stores of the same from other Countries, but especially from *Venice*; the exchange of which turns to exceeding good account among those barbarous Nations, where they respectively traffick.

Besides these we will only just mention their Jewellers, Gravers, and Carvers, their Letter founders and Bell-Founders, all which are very curious and ingenious in their several Arts; and the same may be said of such as are employ'd about Gold and Silver ware of whom there is a great number among them, occasion'd especially by the humour of their people, who even to the meanest sort love to furnish themselves with Silver Chains, Rings, Girdles and the like; as also of Silver Bowls, out of which they have a particular ambition (if we may so term it) of drinking.

Keckerman in his time observ'd, *omnibus bodie gentibus* (these are his words) *navigandi industria & peritia superiores esse Anglos, & post Anglos, Hollandos*; which was certainly true then, but whether they have not at least equal'd us since both in skill and industry in maritime affairs (for as to courage we shall ever except it) will I believe appear a

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question easily resolv'd. Nay we find this account of their Trade many years agoe, that they were of late become excellent Mariners, every particular City having many and great Ships, belonging unto it; and in some places where houses are dear whole families live in Lighters, and such like Vessels, so that their Children are sufficiently inur'd to the water (in which they are continually dabling) almost from their very birth. They were formerly accounted better for Northern Voyages, by reason of their Countries cold situation, then for Southern; but experience has inform'd us that their bodies can as well suit with any Clime, as their humor comply with that of any Nation where considerable Riches are to be acquir'd. In *Turky* they have but small Traffick, as wanting those commodities that are most vendible in that Empire; such as are Cloaths, Lead, Tin, the main Staples of the *English* Trade thither. The *Italians* first taught them the Arts of Traffick and Merchandice, and they prov'd so good Scholars, as not only to deprive them of the trade of *Flanders*, but in a great measure of that of their own Country. One very advantageous Rule they observe, and that is to buy all commodities at the Well head (as Merchants term it) or where they are made, and consequently cheapest; and then to transport them to those Places where the same are dearest. But besides this, their selling any commodity by retail, and in small parcels, which *English* and *Italian* Merchants scorn to do, is very beneficial to them. *Roberts* says that this is particularly observable among them, being hardly found any where else; viz. that their women not only in their Shops sell all, and take account of all, but fail from City to City in managing the greater affairs of Merchandise, the men taking many of them for their daily expences, and gladly passing away their time in idleness and pleasure; which however I suppose must be understood only of their middle sort of Dealers and Shop-keepers.

But to come nearer the present time; we have it from a modern and very worthy pen, that never was so great a trade manag'd by any Nation, as is to this day by the four Maritime Provinces of this Commonwealth; which are generally believ'd to be possess'd of more Shipping then all the rest of *Europe*; though they have neither flax, Hemp, Pitch, Wood, Iron, or any other Commodity for the building and rigging of the smallest Vessel but from abroad. Butter, Cheese and Earthen wares are almost the only things of their own growth or manufacture, which are considerable either for spending at home or transporting into other Countries. They have no good Havens upon their whole coasts; the best being *Hevelsloe*, which has no trade at all, and *Flushing* in *Zealand*, which has but little in proportion to many Towns of *Holland*. As for that of *Amsterdam*, it is reported to be the most inconvenient Haven they have, being seated among so shallow waters, that ordinary Ships cannot come up without the advantage of Tides, and great ones not without unlading, the passage over the *Zuyder-Zee* and beyond the *Texel* lying all in blind and narrow Channels, and being therefore more dangerous then a Voyage from thence to *Spain*. It is therefore observ'd by the aforesaid Author (viz. the judicious *Sir William Temple*), that it is not a Haven that necessarily draws trade, but trade that fills a Haven, and brings it in request, which appears not only from the incommodiousness of the Ports of these Countries, besides their having little or nothing of their own proper growth, but by the consideration of *Ireland* never yet having attain'd to any tolerable matter of traffick, although furnish'd

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the best both with commodities and Havens of any Country in Europe. He supposes therefore that great numbers of people being crowded together in a Country, and all necessary provisions becoming thereby excessive dear, those that have Possessions are induc'd to parcimony, and all others forc'd upon labour and Industry, which in maritime Countries naturally introduce Trade and Commerce; and those at length become habitual, and radicated in the very genius of a People.

Their Ditches and artificial Channels (tho those seem to have been the effect rather than the cause of their great Trade) are indeed very advantageous to them in respect of traffick; one horse being able to draw more in a Boat than fifty can do in a Cart, whereas Carriage elsewhere makes a great part of the price in all weighty commodities, but here by this way of travelling an industrious man has the opportunity of doing many things as he passes from place to place. The *Rhine* and the *Mose*, being navigable for a great way into the Countries of Germany, do likewise very much advantage their trade both for bringing down and returning all sorts of Merchandizes, with infinitely less trouble than could otherwise be done: but as for the commodiousness of their situation in general either with relation to the *Streights* or *Baltick*, or indeed any part of the Ocean, they seem to have no advantage of most parts of England; whereas they come far short of us in many other respects; their Harbours particularly being no way comparable to ours, neither as to the entrance of them (which is generally very dangerous by reason of the rolling Banks of Sands which lie about their Mouths) nor as to the capaciousness and security of the same when enter'd.

Causes of But notwithstanding these disadvantages it their great is certain, that there is no spot of Ground in the numbers. World of equal extent, so throng'd and crowded with multitudes of people as the Towns and Villages of these Provinces, but especially *Holland*; besides infinite numbers of men constantly employ'd in their Ships and Boats; the most general causes of the great confluence of people into these Countries having been

1. The public calamities and persecutions which happen'd among their Neighbours, particularly under *Charles* the Fifth in Germany, *Henry* the Second in France, and *Queen Mary* in England; as likewise the Civil wars of France, Germany and England, both before and since the constitution of their State.

2. The Barbarity of *Alva* drove in a few months above a hundred thousand families out of the seventeen Provinces, most of which afterwards, upon the erection of this new Commonwealth flock'd thither; there being the same date of growth of trade in the united Provinces and decay of it at *Antwerp*.

3. The strength of their Towns by their Maritime Situation, and the flatness of their Country, which by their Sluces is easily overflow'd, made people chuse to settle in these rather than any other Countries of Europe, and particularly amongst them in the Province of *Holland*.

4. The Constitution of their Government, by which the States General themselves cannot seize upon any mans Goods or Person within the precincts of their Cities; so that there was no fear of violence or oppression.

5. The general liberty as to matters of Religion.

6. It has been their great principle of State to make their Country a secure and inviolable Refuge for all miserable men; inasmuch that they could not

be prevail'd with, even during their great dependence upon *Henry* the Fourth, to deny persons disgrac'd in the French Court admission into their Country, as a place of common Retreat.

7. A considerable inducement to persons in distress to resort thither was the sparing way of life, even among people of the best quality, whereby parcimony is become creditable and in fashion; so that a man who is forc'd by ill fortune to contract his expences, may do it here with all possible convenience, appearing in the mean while (though possibly he be but just able to subsist) upon equal terms with the chiefest of their Magistrates, and the richest of their Merchants.

And now we have given the principal means by which their Country became so populous, we shall in the next place pur down the chief reasons of their great Trade, which have been

1. The forefud multitude of people, which *Causes* causes low Interest and dearth of Lands, and therefore makes great Sums of Money live ready for all Trade. Projects, and new essays of Trade.

2. Their publick Burfes of *Amsterdam* and *Middleburg*, (by which is continu'd a constant certainty and security in the value and returns of their Monies, besides the readines of payment,) are of no small moment in the management of trade.

3. The Ensurance Offices (the chief whereof is at *Amsterdam*) which at so much in the hundred agrees with any merchant that pleases, and secures his whole adventure, or any portion thereof; that is reimburses him for whatever happens to miscarry in the Voyage; by which means the utter undoing of many a Merchant is prevented; though the Ensurers, themselves as we may well suppose, are no losers at long run.

4. The sale by Registry, which was introduc'd in the Low-Countries in the time of *Charles* the Fifth.

5. The severity of Justice, against even Cheats and Counterfeits of any publick Bill; who are punish'd with death.

6. The conveying of Merchant Ships even in the time of peace, especially into the *Streights*.

7. The lowness of their Customs and freedom of their Ports.

8. The order and exactness in managing their trade, which has brought their Commodities in credit abroad; being introduc'd at first by severe Laws, such as is that concerning Arms made at *Utrecht*, which are all forfeited if fold without Mark, or mark'd without tryal.

9. Each Towns affecting and improving to the uttermost some particular Commerce or Staple; as *Flushing* that of the *West-India* Trade; *Middleburg* of French Wines; *Ter-Ver* the *Scotch* Staple; *Dord* the *English* Staple and for *Rhenish* Wines, *Leyden* the manufacture of all sorts of Stuffs, of Silk, Hair, Gold, Silver &c. *Harlem* Linnen, mixt Stuffs and Flowers; *Delf* Beer and Dutch Porcelaine; *Swardam* the Built of Ships; *Enchuyzen* and *Maeland-Juce* the Herring Fishing; *Friseland* the *Greenland* Trade; and *Amsterdam* that of the *East-Indies*, Spain, and the *Streights*.

10. Their not only trading abroad, but working at home, with far less charge than other Nations; of which one great cause is, the food of their Traders and Artificers being cheaper and coarser than that of their Neighbours. Hereby are they enabl'd both to undersell others, and to bear those intolerable Taxes, without which there could not sufficient provision be made for their defence, and security; for the less they spend, the more they must have to spare.

11. Their buying with Commodities and selling for Monies.

12. Their trading so much, and consuming so little of Foreign importation; for they buy infinitely but it is to sell the same Commodity again, either improv'd, or in a better Market. They are the great Masters of the *Indian* Spices, and *Persian* Silks, yet wear plain Woolen, and feed upon Fish and Roots; nay they sell the finest of their own Cloaths into France, and buy for their own use coarser out of England; so likewise do they by their best Butter, furnishing their own Tables with cheaper out of Ireland and the North of England; their great foreign consumption, being only in French Wines and Brandy. Hence so much going constantly out either in commodity or in the labour of Sea farcing men, and little coming in to be consum'd at home, the rest must return in coin; whence it comes to pass that more Silver is seen among the common people in Holland, than Brads among the same either in Spain or France.

13. Their trafficking for such things as are superfluities to others, but necessities to themselves.

14. Europe's having been from the very erection of their State, almost constantly embroyl'd in Wars, whereby they had the opportunity of engrossing the best part of the trade of the World.

15. Nor is it to be omitted, that in their second war with Spain, while *Gustavus Adolphus* kept the whole power of the Empire closely engag'd, and the French vigorously assisted them against the Spaniards, their affairs in general, and consequently their trade, were wonderfully advanc'd; and this did sufficiently appear by their Naval strength being so far increas'd, that shortly after the peace of *Munster*, they made no scruple to engage in a war with England, whose Princess had ever been by power as well as right the undputed Masters of the Seas.

16. The advantage which they have in the very extremity of a sea war (which is chiefly to be fear'd from England) is very considerable, for thereby they keep their trade alive though not vigorous, with the Northern Countries; their course towards them lying as far as *Hamborough* upon a sandy and shallow Coast; so that their Ships are not to be attack'd in their Voyages by our Fleets; by which means it is certain, that they maintain'd a good trade with the *Sweedes*, *Danes*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremeners*, and nearer home with the *Flemish*, even for some time after our last war with them began.

17. But that which has most of all promoted their trade, and which may vie perhaps with very near all their other advantages, is the great application of their people, especially of the Province of *Holland*, to the Fishery upon the Coasts of England and Scotland; of which therefore it will not be amiss in this place to give some tolerable account.

We need not undertake the asserting of the English Sovereignty within the four Seas, that being made sufficiently evident by divers Writers and Declarations of our own; yet shall we observe that the liberty of fishing in the British Seas is acknowledged even by foreign Writers, particularly *Comenius*, to be only by leave from the King of England, at first granted (upon request) in express terms; and since by tacite permission; and we know that they are oblig'd by solemn Treaties to pay a yearly tribute for the same. The States themselves were indeed so civil in 1624, as to put forth an Edict commanding all persons employ'd or concern'd in this fishing trade, not to molest or trouble any of the King of Great Britains Subjects. A very mean acknowledgement, God knows, for so vast an indulgence.

But to omit things of this nature, we shall give a short relation of their Herring-trade; with the seasons of catching them, the vast profit made by them, and several great advantages consequential to the same. About midsummer they begin to fish near their own Coasts, where they take but few Herrings, and these very lean, suppos'd to be the relics of the last year, left behind by one accident or other, upon the return of their vast Shoals into the Northern Seas. Some indeed suppose them but just then arriv'd upon their Coast, and attribute their smallness and leanness to the length of their journey, but no question the former opinion is most probable, and *Guicciardin* very reasonably judges their meager condition rather to proceed from the nature of the Sea, and its different bottom, not very agreeable to that Fish, near the *Netherlandish* Provinces; and we may add their wintering, contrary to their natural course, out of their Northern Ocean. But from the middle of August to November is the best season for taking them, during which time they are caught in greatest plenty from *Scarborow* down to the mouth of the Thames. After this the first tempestuous weather hurries them into the midst of the British Seas, where there is nevertheless afterwards taken good store of them even till Christmas, for then they depart out of these Seas, and passing beyond Scotland and Ireland, return to the vast Northern Ocean, where they continue till about the month of June, or the Summer Solstice following. *Guicciardin* concludes that they are found no where else but in the British and Northern Seas; and that (upon account of their breeding as we must suppose) they fly from the extrem cold of the frozen Ocean; it being observ'd that the quicker the Winter comes on in this part of the World, the earlier is their appearance in the British Seas; whose milder and more temperate waters they continue to entrust with their Spawne even till Christmas. He observes moreover that many other sorts of Fish, as well as divers kinds of Birds, change their Seas and Climates according to the season of the year; which thing is so wonderfully order'd by divine Providence, that it must appear to any one but a meer Atheist to be contriv'd on purpose for the use and benefit of man; these herrings in particular being by an unseen hand driven in such a manner upon the very Shores of our Countries, that they seem to come and offer themselves to be taken.

To prevent the frauds and injuries which might be done to the whole society by particular persons, the very day is determin'd when they shall open their Nets and begin to fish, and when their first Fish shall be expos'd to sale; the day for the first of these, by Order of the States made in 1603, being the four and twentieth of June, or the feast of St. John Baptist; and as for the Second, no man must vend any Fish which has not been salted at least ten days; both which Rules have been very strictly observ'd to this present time.

An. Dom. 1588, by Decree of the States there were certain Censors or Searchers in every City appointed from whence any Fish-Boats were set forth; whose business it is to this day to see that their pickling Barrels be tight and found, that their Salt be Good, and the like. They are also obliged to salt anew all Herrings taken in the British Seas, as soon as they are brought home, and that is to be done in some public place, to prevent all neglect and deceit; and there is ready another sort of Officers, whom they call Packers, who being attended by the forefud Censors, pick out and throw away all such Herrings as begin to corrupt or decay; for the different kinds and degrees of which decay, they have several and distinct

distinct terms, such as *Confuyeren, Wracken, Kuy-Siecken, Wanfanten, Melkhecken*.

There have been (as Sir William Temple informs us) above thirty several Placarts, or Orders of the States, about the manner of Curing, Pickling, and Barrelling Herrings; and to preserve the credit of the Herring trade entire to themselves, no Forreigners are permitted to open their Vessels among them, in order to the separating the unfound Fish from the found, but in the same Casks and condition as they are brought into any of their Ports must they be exported again. The Art of pickling Herrings the best way, call'd curing of them, was found out by one William Buckold born at *Biersliet* in *Flanders*, where he also dy'd and was bur'd an. 1347. *Conringius* says that the Emperor *Charles* the first bestow'd a monument upon him, when he made a Voyage to *Biersliet* with *Mary Queen of Hungary*, his Sister; which others report to have been done only on purpose to visit his Tomb already erected by some other.

Former account of their Fishery.

A certain Author observes out of a Book call'd the Sovereignty of the Seas, written by Sir John Burroughs, Garter King at Arms, an. 1633.

1. That in our Seas at all times of the year may be taken Herrings, Pilchards, Cod, Ling, and other sorts of good Fish; and that not long before his writing the said Book, near *Minnegal* upon the Coasts of *Devonshire* five hundred Tun of Fish were caught in one day, and to the value of three thousand pounds in another near *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*, at which time they took at one draught twenty Laits of Herrings.

2. That no fewer than ten thousand Sail of Foreign Ships (1400 whereof belong'd to the Town of *Emden* in *East Frizeland*) were maintain'd by this trade alone.

3. That the *Hollanders* alone employ eight thousand Vessels of all sorts (among which are their Busses, of great Bulk and Stowage, but not swift of Sail) in this trade of fishing, on our Coasts; by which means they have a seminary of fifteen thousand Sailors and Mariners ready for any publick service, and maintain upon the Land treble the number of men, Women, and Children, of several Trades and employments one way or other relating to the business of the fishery.

4. That this traffick which they drive by fish occasions yearly the building a thousand Vessels, whereby they make vast returns of the best Commodities of other Countries, even out of *Asia*, and from *Brazil* in the *West-Indies*; and those for what the *English*, *Scots* and *Irish* (to whom nature and providence seem chiefly to intend the Benefit) wholly despise, and look upon as things of no value.

5. That it appear'd by computation made concerning the Herrings of one year, that the value of them amounted to no less than (which will seem hardly credible to some men) five millions of our pounds; the Customs and tenth Fish advancing to the publick Treasury the sum of eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling.

We have an account from others, in some particulars considerably, but in others not much differing from the former; which is to this effect.

More modern account of their Fishery.

That by the Herring and other fisheries (which are of no great moment compar'd to that) this people raise yearly a million of pounds Sterling: this is according to Mr. *Evelins* computation, but falls far short of that which we have above from the foremention'd Sir John Burroughs. The computation of some others runs lower than this, and seems not to have been made with any consideration of the vast multitudes of their people that apply themselves to the Fishery. For as an ingenious writer observes there are at this time above 7000 Vessels em-

ploy'd upon this account only by *Holland* and *Zealand*, and above 2000 of them able to endure the main Seaghter fishing trade having had an infinite encrease since *Gaucciardins* time; for he says that upon exact enquiry he found that the Busses put out by *Frizeland*, *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Flanders* amounted to the number of 700. By this particular trade they breed at this day above forty thousand Fishermen, and one hundred and sixty thousand Mariners, as it is reported to have been found upon accurate computation. It is likewise related that they have taken in one year such a quantity of Herrings alone, that the custom of them arising to the State has been reckon'd five or six hundred thousand pound, which agrees pretty well with our first account, but seems to be inconsistent with only one million made of them by the whole body of the People. The revenue arising from Merchandizes imported in exchange for their fish is likewise to be consider'd; besides the infinite number of people, not only poor but decrepit, one way or other employ'd with relation to their fishing trade; as spinning yarn; weaving Nets; and making all necessaries for the Salting, Curing, Packing, and barrelling of them. *Conringius* informs us that about the Catching, Curing, and Barrelling of Herrings are yearly employ'd out of the two Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, no fewer than twenty thousand Persons. To these may be added the building of Vessels, and employing their people in Navigation and Commerce, which they drive to an incredible advantage with this one Commodity, without exportation of Coin; for with it they purchase from *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. Oyl, Wines, Fruits, Corn, Honey, Wax, Allom, Sale, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Soap, ashes, Iron, Copper, Steel, Claws, Timber, Malts, Money, Plate, Armour and Ammunition; and in short all things that a Country can need to sustain and enrich it; so that it was upon very good reason that the States in a Proclamation publish'd an. 1624 call'd their fishing trade the *Golden Mines of their Provinces*. This is accounted even by Forreigners a great reproach to our sloath and negligence, who have not only thereby enrich'd the *United Netherlands*, but enabl'd them in a great measure to dispute the propriety and Sovereignty of those Seas which all *Europe* in former Ages unanimously allow'd to belong to the Kings of *England*; and by which they so far subsist, that whenever the King of Great Britain shall absolutely take away from them the liberty of fishing in the same, he will thereby not only infinitely prejudice their Trade in general, but choak up the principal fountain of their Riches and Power.

There are certain old *Munkish* Verfes, in commendation of Herrings, which for the uncouthness of their stile, and more especially since they are thought fit to be hung in the Library of the University of *Leyden*, may seem to deserve a place here.

Halecis salisati vires & juvamenta.

Alec salisatum, crassum, blancum, grave, latum, Illud dosatum, scissum, perventificatum, Haic Caput ablatum, sic pellibus excoriatum, Intus mundatum, crudum vel in igne crematum. Illi cape datum, per panem Russificatum, Et sic catatum, dum transis nacte catatum, Hoc theriacatum valet antidotum precatum, Quod parat opatum spatum large suatum, Dans de manu ratum, guttur bibendo paratum, Haustu prostratum reparat madidatq; palatum, Et Caput & Pectus discicat Phlegmatistatum, Dans urinatum, cito mox deinde catatum, Dirigit instatum, cibum penetrat veteratum, Hoc medicinatum Laurens fert versificatum.

Thefe

These two Verfes were found in a Dining Room of *Arnold Duke of Geldre* much to the same purpose.

Halec altatum Convivis est bene gratum; De solo Capite factum bene jervula quinque.

Their Whale-fishing which is chiefly about *Greenland*, though practis'd it may be with as much art and dexterity by other Nations, particularly the *English*, may merit to be briefly taken notice of here. The *Biscainers* are principally employ'd by them in this affair, who when they observe those vast and dreadful Creatures (which in great numbers love to sport themselves near the Shoar) play with their heads above water, they row to them in a small Boat, and with so great agility, strike one or more three-forked Spears, (to which are ty'd very long Ropes) into their bodies, that they are generally not sensible of their being wounded till they have colour'd a large space of the nearest waters with their blood; so that the men have time enough to make away and get out of the reach of the enraged Leviathan, whom they frequently leave to welter out his Soul in his native Element, and afterwards securely draw to the Shoar, and boyling his Fleth and Intrals collect out of them a great quantity of Oyl, which being barrel'd up, and brought home, turns in the course of their traffick to very good account. We are inform'd by *Conringius*, that certain *English* men, being gratify'd with a peculiar privilege from the States upon that account, did not long since shew the *Dutch* the way of usefully employing the Whale-bone in making some sorts of Garments, especially those of Women. Concerning this Whale-fishing we hope it will give no offence to add here, that God almighty appears so far to bless the labours and industry of men, that he seems to endow the same with some part of his own wonderful power; for to Job he said, upbraiding him, and in him all mankind of their impotence, *Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a Cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put an hook in his nose, or bore his jaw through with a thorn? canst thou fill his skin with barbed Irons, or his head with Fish-Spears?*

decay Dutch de.

We are assur'd by a very intelligent person, that trade, notwithstanding the great advantages which it has acquir'd here, seems to have past its meridian, and sensibly to have decay'd even before the late dreadful invasion of *France*. The reasons whereof are suppos'd to be these.

1. That since the peace of *Munster* an. 1648, not only *Sweden* and *Denmark*, but even *France* and *England*, and other people of *Christendom* have apply'd themselves more to trade then formerly; whence it comes to pass that there are more trafficking Nations then are sufficient for the trade of the World, which must at last ruin those who depend wholly upon it.

2. The too great increase of their *East-India* Company, both as to the enlarging of their acquisitions there, which puts them to a proportionable charge in maintaining the same by Forts and Armies, and the encreasing the number of their trading Ships, whereby their annual charge is accordingly increas'd. Whence it follows likewise are oftentimes too over-rock'd with *Indian* Commodities, that it is not worth while some years to transport more of them higher, this part of the World not being sufficient to take them off. And this was the reason of what Sir William Temple was told by a *Dutch* Seaman an. dom. 1669, viz. that before his coming out of the *Indies* he saw three heaps

N E T H E R L A N D S.

of Nut-megs burnt, each of which was really as much as a small Church (such as he pointed at telling him the Story) could hold.

4. The cheapness of Corn for many years after 1650 and 1660 through *Europe*, the *Dutch* having formerly driven a great trade by exchange of their Spices for that Commodity in the Northern Nations, particularly *Poland* and *Prussia*.

5. The enlargement of *Amsterdam* by the new Town, which diverted vast sums of Money from being employ'd in trade; and the humor of the Merchants of that City, who have been of late years far more addicted to luxury and expence in their way of life then formerly.

But whatever the causes thereof were, the foresaid Sir William Temple affirms, that in the years 1669 and 1670, there was little of Foreign Trade among them (besides that of the *Indies*) by which there was a return of their money without loss, and none by which the common gain was above two or three in the hundred.

The chief places to which they trade are,

1. In *France*, *Calais*, *Diepe*, *Caen*, *St. Malo*, *Nantes*, *Bordeaux*, *Bajon*, *St. Jean de Luz*, *Rochell*, *Mar-seilles*, *Tholouse*, and most places adjoining to the *River Charente*. From hence they bring foul and course Salt, which they afterwards purify at home. *British* Linnen Cloath, Oyl, Lemons, Saffron, Chest-nuts, *Normandy* and *Burgundy* Glafs; *Caen* and *Tholouse* wood, divers sorts of Cloath, *British* Yarn, for making of nets, Paper, *Marseilles* Soap &c. They chiefly deal for Wines of *Bordeaux* and *Nantes*, from whence, as likewise from the Island of *St. Martin* near *Rochel*, they bring great quantities of Brandy.

2. The Subjects of the United *Netherlands* were not permitted to trade in *Spain* (which as shall appear when we come to discourse of their *Indian* trade, was one of the greatest kindneses could possibly have been done them) before the peace of *Munster*, concluded an. 1648, the States in requital prohibiting the importation of any manner of necessaries into the Countries subject to that Crown, but since that time their chief resort has been to the noble and splendid empory of *Sevil*, to *Cadiz*, and *St. Lucars*; from the first of which places they import in great abundance into their own Provinces several *Indian* Commodities, and divers others of the growth of *Spain*; among which, besides *Spanish* Wines, Wool is brought out of *Andaluzia*, *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Valentia*. About five years before the conclusion of the foresaid peace of *Munster*, that is presently after that Kingdom had disown'd the jurisdiction of *Spain*, and set up a Prince of its own Royal line, they began to drive a trade with *Portugal*; where their chiefest Marts to this day are at *Lisbon* and *Porto*.

3. By a special Edict of the States General made an. 1591, the *English* alone had the sole Right granted them of managing the trade of their own native Commodities in these Countries, such as are woollen Cloaths, Tin, Lead, Carpets and Coverlets &c. Woollen Stockings and Ale. This privilege was curtail'd an. 1616, at which time they were prohibited to import any other besides white and mixt-colour'd Woollen Cloaths, which was done to prevent the prejudice hitherto suffer'd by their own Diers whom they reckon'd sufficiently skill'd in that Art, and therefore to be encourag'd before all Forreigners. The *English* Staple was formerly at *Middleburg*, then at *Delph*; whence upon a quarrel with the Brewers of that City it was removed to *Rotterdam*, and since that viz. an. 1656 to *Dort*; where they have large Priviledges granted them, and are signally favour'd by the Magistrats of the place. Upon certain and set days,

with England.

almost

almost every week, *Engliſh* Clothes are publicly put to ſale; which is done ſometimes oftner, that is, when a glut of that commodity comes in; and then the *Engliſh* Factors give notice thereof by Letter to Merchants living more remotely and in diſtant Cities.

with
Scotch. The principal place in the *United Netherlands* for *Scotch* Trade is *Ter-Verre* in *Zealand*, to which Nation there were particular privileges granted by the Magiſtracy of that City in the year 1612.

with Iriſh. As for the *Iriſh* they never had any conſiderable dealings in theſe Provinces, tho' (as we have obſerv'd in our firſt general Deſcription) before the war broke out between *England* and *Holland* in the year 1672, there was a good Trade begun between the *Dutch* and *Iriſh*; and that eſpecially for Salted Beef.

with
Eaſter-
lings. Their Commerce (which is very conſiderable, and accordingly taken care of by the States) among the *Eaſterlings* is chiefly with three of the *Hanſatick* Towns, *viz. Lubec, Wiſmar, and Roſtoch*; through all *Denmark*, but eſpecially at *Haffnia* and *Niopen*; at *Stralſund* and *Stetin* upon the *Oder* in *Pomerania*; at *Dantzick, Toren, Elbing, Bransberg, and Coningsberg* in *Ruſſia*; at *Riga, Reoel, and Narva* in *Livonia*. The Cuſtoms and dues formerly paid by their Merchants for paſſing through the Sound, were look'd upon as very grievous; but they have ſo manag'd the buſineſs with the *Dane* (which was moſt effectually done when they were choſen Arbitrators together with the moſt Chriſtian King between him and the King of *Sweden*) that of late years, eſpecially ſince their laſt League with him in the year 1650, there is only a ſmall and inconfiderable ſum paid by their Merchants to that Prince in recognition of his ancient Right and Dominion. Some report them to have farm'd the Sound of the *Dane* about the year 1651, for a term of years, at the rate of an hundred and forty thouſand Dollars *per annum*; which as it appears the boldeſt flight of their tow'ring Commonwealth; ſo does it ſeem to derogate very much from the opinion which the world had conceiv'd of their chief Rulers and Statesmen; for how could they imagine, that the Kings and Princes of Chriſtendom, would ſuffer ſuch a trading Nation, and one that was grown too ſtrong at Sea already, to have the regulation of all the Shipping of *Europe* in their hands; which muſt certainly have happen'd if they were permitted to have Maſts, Tar, Brads, and in a manner all other things requiſite for the ſame, beſides meer Timber, at their diſpoſal.

Northern
Trade. Their Northern Trade lies chiefly at *Berghen, Anſlo, Drunten, and Stavenger* in *Norway*; at *Stockholm, Bornholm, Gottendorp, and Upſal* in *Sweden*; and at *Kola* in *Lapland*. They make frequent Voyages likewise to *Spitsbergen* or *Groenland*, *Nova Zembla*, and the Iſland of *Bears*; where their principal buſineſs is to catch Whales, out of whoſe fat they gather that ſort of Oil call'd Train-Oil, of great uſe in making Soap. Beſides theſe, their Traffic with the *Mſcovite* (the chief Seat whereof is at *Archangel*) is very conſiderable.

Trade by
Rhine, &c. They receive by the *Rhine* great quantities of *Rheniſh* Wines from *Colem*, and of Paper from *Baſil*; and are furniſh'd with Tiles and good Oakan Timber, brought down the *Roeer* and *Lippe*, and ſo to *Weſel*. They have likewiſe out of *Juliers* and the Dutchy of *Mons*, Flax and Yarn, and from the laſt mention'd Country excellent Blades for Swords; and the beſt Needles from divers Cities in *Cleve*. In Summer-time Cherries, and all the year Walnuts and Hazlenuts, are brought in great abundance out of the Biſhoprick of *Colem*.

By the *Moſe* they receive out of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, Lead, Flax, ſeveral ſorts of Stone for building; Iron, both wrought and unwrought; Glaſs Veſſels; great ſtore of Pit-Coal, call'd *Liege-Coal*; and a very wholeſom Liquor made of a kind of Wheat, proper to *Italy* and ſome of theſe Countries, call'd *Spelt*, in *Latin Siligo* and *Zeo-Speltum*; to which we may add all manner of Timber, cut down in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, and convey'd by the *Moſe* into the *United Provinces*; by the inhabitants whereof great care is taken to get all ſorts of Brads, Iron, and Copper-work (of which there is in no place greater ſtore made then at *Aix la Chapelle*) into their own hands; vending them afterwards in other Countries at almoſt what rates they pleaſe. They fail up the *Oder* for *Sileſian* Commodities, which are chiefly Linnen Cloth and Yarn, and for *Breſlaw Madder*. By the *Elb* are they ſupplied with *Lunenborg* Pit-Salt; *Magdeburg* Planks; and Cattle out of *Hollaſia, Diſtmar, and Denmark*; from *Hamburg* with Beer; and from *Serſſele* in *Saxony* with a certain ſtrong Liquor of that kind, accounted by many not to be equall'd for goodneſs by that of any other place. By the *Weſer* (which River enriches the noble Empory of *Bremen*) they have, beſides many other good commodities, *Brunſwick* Mum. They are furniſh'd by the *Emms* with ſuch things as are brought down to *Emblen* (an aſſociate, or rather in reality a ſubject City) not only out of the whole County of *East-Friſeland*, but from divers parts of *Westphalia*, eſpecially the Biſhoprick of *Muſter* and *Osnaburg*; for hence have they great ſtore of Linnen and Woollen Clothes; and beſides, good Timber, and Gammons of Bacon in great abundance.

Before the perpetual Peace concluded at *Mun-Trade* ſter in the year 1648, the *Spaniſh* Provinces, but with *Spain* eſpecially *Brabant* and *Flanders*, notwithstanding *nijb* Pro- the ſevere Edicts of their Governors to the con- vices. trary, did adventure to trade with the Subjects of the Confederate States; which they were in a manner compell'd to do, by reaſon of their being overſtockt with a great number of excellent Tradesmen and Artiſters, and conſequently of commodities of all ſorts. But this was done indirectly, by Voyages firſt made to *England* or *France*, and thence into *Holland* or *Zealand*; whither they convey'd *Flanders* Linnen, and fine *Cambrick* Cloth; beſides infinite quantities of commodities of the like nature made at *Lille, Tournay*, and other places remaining then in obedience to *Spain*; beſides excellent pieces of Needle-work, for which they were chiefly behold- ing to the ſkill and induſtry of the *Brabantine* women.

In the times of War the Subjects of the Uni- Country- on were likewiſe forbid by their Governors, to band Com- transport any manner of Arms or Ammunition modities into the *Spaniſh* Countries; and altho they had Licence granted (eſpecially in times of great ſcarcity) to convey victuals and neceſſaries thither (whereby they might enrichth themſelves) yet paid they conſiderably for the ſame to the States; an impoſt being laid upon all ſuch commodities as were fuſſer'd to be ſo transported, and Officers and Searchers appointed upon the Frontiers to receive the ſame.

By a Treaty of Commerce (additional to the Treaty of *Munſter*) concluded *an. 1650*, the States were not to permit their Subjects to import into any Country at war with *Spain* (though in neutrality or frienſhip with them) any ſorts of Fire-Arms, as Cannons, Muſkets, Mortar-pieces, Petards, &c. or other Arms offenſive or deſenſive, as Pikes, Swords, Caſques, Helmers, &c. or any

any implements of war, but not to be debar'd the Liberty of conveying all ſorts of Grain, Salt, Oyl, Wine &c. or whatever might be requiſite for nourishment and ſuſtentation of mens bodies: yet ſo that neither were ſuch commodities to be imported into places beſieged or block'd up by the King of *Spain's* Forces.

India
any. Their main trade, and that which has not only enrich'd private perſons, but together with their Fiſhery has been the grand ſupport of their Republic, is their traffic to the *East-Indies* (for that of the *West-Indies* has at long run rather prov'd a charge and burthen to them) the Company or Society that trades thither having made of late years ſuch a prodigious advance in ſtrength and Riches, that it appears to thoſe barbarous Nations a Sovereign State by its ſelf, making war and peace with their greateſt Kings, and being able to put to ſea forty or fifty men of War, and at the ſame time maintain thirty thouſand Land Souldiers, by the moſt exaſt computation.

Two things were the principal occaſions of the riſe and origine of this Society, being the ſame which made the Confederate *Netherlanders* apply themſelves more vigorouſly to ſuch trade in general, as ſet them upon long and troubleſome Voyages. The firſt was the ſevere edict of *Philip* the Second, by which they were absolutely prohibited all commerce with *Spain* or *Portugal* (then under the *Spaniard*) the only places in a manner from whence at that time all Spices and other *Indian* Commodities could be had. The ſecond was, the vaſt and unreaſonable rates at which the ſaid Commodities were ſold by the *Spaniards* themſelves, who ſince the *Portugeſe* were ſubjected to their King, had got the entire monopoly of them in their own hands. The ſoreſaid prohibition was look'd upon by the Politicians of *Spain* as a moſt prudent contrivance, and ſuch as muſt of neceſſity exceedingly prejudice the affairs of the Union; but it prov'd quite otherwiſe, and was it may be as great a kindneſs as was ever done them by their beſt Friends; for if they might with any tolerable benefit and advantage, have been permitted to go on in their ordinary and ready rode of trade, it is verily believ'd that they would never have ventur'd upon this tedious, hazardous, and to them unknown way of Traffick.

There was an accident happen'd about the ſame time, that contributed very much to the putting of them upon theſe new undertakings. One *Cornelius Houman*, by birth a *Hollander*, had ſerv'd the *Spaniards* and *Portugeſe* divers years in the *Indies*; who being taken by certain *Turkiſh* Pirates, was not able to pay his ranſom, and ſo regain his liberty. This being known to ſome Merchants of *Amſterdam* they engag'd to redeem him upon condition that he would reveal to them, what was kept hitherto as a myſtery from all the reſt of *Europe*, *viz.* the way and method of the *Spaniſh* trading to the *Indies*, and the uſual profit made thereby; which they were preſently inform'd by him to be ſo great, that the return of five or fix pounds yielded them an hundred.

At firſt there were but four Ships ſet out upon this deſign under the foremention'd *Cornelius Houman an. 1595*; which returning after two years and four months brought not the expected profit to the adventurers; but they nevertheleſs perſiſted ſtill in their reſolution, and admitting ſome Merchants of *Amſterdam* to joyn with them, ſet out eight Ships under the conduct of *James van Neck*. About this time ſome of *Zealand*, and others of *Rotterdam* began to undertake the ſame Voyage; and three other Ships were ſent out by the firſt adventurers, two months before their other eight re-

turn'd home; four of which were preſently after their arrival diſpatch'd back again upon the ſame adventure. It was not long e're the ſucces which theſe met with, had inflam'd many others with hopes of the like gains; ſo that in the year 1599, ſome *Brabant* Merchants join'd purſes, and made ready four Ships, to which the firſt Company added four more. Divers Fleets were afterwards ſent out under the abovemention'd *James van Neck, James Heemſkerk* and others; nor could the *Spaniards* prevail againſt them, nor in any meaſure obſtruct their trade, though they vigorouſly endeavor'd it, and that by open force, as well as all other poſſible ways; the *Portugeſes* moreover labouring to make them odious to the *Eastern* Nations (among whom there is nothing but Monarchy in the very extream) by repreſenting them as Rebels to their Prince, and only a neaſt of Pirates that infeſted the *Western* parts of the World.

But it being found by experience that theſe adventurers as they were divided into ſeveral Companies did very much prejudice one anothers trade, particularly by coming into the ſame Ports together, and thereby enhancing the price of the Natives Commodity and debaſing their own; it was therefore judg'd requiſite by the States to incorporate all into one Company, and to prohibit all others from trading to the *East-Indies*. This was effected about the year 1602, and every man being permitted to put in what monies he pleas'd, the Capital and fiſt ſtock amounted to ſeven millions of *Florens*; that is if our Author *Boxhornius's* *Floren* be equal to two Shillings *Engliſh* (and that we ſhall elſewhere make appear) ſeven hundred thouſand pounds Sterling. Thoſe that contributed above fix, or in *West-Friſeland* three thouſand *Florens* were call'd head or chief Partners, out of the number of whom are they choſen to this day who have the principal direction and adminiſtration of their affairs, being call'd Curators, in *Dutch* *Bewind-Hebbers*.

The ſaid Curators are generally nominated by the chief Partners; which in ſome places is done by the Provincial Eſtates, and in others by the City Magiſtrates. The Curators are oblig'd once a year to give an account of all Receipts and Diſburſements to the Head-Partners. The Curators are otherwiſe entruiſted with all their Concerns, and their Office continues for life, or at leaſt for the term of one and twenty years. They have in each Province their places of Convention, which are call'd by them Chambers, and are ſettl'd in ſuch Cities as are moſt advantageouſly ſituated for Navigation. In the Chamber of *Amſterdam* are twenty perſons, in that of *Middleburg* twelve, in the third which is upon the *Moſe* are fourteen, and as many in that of *West-Friſeland*. Upon extraordinary emergencies there is a grand Convention held either at *Amſterdam*, or at *Middleburg*, which conſiſts of a certain number of Delegates ſent from all the particular Chambers, making in all ſeventeen; and thoſe conſult and determine of matters of greateſt moment, the whole body of the ſociety being oblig'd to acquieſce in their Reſolutions. In their firſt conſtitution there was a conſtant part of their gains laid aſide for equipping a fleet in order to the driving of the *Spaniard* and *Portugeſe* out of the *Indies*; in which reſpect they had in a little time prodigious ſucces, the *Spaniards* little dreaming at firſt of being ſo powerfully aſſaulted abroad by a ſmall part of thoſe few Provinces, which they thought would be more then ſufficiently employ'd in defending themſelves at home.

But notwithstanding all oppoſition and dif- couragements

couragements this society has in a very few years made a prodigious increase of their main stock; for by the year 1668, the same is reported to have been advanced (besides the yearly dividend, which was not small, among the Partners) to almost five times the original sum, that is to about three millions and a half of English Money. Nor indeed could they choose but grow excessive rich upon trading with Looking-glasses, Feathers, Glass Bubbles and Balls, Childrens Babies &c. (made chiefly at *Nurimbergue* in Germany) for Silks, Pearls, Spices, and other the most precious Commodities of the East; their traffick being much advanced by the help of some petty Indian Kings, who out of a mortal hatred to the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, assisted these new comers in seizing upon several Castles, and wresting them out of their hands.

The flourishing condition of this Society still increasing, they thought it requisite to lay the foundation of a Dutch Commonwealth in the *Indies*, the Metropolis whereof they made that City which is call'd by them *New Batavia*, and which is encompass'd with a strong Brick-wall, being in other respects so well fortified, that some years since it was able to hold out against the Emperor of *Java* (in whose Country it stands) besieging it with no fewer than two hundred thousand men. In this City resides the supreme Governor of all their possessions in the *East Indies*, whose authority is much the same with that of their Stadtholder at home, but the pomp and splendor in which he lives exceeds even that of most European Princes; this being found the most effectual way of maintaining the reputation of their power and greatness among those Barbarous Nations. At first this great Office was in a manner perpetual and for life, but afterwards that course was thought dangerous, and in imitation of the *Spaniard* and other Kings in appointing their Vice-Roys, it was judg'd expedient to change the Governor every three years. The Dutch had formerly a project for increasing their numbers in the *East-Indies*, whereby might be prevented the draining of their European Provinces, together with such State prejudices as are consequential thereunto. There was therefore built in the aforesaid *Nova Batavia* a large Hospital for the education of poor Girls, which they took care to bring yearly out of their own Country, and among these the Soldiers, Seamen, and others had liberty to choose and marry those they fancy'd; but the success did not answer expectation, for it was found in a little time that Children born of both Dutch Parents, were seldom or never long liv'd in the *Indies*.

Though the *Japanese* and some other more crafty nations, will hardly trade but for ready money (which they have learn'd of the *Spaniard* and *Portuguese* to value and esteem) yet, as *Boxhornius* informs us, in most places is continu'd to this day that first and most beneficial way of dealing with them, that is by exchange; in which the vilest Commodities being barter'd for the most precious, we need not wonder if (as the same Author relates) for every five pounds worth of our European trifles they receive to the value of an hundred, or upwards. He tells us moreover that in some of the Eastern Countries the Dutch have the privilege of trading granted them with exclusion of all others, and that particularly none else are permitted to buy Pepper: but *Corningius* goes further, and affirms that this Society had already got the monopoly of Pepper, Nutmegs, and Cloves into their own hands, and that by the taking of the City *Columbo* in the Island of *Zeilan* they became likewise Masters of the whole Cinnamon

trade. No question but it has been their design to engross all the Traffick of the East to themselves; which as it was always a thing unreasonable in it self, so is it now never like to be effected by them.

The yearly distribution made to the Partners was (in the forefaid *Boxhornius's* time) generally forty, thirty, and seldom so low as twenty in the hundred; and this was besides the defraying those vast expences the society are at, and the constant improvement of their Stock, which was so far increased in the time of the said Author, that if any man would sell his partnership, for four thousand *Florens* put in at first he might very easily find those that would give him eighteen thousand; so that he made no question but in process of time the annual dividend among the Partners would equal the Summ contributed at first by every one of them.

The prosperity and thriving condition of the former Society, gave birth to another much of the same nature with that, having for its main ends the enriching of the Undertakers, and the bringing down of the *Spanish* Greatness. This they call'd the *West-India* Society, which as *Bentvooght* informs us, by building Forts and establishing Garisons in several places of the Western Continent, but especially by lying in wait for their Plate Fleet, did exceedingly endamage the *Spanish* affairs in the first war between that Crown and its revolted Subjects; the consideration whereof is suppos'd by *Boxhornius* and others to have made the *Spaniards* even desirous of peace, at such time as the Truce for twelve years was concluded, viz. an. 1609; after the expiration whereof the same Author says, the sedition and promoting the concerns of the said Company were taken in hand again, and more vigorously prosecuted then before; though *Corningius* seems to date the very first institution of it from that time. After this the first endeavours and attempts of this Society seem'd to promise very well, for having contributed about seven hundred thousand pounds, they equipp'd out a very good Fleet, with which they did not only much insult the *Spanish* commerce and navigation into the *West Indies*, but took from them (though they lost it again soon after) the City of *St. Saviour* in the Bay of *All-Saints*, being the principal place in *Brazil* possess'd at that time by the *Spaniards*. In this and other their first expeditions so great was the booty they had taken, that the dividend among the partners came to twenty-five in the hundred; but upon their intercepting the *Spanish* Fleets, which happen'd about 1629, it was no less then one entire moiety of what every man had originally contributed. It is observ'd by several, that there were many fatal errors committed in the very infancy of this Society (whereof a certain *Brabançon*, one of the first promoters of it, is said to have given a full and very good account in a Book entitul'd *Argonautica Suecica*) and which were look'd upon as the causes of its untimely decay; among which the forefaid too early and liberal contributions made out of the improvement of their Stock before they had got any sure footing in *America*, and while they were still to expect very sharp wars with the *Spaniard*, may very well be esteem'd none of the least; although they endeavour'd not long after to correct that mistake, and making a new contribution to the Capital Stock, agreed that thence forward, till their Company had gather'd more strength, and their affairs came to be brought into a good and secure condition, the Partners should receive no more then the ordinary use of their Money, viz. six pound in the hundred. By this means their stock

stock being considerably increased, they made another expedition into *Brazil*, where they took the strong and rich City of *Fernambuco*, from whence these parts of the world were at that time supplied with the greatest quantities of Sugar. After this their Ships pass'd over to the Coast of *Afric*, and having there subdu'd some Forts belonging to the *Portuguese*, they open'd a way to the traffick of Slaves, which prov'd very advantageous to them in their *American* Sugar Plantations; but notwithstanding these and other the like successes, and that their Voyages were found not to require above the fifth part of the time that those of the *East Indies* did; yet whether it were from the first errors in their constitution, or from the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* being more strongly seated there, or from these and divers other concurring causes, they have not been able to make any proportionable progress to that of the other Society. We shall only add here concerning this Company, that *Corningius* looks upon it as little less then a ruin'd and extinct Society; though the often mention'd *Boxhornius* had some time before him far different hopes of them; for he makes little doubt of their entering shortly into the more inward parts of the Continent of *America*, and possessing themselves of those rich Mines, which were partly in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and partly conceal'd from them by the *Indians* their most inveterate enemies; with whom he says, the Dutch intended to enter into League, and to supply them with what they chiefly wanted, viz. a considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition; and this we know they have done with some of those barbarous Nations, to the great reproach of that Christianity which they profess; though we have not heard of late years, notwithstanding all their craft and industry, of any notable action perform'd by them towards that their great design. I am sure we find in *Altezema*, a paper presented to the grand and extraordinary Assembly of the States no longer ago then an. 1651, wherein the taking of the ruinous condition of this Society into consideration is very passionately urg'd, it being therein confess'd to be near utterly decay'd; upon which account it was desir'd, that it might be instantly and extraordinarily reliev'd as to the principal, and put in a state and condition again (these are the very words) of useful subsistence. But notwithstanding all this, they were not long after (viz. an. 1654) wholly depriv'd of their footing in *Brazil*; which must be chiefly imputed to their Sea war with *England*, they being thereby render'd incapable of sending seasonable and sufficient recruits thither; while the *Portuguese* were very industrious in improving that opportunity to the uttermost.

There is a near agreement between these two Societies in respect of the Laws and Orders by which they are govern'd, though they differ in some particulars, and especially in this, that certain Deputies from the States General do always preside in the extraordinary Assemblies of the *West-India* Company, call'd the meeting of Nineteen; which is done upon this account, because the whole body of the Union contributed a considerable sum of money towards their first establishment.

The Soldiers and Officers of both Companies are sworn as well to the States General, as to the respective Curators of each Society. Their Patents from the States prohibit all others from trading to the *Indies*, yet are they granted only for a term of years (generally twenty or thirty, or thereabout); this course being thought expedient upon these two accounts. First because

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they could not tell whether the condition of their affairs might not one time or other necessitate them to make a peace with the *Spaniard* upon any terms; who perhaps would not consent to the same unless they would forbid their Subjects all manner of trading to the *Indies*. And it almost happen'd accordingly at the very first overtures of peace that were made between them and that Crown, after their tedious war of about forty years; for the same was so earnestly insisted upon by the *Spanish* Agents, that it had like to have quite broke off the Treaty. The other consideration was, that whenever they desir'd the renewing of their privileges, the States General might demand a sum of money of them, proportionable to the riches that they had acquired, and the exigency of the Commonwealth. In short, these two Societies, but especially that of the *East Indies*, have been of exceeding great advantage to the whole body of the Confederate Provinces, and that not only by importing vast riches into them (the customs and taxes upon which go a great way in filling their public Treasuries) but by contributing not a little to the weakening of the *Spanish* Monarchy; as also by training up many thousands of Seamen, whom upon occasion they can employ in their Ships of War, and so provide themselves of a formidable Navy, the most considerable defence and support of their trading Commonwealth.

And now we have done with the trading part of this people, we must take some notice of their Gentry and Nobility. Their Gentlemen and Nobles are reported to be very few, especially in the Province of *Holland*, since their long war with *Spain*. They do not trade, but are generally employ'd in Military or Civil Charges; and are said to love War in defence of their Country, but to hate Duels and private quarrels. They are reported to be naturally studious, but in a special manner inclin'd to the study of Mathematics. They live pleasantly in their Country houses; and if we believe a certain Author of no very mean credit, may without contracting any disrepute to their Families marry whom they please; whereas a late Writer, and one whose judgment and integrity are sufficiently known and unblemish'd, says that they value themselves more upon their Nobility, then is done by others among whom it is more common; and would think it an eternal dishonour to them should they upon any account whatever match with one not of their own rank and quality. They are observ'd to strive too much to imitate the *French* in their Mien, Clothes, way of Talk, Eating, Gallantry, and even Debauchery; though of themselves they are not only well natur'd and friendly, but of a sufficiently gentle behaviour and disposition; and generally acquit themselves with honour and merit wherever they are. Their Country employs them. They enjoy great Privileges, and it is reported that their ancient Earls would never undertake any thing of moment without consulting with them, and asking their advice. It is observable in these Countries, as indeed in most others, that there are divers Boors among them of noble extraction; who by the continual decay of the out-branches of their families are sunk down to that mean condition.

The three principal families in the Province of *Holland* were the noble *Brederoedes* (for that is lately, viz. 1679, extinct for want of issue male) the ancient *Wassenaers*, and the rich *Egmonds*; but for a compleat account of all their chief Families see *Boxhornius* his Theatre of the Towns and Province of *Holland*, and *Chronicle*. *Holland*. *W. van Gouda*. Yet shall we add here out of *De Linda*

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the chief families of *Holland*, as they were recorded by him not many years ago; which were 1. Such as were originally of that Province, as *Brederode*; *Wassenaer*, or *Duvenwoorde*; *Mateneffe*; *Schaegen*; *Boukhorst*; *Van der Does*; *Poelgeest*; *Boetzelar*; *Naelhwyck*; *Freston*; *Wyngeerden*; *Vander Dayn*. 2. Such as were not originally of *Holland* extraction; viz. *Arckel*; *Broeckhorst*; *Amstel van Mynde*; *Hodenpyl*; *Rietwyck*; *Heusden*; *Alperen*; *Kranenburgh*; *Egmont*.

Government.

We have in the beginning of this general Description observ'd that the *Dutch* Commonwealth is made up of several free and independent States, firmly combin'd by the union of *Utrecht* for their mutual defence; but with the reservation of several points of Sovereignty to themselves within their respective Provinces. And indeed this is not only true of their several Provinces, but of divers particular places and Cities, which are endow'd with so much of supreme power, that they are not concluded by the majority of their proper Provinces; but to pass many things their particular concurring votes are absolutely necessary. For as the *States General* in the matters of peace and war, new alliances, imposition of Taxes that shall reach the whole body of the Union, and the like, can effect nothing without the joyn't concurrence of all the Provinces, so the single Provinces cannot pass the matter themselves without the consent of every voicing City, as they term them. There is one great inconvenience indeed happens hereupon, and that is, that business with them proceeds but slowly, and though for the most part a concurrence of all members be at length procur'd, yet is it oftentimes effected only by long and tedious perswasions, and in no small danger of miscarrying by the crafty workings of foreign interested Ministers, the dissenting vote (as has been said) of one City, which sometimes by one artifice or other may probably be procur'd, being sufficient to baffle and elude the most beneficial and reasonable design or proposal. We find that the City of *Dort*, in the grand commotions which happen'd upon the *French* incursion *an. 1672*, did without ever consulting the provincial States, nay or any other single City, abolish themselves and the Prince of *Orange* from the Oath taken to maintain the perpetual *Edict*, without any kind of reservation or submission to the said States, by whose authority that *Edict* had been legally establish'd. Nor do we find that City ever question'd for so doing, or judg'd to have acted therein beyond the limits of its proper and lawful Jurisdiction.

There lies indeed in Civil Causes an appeal from the Cities to the Provincial Courts of Justice, but in Criminals not at all; nor can the Provincial Assembly exercise any Act of Sovereignty, such as are the seizing an Offender, the pardoning Offences within the jurisdiction of a City; nor put any sentence of Law in execution, but by the judicial Officers of the same City.

The main Ingredients in the composition of this whole State are observ'd by the judicious Sir *William Temple* to be, The freedom of the Cities, the Sovereignty of the Provinces, and the agreement and confutations of the Union, and (the exclusion whereof but the other day had almost caus'd their utter ruin) the authority of the Prince of *Orange* as Stadholder and Captain General of their Forces.

The Union is made up of seven Sovereign Provinces viz. *Geldre* (which comprehends *Zutphen*) *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Overijssel* and *Groningen* which send their Deputies to the *Hague*, where they are dispos'd of into three several Colleges, or Assemblies; viz. that of the *States General*, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts.

The Sovereign power is in the *States General*, *States General* which us'd formerly to be conven'd by the Council of State, and made up above eight hundred persons. But after the Earl of *Leicester's* departure (though others say it was done upon the apprehensions they had of him before his arrival) the provincial States desir'd that they might by their constant respective Deputies continue their Assemblies, with the power and name of the *States General*; who were never really assembled after that time, except at *Berghen op Zoom*, to ratify the twelve years truce with Arch- duke *Albert* and the King of *Spain*, *an. 1609*, unless that grand Convention was of the same nature (although hardly so numerous) was held in the year 1650, for settling affairs at that critical time, when the *Louvestein* party prevailing, and carrying all before them, new modell'd the Government, and chang'd it into a pure Commonwealth (as they stil'd it) which in 1672 was, to the cost of its contrivers, found too airy and notional for a *Dutch* complexion and understanding. But to return,

The true reason of making the foremention'd alteration was, that the Council of State acting with supreme authority in the absence of the *States General*, and moreover convoking them at pleasure, there seem'd to be too much power entrusted in their hands; and that especially upon this account, because (as is acknowledg'd by some of their most approv'd and most authentic writers) the Earl of *Leicester* was then expected from *England*, who was to govern as Lieutenant for *Queen Elizabeth*, and they thought it not expedient to let him be privy to their most secret deliberations, (the very rise and origine whereof had hitherto been in their Council of State, in which he was by agreement with the *Queen of England* to have place) that is they were resolv'd in the very infancy of their State, to practice the Art of putting tricks upon Princes, and those their greatest Patrons and deliverers. Upon this account it was that they thought it expedient to institute that other Convention of the *Estates* (which is really no other than a representative of the General Assembly, or as an ordinary Committee of Parliament with us in respect of the full Houses) which should without any relation to their being call'd by this Council (to whom for the future they left only the care of smaller and less important business) meet constantly at the *Hague*, and exercise all the acts of Sovereignty as effectually as the other had formerly done.

These *States General* are call'd the most illustrious (though we find that term often omitted) High and Mighty; whilst the Provincial *Estates*, even those of *Holland*, are stil'd only Noble and Mighty, or Great and Mighty.

The *States of Holland* and *West-Friesland* tie up their Deputies, when they send them to the Assembly of the *States General*, by particular Articles; which order was made and establish'd, together with the form of the Oath taken by them, *an. 1643* as may be seen in *Comment de Statu sader Belg. cap. 8*. Where we are likewise told that each Deputy has four *Florens*, that is about eight Shilling a day allow'd him for his pains and attendance.

Each Province sends its Deputies to this convention of the *States General*, those being fewer or more according to their particular customs; which causes no inequality between them, because all things are carry'd not by the Votes of Persons but of Provinces, so that all the Deputies from each Province, let them be never so many, have but one Vote. Some Provinces send their Deputies for a year, others for a longer time, and some for the term of life. Those of *Holland* send one of their Nobles who is perpetual, two Deputies chosen out of their eight chief Towns, and one out of *North-Holland* (commonly call'd *West-Friesland*)

land) with two of their Provincial council of State, and their Pensioner, or Advocate General of their Province.

No military person whatever has session here. Every Province takes its week by turns for presiding; which is done by the best qualified person among its Deputies. He sits at the middle of a long Table capable of holding about thirty persons, for that is usually their number; and when a foreign Minister has audience he is seated directly over against him. The Secretary, who sits at the lowest end of the Table, reads all Papers; the President puts the Question upon every point to be debated, calls the Voices of the Provinces, and forms the conclusion; which last if he be unwilling to do according to the majority, he is oblig'd to resign his place to the President of the next week, and he concludes for him. This is the method in affairs of less consequence, but in matters of peace and war, foreign alliances, raising or coining of Monies (with relation to the whole Union) or when the Privilege of any Province or Member of the Union is concern'd, there can be no determination without the joyn't concurrence of all the Provinces. For we must remember that this Council is not actually possess'd of the Sovereignty, that remaining still in the Provincial *Estates*, of whom these are only the Representatives, and therefore in the forecast affairs, as also in giving answers to foreign Ambassadors, or pitching upon their own, they can resolve nothing without the consent of their respective Provinces first had.

The Custom is when some of the Provinces dissent, that those which agree send some able persons to confer with them, who representing the reasons that induc'd them to be of that opinion, seldom or never fail of bringing the others to be of the same mind.

The Council of State, the admiralty, and Treasury, are all subordinate to this Council, keeping as near a resemblance as could be contriv'd to the several Councils in the time when these Provinces were separately govern'd, or united under the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*; only several Deputies succeed the single persons under the former government, yet so as that they compose but one voice for every Province; the *Hague* being formerly the seat of the Counts of *Holland*, as now of the Princes of *Orange* and all these Councils.

The Council of State consists of twelve persons, whereof *Gelderland* till of late sent two, *Holland* three, *Zealand* and *Utrecht* two apiece, *Friesland*, *Overijssel* and *Groningen*, each of them one. But upon the readmission of the conquer'd Provinces into the Union *an. 1674*, one of its two Votes was by public Act of the *States General* taken away from *Geldre* and confer'd upon *Groningen*; which was professedly enacted in acknowledgment of the great service done the Generality by the last mention'd Province in making so vigorous a resistance against the Forces of *Munster* and *Colen* upon the late dreadful invasion of these Countries. Here matters are carry'd (contrary to the way in the Assembly of the States) by the plurality of personal votes; every Deputy presiding in his turn. Here the Governour of the Provinces has Session, and a deciding voice; (the Governour of *Friesland*, who has been generally distinct from the other, having likewise the right of appearing and sitting for that Province, and appointing a Deputy in his absence) and the Treasurer General Session, but a voice only deliberative. Others tell us that there are two Councillors super-numerary, who have deliberative power in the Assembly, but no definitive Voice; and that these

are the superintendents of the Treasury (who is in the nature of a Controller of all public expences, but keeps not the money) and the Treasurer or Receiver General himself, whose advice is ordinarily ask'd after that the other has given his. The Deputy of the Nobles of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand* are for life; the rest for two, three, or four years. This Council had formerly three Secretaries (each of whom had a salary of eight hundred *Gilders per annum*) the members of it using then to divide themselves, and do business in several Provinces at the same time; but since 1650 there has been but one, with an allowance of fourteen hundred *Gilders* a year.

In the above mention'd Grand Assembly held *an. 1650* the Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Overijssel*, and *Groningen* with the *Omlands* solicited for their having more Deputies apiece in this Council, but in vain, it being too much against the interest of *Holland*, which Province did then in a manner govern all the rest, and by reason of this Councils constant sitting in the same place with its Provincial *Estates* (which gave them fair opportunities of working over such as should dissent) and its having three voices of twelve in the same Council, was very eager at that time to have the authority thereof enlarg'd. Particularly they were for putting the Militia into the hands of the Council of State; though stuffy oppos'd therein by the Deputies of *Geldre*, who made no scruple to tell them openly that their Confederates had reason to fear, it would prove their unhappy fate to be infensibly and gradually enslav'd by that Province.

This Council propoies to the *States General* the most expedient ways of raising Troops, and levying Monies, as well as the proportions of each, according to the conjuncture of affairs. They superintend the Militia and Fortifications; the Contributions out of the Enemies Countries; the forms and disposals of Passports; and the Affairs, Revenues, and Government of the conquer'd places, which are not subject to any voicing Province, but to the *States General*.

Towards the end of every year (by the instructions given them *an. 1650*, they were to do it every third Month) this Council offers a State of expence for the ensuing year to the *States General*, who are to demand the same of the *States provincial*, to be rais'd according to the usual proportion. And here we shall give you the Old and standing Rate; together with a certain new one, contriv'd (*an. 1650*) by the Province of *Holland*, which at that time pretended great debts and inability to pay their old Quota, the rest of the Provinces (though they afterwards comply'd) opposing what was labour'd for by that viz. the disbanding a considerable part of their Forces.

Old Rate for one hundred thousand *Gilders*.

	Gild.	St.	D.
<i>Geldre</i>	3612	05	00
<i>Holland</i>	58309	01	10
<i>Zealand</i>	9183	14	02
<i>Utrecht</i>	5830	17	11
<i>Friesland</i>	11661	15	10
<i>Overijssel</i>	3571	08	04
<i>Groninguen</i>	5830	17	11

This is the old Rate as we have it from Sir *William Temple*, wherein the particulars do not make up the whole Summ; but that no question must be imputed to the false printing of some of the Figures, the mistake being most probably in the Quota of *Geldre*; which seems too low rated in proportion to some of the other Provinces, as will appear

appear from the New Rate which was thus.

New Rate for one hundred Pounds Sterling, as we find it in *Aitzema*.

	Lb.	
Geldre	07	00 00
Holland	42	00 00
Zealand	13	00 00
Utrecht	08	00 00
Friesland	17	00 00
Overijssel	05	00 00
Groning. and the Oml.	03	00 00

Summ Total 100 00 00

This petition (for so they call it) is offer'd to the States General in the name of the Governour and Council of State, the same being also done still (for it is an ancient form, continu'd from the time of their Dukes and Earls) in the *Spanish Netherlands*; where it is constant and annual in like manner as here.

This Council expedites the orders for the whole expence of the State upon the resolution first taken in the main by the States General. Every Order must be sign'd by the Treasurer General and by three Deputies, of three different Provinces, and by the Secretary of the Council, and also register'd in the Chamber of Accounts; and then payment is made by the Receiver General without any difficulty or delay.

Every Province raises its Quota by what ways and means it pleases, and sends it to the Receiver General; converting the Over-plus, if there be any, to any public use within its own Limits.

Chamber of Accounts.

The Chamber of Accounts (erected about sixty or seventy years ago, for the use of the Council of State) consists of two Deputies from each Province, who are changed every three years. They examine and State all accounts of all the several Receivers, and enroll and register the Orders of the Council of State, which disposes of the Finances or public Revenue.

Council of the Admiralty.

Besides these there is the Council of the Admiralty, which manages and disposes all Maritime affairs, as well in the Equipping a Fleet when 'tis agreed upon by the States, as in issuing forth the Monies allotted for that service. This Council is divided into five Colleges, which reside at *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and *Horne in Holland*, at *Middelburg in Zealand*, and at *Harlingen in Friesland*. Each consists of seven Deputies, four of them being of the Province wherein the College resides, and three nominated by the other Provinces. The Admiral, and in his absence the Vice-Admiral, presides when present in any of these Colleges, or in all of them, when the urgency of affairs is so great, that it requires their joint deliberating with the States General; for then they meet all together at the *Hague*. Their jurisdiction is to take cognizance of all crimes committed at sea (they determine all Causes between Seamen and Officers without appeal, provided in matters of Money that the Sum exceed not fifty pounds) to judge all Pirates that are taken, and all frauds and negligencies in the payment of Customs, which are apply'd only to the uses of the Admiralty; as likewise are the Monies paid by their Merchants for Convoys and Imposts lay'd upon Commodities transported from one Harbour to another; as also what is paid for Licences to convey Counterband Commodities into the Enemies Country. Nevertheless all these are not a sufficient fund to maintain all the charges of the Admiralty in time of war, and therefore to them is then added whatever is found further necessary by the States; but in time of peace be-

ing more than sufficient, the overplus goes to the building of Ships, and storing of *Arsenals* with Ammunition.

When a Fleet is to be set out, each of these Colleges furnishes its proportion of the charge, which is as certainly known as that of every Province in the raising of Taxes. The Admiral has only his Salary, which is not very great, and a certain share of all prizes that are taken. We find that the Vice-Admirals annual allowance from the States between 1650 and 1670 (there being in that time no Admiral) was only the Sum of five hundred pounds Sterling. The Captains, superior Officers, and number of men for every Ship, are appointed by these Colleges; (some tell us that they nominate a certain number, out of which the Admiral chooses Captains for their men of War) and each captain takes the care of getting his Ship thoroughly man'd and victual'd, at a certain rate of so much a man; as also he provides Chirurgical medecins, and other things requisite for the preservation of the Sea-mens health, and those that deal most honestly in these points are certainly in the fairest way to promotion; which occasions an emulation among the Officers, and makes them labour by all honest and fair dealings to oblige the Souldiers and Seamen, and not by Knavish practices to fill their own purses. Their Admiralty in time of peace maintain between thirty and forty men of war employ'd in the several convoys of their Merchants, with particular respect had to the *Algerreens*, and the leaving some at home to be ready upon sudden emergencies. The common expence upon this account, and the building of Ships, is said to be about six millions of Gilders a year. The Privateers for their encouragement have a certain Sum of Money allow'd them by the States, according to the value of the Prize they take from the Enemy; but the fifth part of all prizes taken by them belongs to the States, and is look'd after by the Admiralty; the tenth is the Admirals; the rest being divided between the Captain, Seamen, and those that set out the Vessel.

The great simplicity and modesty of their Magistrates and chief Ministers of State, and their near agreement with the vulgar in the Common way and sort of life, are esteem'd the things which make the absolute power of their Senators in the chief Cities, and their grievous Taxes throughout the whole State, patiently endur'd. Sir *William Temple* tells us that he never saw *de Ruyster* in better Clothes than the Ordinary Sea-Captains; and that the great *de Wit* himself ordinarily went unattended, and on foot in the Streets, like the common Burghers of the Town.

This people has never been (except between 1650 and 1672) without some single person as their head or Governor, it may be from the time of *Civilis*; though the same has been always subordinate to their Laws and Customs, the Sovereign power being really in the States, or some Convention analogous to them. In many Eastern Countries, where they are zealously devoted to Monarchy the *Dutch* (as some report) are forc'd at this day to pretend that they are under a King. 'Tis certain, that the Letters which are intended for this State out of *African*, *Indian*, and other barbarous Nations, are directed to their Governor as to a supreme and absolute Prince, and such is he suppos'd and mention'd in all public Treaties and Leagues with those people; who having been perpetually under the very extrem of Monarchical Government (that is absolute Tyranny) can not imagine that there should be any such Constitution in the World as a Commonwealth: and in this the States find it necessary to

humor

humor them, both to preserve their reputation, and it may be in some places their very trade.

Upon the Revolt from *Spain*, all Royal Rights and Prerogatives (such as are making Peace and War, contracting Alliances, coining Money, and the like) were devolv'd upon the Assembly of the States: but the former power of the Prince of *Orange* as Governour of most of the Provinces was still carefully continu'd and allow'd him; the chief whereof were the Command of Land and Sea Forces, the disposing of Military Offices, pardoning the penalty of Crimes; choosing Magistrates out of a certain number presented by the Towns.

Though the Princes of *Orange* have never pretended to the Sovereignty of these Provinces, yet great all along has been their dignity, and such as comes not short of any absolute Prince, in respect of public Guards, attendance of Military Officers, application of all foreign Ministers, and pretensions at home; the States not coming to a resolution in any public matter without the advice of the Governor or Stadtholder, although he has ordinarily neither vote nor session among them; but when the Council of State joins in consultation with the States General, and then he sits among them also, his place being the most honourable in the whole Assembly; and though the said Council happen to be dissolv'd, yet does not he depart with them, but carries and assists at the further deliberations of the supreme Convention. The splendor and magnificence of the Governor's Court has likewise been always very great, supported not only by the pensions and rights of his several Charges and Commands, but by a mighty patrimonial Revenue, as well in the Seventeen Provinces, as in *France*, *Germany*, and *Burgundy*.

Upon the untimely death of *William* the Second Prince of *Orange* an. 1650, by the influence of *Holland*, and the prevailing power of the *Lovestein* party (of which more anon) the authority of the Princes of *Orange* was divided among the several Magistracies of the State; the Cities taking to themselves the ultimate choice and nomination of their Magistrates; the States provincial the disposal of all Military Commands within the precincts of their respective Provinces; and the States General all those that were of a more public nature, such as the Generalship of their Armies, and other Offices and Trusts relating to the body of the Union. The power of pardoning Capital Offenders condemn'd by rigor of Law (for there was hardly with them any man ever pardon'd except in such cases) and the Representative of the Port and Dignity of the Common-wealth by a single person, were quite taken away; though the doing so was highly resented by the body of the people, being judg'd the one prejudicial and the other absolutely pernicious in its consequences to the State.

Concerning the power of their former Governors we find in some papers offer'd to the consideration of their Grand Assembly an. 1650, that the Earl of *Leicester* had absolute Commission from the States, as Governor and Captain General, not simply of their Leaguers or over the Soldiery only without the voicing Provinces, in like manner as the succeeding Princes of *Orange* had by their limited and circumscripted Commissions, but absolutely over the united Provinces themselves and in the same papers it is declar'd that, *Their forefathers in the beginning of the war thought good, following the example of the King of Spain, and former Lords of the Country, to appoint a Governor General over these Countries, whose authority withall extended within the limits of the voicing Provinces, even in matters of Policy and Justice in the highest degree, &c. But that these being after-*

*wards found dangerous, it was thought fit not to choose a Governour General, but only a Captain General, and the same only with power over the Army or Leaguers in all places without the voicing Provinces, and over Armies drawn into the field. But this matter being thus represented only by the Province of Holland, and that at the very time when they made their utmost endeavour not only to weaken and enervate, but utterly to extinguish the Office of Stadtholder, there seems no great stress to be laid upon it and therefore we shall refer the whole business to the arbitration of the judicious Reader, to whose consideration we shall in the next place offer an account of the power of the Stadtholder, as we have it from *Boxhornius* in his Book *de statu federati Belgii*; which he informs us to be to this effect.*

1. To pardon and forgive Capital Crimes, which is certainly a main point of Sovereignty.

2. In the Provinces where are Courts of Justice, he always presides if present; and his name and Titles are prefix'd to all decrees enacted there.

3. He names the Magistrates of their Cities, either out of a certain number offer'd unto him, or in some places absolutely as he himself pleases. This has been hitherto practis'd at *Nimeghen*, every where in *Holland*, except at *Horn*, *Enchuylen*, *Edam* and *Monckendam*; in *Zealand* every where but at *Ter-Goes*; and in all places of *Utrecht*. In *Friesland* the proper Governour always did the same. And this power is extended even to their highest Offices, called *Droft-Ampten*, as well as to others of an inferior rank.

4. He sends Ambassadors to foreign Princes concerning his own private affairs, and gives audience to Ambassadors sent to the States General (and here again we have certainly a point of Sovereignty.)

5. He is to see the States Orders executed in those Provinces of which he is Governour.

6. He gives absolute and definitive Sentence in differences between divers Provinces, and between the members themselves of some Provinces, and between the States themselves and some of their Subjects; as is more largely express'd in the ninth and fourteenth Articles of the Union of *Utrecht*. It is not to be deny'd but the Office of Governour or Stadtholder must be distinguish'd from that of General, for oftentimes he that is chief Commander of all their Forces is Governour of only some of their Provinces; and it has been much debated, especially of late years, whether it be absolutely necessary for the welfare of their State to have always a Governour or Stadtholder; which question we shall not take upon us absolutely to resolve: yet shall we put down some particulars, which duly consider'd seem to make very much for the affirmative.

1. First then there is thereby a near agreement maintain'd with their ancient and prosperous Constitution under Dukes and Earls, who were as these (though not altogether so far) ty'd up and limited by Laws and oblig'd to allow and keep inviolate the ancient Customs and Privileges of the people.

2. There must needs be a great convenience and advantage in having some single and illustrious person to represent with more awe and veneration (which will certainly be paid him from Foreigners as well as those of their own Nation) the greatness and majesty of the Commonwealth.

3. It is necessary to have some settl'd and certain way of determining controversies which oftentimes happen not only between City and City of the same Province, but between the Provinces themselves; and this has been found by frequent experience to have never been so effectually done

as by the mediation and authority of a Stadtholder. The Reader may easily learn from *Aitzema* (though a meer airy Republican himself) what a great bufile was made, and how many projects fram'd, upon the laving aside of the Stadtholder-ship (an. 1650) for deciding such kind of differences for the future; and there may he be inform'd what a tedious and intricate contrivance there was of Arbiters, and Supercarbiters to that purpose; what a squable happen'd concerning the matter of consents to public charges, which the rest would have compriz'd in the Act for determining Controversies, while *Holland* stuck obstinately to the having it remain Sovereignly and absolutely in the power of the particular Provinces; as likewise what was the true issue of these their new fangl'd methods and consultations, viz. that it was quickly made manifest, that not only the point of arbitration, but the entire management of the affairs of the Union were fallen into the hands of *Holland*; nay moreover that the States of that Province (or it may be a single person viz. the Pensionary of the same) had really and in effect usurp'd more authority than was ever pretended to by their common Stadtholders.

We must confess that the *Barneveldts*, and since that the *Loveleins* faction have endeavour'd to perfwade themselves and the World that there was great reason to be apprehensive of the growing power of the Princes of *Orange*, the first concluding that Prince *Maurice*, and the latter that *William* the Second, Father of the present Prince, had secretly resolv'd by the assistance of their Veterans Armies to make themselves absolute, and to seize upon the Sovereignty of all these Provinces. But such a design seems to tend so directly to the utter ruine of them and their family, that it cannot find belief with any unprejudic'd person or party; for considering that the notion which the *Dutch* have of their dear bought liberty, (for the maintenance whereof they willingly submit to such grievous taxes as were never heard of in other Nations) is the very foul of their prodigious industry and trade, as those are of their great Riches; so that when ever any such thing should be effected (which by the by must be not only accomplish'd by force but maintain'd by rigour and Tyranny) this people must in a little time become so extream poor that they would be as unable as unwilling to contribute sufficiently for their defence against so many powerful neighbours; and therefore would, no question, be easily induc'd to change one new Master for another, or rather a weak Usurper for some potent Prince, and one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

Governors since the
since the
of twelve
years, with
some of their
Chaballiers.
Prince
Maurice,
William
Lewis, and
Ernestus
Casimir
together.

At the time of concluding the twelve years truce viz. 1609 Prince *Maurice*, son of the Glorious *William* of *Orange*, by *Anne* the only Daughter of *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, was Governor and Stadtholder of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*; his Cousen *William* Lewis, Earl of *Nassau*, being at that time Governor of *Friseland* and *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*; upon whose death, which happen'd an. 1620, Prince *Maurice* was chosen Governor of *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*, *Ernestus Casimir* of *Nassau*, succeeding his Brother the late *William* Lewis only in the Government of *Friseland*. Prince *Maurice* was born at *Dillenburg* in the County of *Nassau*, on the thirteenth of November 1567, and died during the siege of *Grave*, an. 1625, being about eight and fifty years of age. He was of a middle Stature and habit of body, being rather corpulent than lean; bright hair'd; had a brisk, but a pleasant eye. He was sure though slow in his proceedings, and had rather loofe with reason than gain by rash and over-adventurous Councils. His way of expression was short, witty, and emphatical. He was of a mild and merciful

disposition, and though he would have Martial discipline maintain'd, yet could he never be accus'd of any act of cruelty. He was temperate in his diet and habit, in neither of which he was given to change or affected variety. He is commended by some for his continence, a virtue not a little remarkable in a Prince and a Soldier. His education was at *Leyden*, where he was thoroughly instructed in the Mathematics and History by *Herman Winterborst*, at first his Tutor and afterwards chief Councillor and Confident. Wherever he march'd or travell'd he took an exact survey of all Passages, Ways, Streights, Rivers and Fords, &c. So that when he was to embattel, fight, retire, march, intrench or rise, he could presently accommodate himself to the nature and situation of the Ground and place of Action. His excellency is reported to have been in a defensive war, and therein he is reputed by many to have gone even beyond all Commanders of his time.

Upon the death of Prince *Maurice*, an. 1625, *Henry* his half Brother *Henry Frederick* succeeded him in *Friseland* the Principality of *Orange* and Government of Prince of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*; *Orange*, *Groningen*, with the *Omlands* and *Drent* choosing *Ernestus Ernestus Casimir* (already Governor of *Friseland*) *Casimir* for their Stadtholder, who being kill'd an. 1632 *Nassau*, at the siege of *Ruremond*, was succeeded by *Henry* his Son, call'd afterwards, and that not unworthily, *Son*, *Will* the *Achilles* of the *Hollander*. Upon the death of *William* the said *Henry*, *Friseland* chose his brother *William* *Frederick* of *Nassau*, but *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent* *Henry* *Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*. Likewise The said *Henry* *Frederick* Father being a *German* Son of *Ernestus* and his Mother a *French* woman (he was *Louisa* *nestus* *Colligny*, daughter of the great Admiral of *France*, murder'd in the barbarous Massacre of *Paris* an. 1572) he in his constitution did partake of the temper of both Nations; that is a mixture of the stay'd deliberation of the one, with the fiery heat and briskness of the other. He was train'd up in fears of arms from his Childhood; and when but seventeen years old was present at the bloody batel of *Nieuport*, where being desir'd by Prince *Maurice* to retire out of the heat of the fight, he made answer that he would rather lose his life then leave his Brother or forsake his honour. He was prudent in his designs, and fortunate in his undertakings; of great resolution and obstinate perseverance; affable in his conversation, and amiable, though not without a Martial grace in his countenance.

Henry *Frederick* dying at the *Hague* on the four-*William*teenth of March an. 1647, the same day his only the *Se-**William* Son *William* took the Oath to the States as Governor and only being admitted to the Stadtholdership of *Geldre*, *Henry* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*: upon whose death *William* an. 1650, *William* *Frederick*, already Governor of *Friseland* and *Drent*, was chosen by *Groningen* with the *Omlands* of *Nassau* by a prevailing *Anti-orangian* party, especially in *West-Friseland*, and therefore at first laying aside, and afterwards by public Edict quite abolishing or mor-*above* tifying (as they term it) the Stadtholdership.

An. 1664 the Stadtholder of *Friseland* and *Groningen* (who was I think the forsaide *William* *Frederick*, Son of *Ernestus* *Casimir*) was kill'd by the accidental discharge of a Pistol. And an. 1674, we *Henry* find *Henry* *Casimir* (Cousen *German* to the present *Prince* of *Orange*, by his mother, Daughter of Prince *Nassau* *Henry* *Frederick*) Governor and Stadtholder of *William* *Friseland* and *Groningen*.

In February an. 1674, (73 with us) the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, *Utrecht*, *Geldre* and *Overyssel* and afterwards those of *Zealand*, after a thousand miseries and public calamities nay almost

almost the utter ruin of their Commonwealth (whereof we shall discourse more largely elsewhere) not only restor'd *William* *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Son of *William* II. to the high Office and Dignity of his forefathers, but made the Stadtholdership and Captain and Admiral-Generalship hereditary to the said Prince's male posterity begot in lawful Wedlock; the Provinces of *Friseland* and *Groningen* being already provided of a Governor, viz. the abovemention'd *Henry* *Casimir* of *Nassau*. The States of *Geldre* and *Earl* of *Zutphen*, but as that was freely and solemnly offer'd by them, so was it prudently and generously refus'd and declin'd by the Prince, though the whole matter was invidiously represented by the *Loveleins* party, who were very industrious in furnishing that the Offer was contriv'd and procur'd by him, and concluding maliciously from thence that he trod in the steps of his Predecessors, and aim'd at the Sovereignty of the whole State.

William *Henry* the present Prince of *Orange* is son of *William* the Second, by *Mary* eldest daughter of *Charles* the First, King of great Britain, marry'd to the said *William* an. 1641; and deliver'd of him eight days after the untimely death of her husband, which happen'd upon the sixth of November an. 1650, he being then four and twenty years and six months old. Concerning the present Prince of *Orange*, we find this Character not undeservedly given him; that he has joy'd to the high eminence of Royal blood the popular virtues of his Country; that he is silent and thoughtful; given to hear and to enquire; of a sound and steady understanding, and of much firmness in what he once resolves or once denies; of great application to business, with little inclination to pleasures. Considerably zealous, and of much piety in the Religion of his Country; but not without charity to others. Temperate beyond what is usual to his youth or climate. Frugal in common management of his fortune, and yet magnificent upon occasion. Of great Spirit and Heart, aspiring to the glory of Military actions; with strong ambition to grow great, but rather by the service then servitude of his Country. In short a Prince of many Virtues without any appearing vice. We shall only add here what the Earl of *Orery* in his excellent Treatise of the Art of war very justly affirms concerning this Prince, viz. that neither *Alexander* the Great at the siege of the *Mallians*, nor *Henry* the fourth of *France* at the taking of *Cabors*, did run greater hazards to their Persons, then this Prince did in the late reduction of *Grave*. We must therefore impute it chiefly to the ill-favour'd circumstances into which their projecting Statesmen had of late years brought the *Dutch* affairs, if the courage and conduct of this Prince has not hitherto been crown'd with the like glorious successes as those of his Ancestors. An. 1677, he marry'd the Lady *Mary*, Eldest daughter of the high born Prince *James* Duke of *Tork*, brother of *Charles* the Second, present King of great Britain. He is Prince of *Orange*, Count or Earl of *Nassau*, *Cattimelboug*, *Vianen*, *Dierck*, *Linghen*, *Mears*, *Buren* and *Leerdam* &c. Marquess of *Vere* and *Flushing*; Baron and Lord of *Breda*, *Grave*, *Cuyck*, *Diest*, *Grimbergen*, *Herentals*, *Branderdonck*, *Warfston*, *Arlac*, *Nojeroy*, *St. Vite*, *Doersburg*, *Polane*, *Willensstadt*, *Nieuwerdaert*, *IJsselstein*, of the Fort of *St. Martin*, *Geertrudenberg*, *Cajlle Renart*, of the two *Swalues*, and *Naeldrick*; Vicount hereditary of *Antwerp* and *Beaufort*; Governor of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Zealand* and *Overyssel*. Of these places some have come to the Princes of *Orange* by a long hereditary descent; others have been purchas'd by them; as the Marquise of *Flushing* and *Ter-were* by *William* the First an. 1581; and several others have been freely bestow'd upon them by the States, for

their unparalleled services done the Commonwealth: the donation of divers whereof were expressly confirm'd on the side of the King of *Spain* by the peace of *Munster*.

In some of their Provinces, as *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Geldre* and *Groningen* there is the office of a *Syndic*, or publick Advocate, from the annual pension paid him (which is in *Holland* about two hundred pound a year) call'd Pensionary: in many places being no more then Recorder of a Town, and look'd upon rather as a servant of their Magistrates then one of the number himself, though in others he be reckon'd one of the Senate and Supream Council. In *Holland* their authority has of late years not only been great, but their persons look'd upon as sacred, an assault made 1672 (about two months before he was murder'd by the common people) upon *John de Wit* having been prosecuted as the highest Treason, and no less punishment inflict'd for the same then death. In *Holland* and *Zealand* he pleads upon occasion, and appears in behalf of the whole Province, and they mistake very much who look upon him of the first mention'd Province as only Recorder of the City of *Amsterdam*. He of the said Province of *Holland* is call'd the *Raede*, (that is Councillor) Pensionary, and is ordinarily a Doctor of Civil Law, whose office has been accounted of so great moment to the State, that he has been call'd by some of their own Writers the *Atlas Belgice Libertatis*. This is certain that not long after the death of *William* the Second the Pensionary of *Holland* did really and in effect succeed the depressed Family of *Orange* as to the matter of Power, though not of Port or State in their Commonwealth; things being come to that pass, that it was he who really govern'd his own Province as that did the rest of the Union; it being sufficiently known, that the chief direction of their affairs lay for nineteen years complicit (that is, from July 1653 to August 1672) in the hands of the Pensionary *De Witt*, who with his party had not only reduc'd all the Civil Charges of the Government in *Holland*, but in a manner all the Military Commands in the Army, out of the hands of persons affectionate to the House of *Orange*, and put them into those esteem'd more sure and fast to the interest of their more popular State. It would seem by the same Pensionary's address to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, that this Office (which he thereby desires leave to resign) is in its own nature temporary, and limited to the term of five years; but it was no strange thing that the place of the Pensionary of *Holland* should become perpetual, when the power of that Province was grown little less then arbitrary; which we may venture to affirm, since it is well known, that when some of the other Provinces seem'd to persist obstinately in their dissenting from *Holland*, they were threatened by that Province, if they would not comply, to be quite thrown out of the Union. The truth therefore of these things being too notorious to be denied, we will give you the succession of these Pensionaries, in the same method as we have done that of their chief Governors, from their laying aside, and afterwards abolishing the Stadtholdership, to the restitution of the same.

1. The first was the Lord *Cats*, who being 60 Pensionary forty years old, after the breaking up of their *ries* of grand Assembly, viz. in September an. 1651, resign'd *Holland* his Office of Councillor-Pensionary, or Advocate and *West-Friseland* and *West-Friseland*; keeping still those *Friseland* of the Great Seal, and Deputy of the *Fiefs* of *Holland*.

2. In his stead was at the same time chosen the Lord *Adrian* *Pan*, Lord of *Hemstede*, first and pre-
Q 2
siding

siding Councillor and Controller in the Chamber of Accounts of *Holland and West-Friseland*. He had before that time serv'd in this charge, and had been employ'd in divers solemn Ambassies with great praise, and to the special service of the State.

3. *John de Wit* chosen in *July an. 1653*, resign'd in *August 1672*; of whom we have much to say elsewhere, and shall therefore only add in this place that he was (as some positively affirm) a bitter enemy not only to the family of *Orange*, but to the *English* Nation; against which he had great but vain designs, and such as at length prov'd pernicious to himself and Country.

Murder is said not to be prosecuted among the *Dutch* with so much diligence and concern as Felony and Theft; the reason whereof may possibly be, because in this patient and trading Nation, the effects of avarice are more frequent and more hurtful to the public than those of anger and revenge. It is, as some report, a capital offence among them to offer violence to a man in his own house, and it is not allow'd by their Magistrates, that a Master should correct his Servant with blows. High-way men, or such as rob passengers as they travel from place to place, are never pardon'd. Thieves are sometimes, but never such as break houses, or steal Sheep in the pasture grounds.

The Confederate States pretend to retain some resemblance at least of the old *Censorian* constitution among the *Romans*; and it may be some actions which are accounted criminal rather from their excess than kind, and which pass scotfree in other Countries, are animadverted upon here. But certainly there is little reason to commend them (as some do) for the strict observation of the Lord's day, since their very good friend *Comenius* gives only this relation of the matter, that in many Cities the gates in Sermon-time are shut, and all persons prohibited under a certain penalty to produce their commodities, or offer them to sale. The same Author highly commends the Magistracy of *Rotterdam* (wishing that all other Cities would follow the example) for their zealous constitutions against Swearing and Profaneness. The Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam* and *Utrecht* have made very severe Laws against fighting, and even drawing a knife in anger; and the mulcts and fines put upon such-like offences are with all rigor exacted by certain Officers appointed for that purpose; those that are not able that way to satisfy the Law, being compell'd to do it by a corporal punishment, inflicted either in their houses of correction, or in their public streets and market-places. In some places (as at *Daventer* in *Overijssel*, and in the City of *Groningen*) there are sumptuary Laws, especially relating to marriage-feasts, and other such-like public entertainments; by which the space of time, and quantity of drink, together with the number of Guests and Dishes, are limited and determin'd. In many Cities the funeral entertainments are quite put down; but among the Husbandmen and Boors throughout all the Provinces they continue to this day. Others of their solemn merry-makings are likewise reported to be abolish'd; as are also in most places Comedies, and such kind of shews as are judg'd by some men to tend only to the debauching of youth, and effeminating the genius of a Nation. It is with'd by some, that there were such Laws enacted as were *an. 1550*, whereby all persons should not only be oblig'd to follow one and the same fashion, but every man bound not to exceed such a price in his Cloathes as should be judg'd answerable to his quality and income; but it is ob-

servable, that no Laws in any Country are less regarded than those of that nature; and concerning the foremention'd Laws of *Charles V. an. 1550*, we find it recorded, that in a few years they came to be wholly neglected, notwithstanding that the general poverty which was shortly after produc'd by the calamities of the succeeding wars seem'd to make the putting of them in execution not only convenient but almost necessary. For the punishment of sloth and idleness, as well as divers crimes not capital, there are several Houses of correction, like unto our Bridewells; as at *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, *Goude*, *Middleburg*, *Leeuwarden*, and many other Cities. These are employ'd in raising *Braist* wood, in beating of Hemp, and at *Middleburg*, after the manner of the ancient *Romans*, in turning the Mill. In the same House are certain Closets, or private rooms, set apart for disciplining the sons and relations of the better sort, and; such whose quality exemts them out of the common multitude; the correction of women being also confin'd to their proper and distinct Houses.

Holland, *Zealand*, *Friseland*, and *Groningen* make the strength of this State; the other three Provinces, with the conquer'd Towns in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Cleves* making only the Out-works or Frontiers, and serving chiefly for the safety and defence of the same against any sudden and powerful invasion. But the force and power of these Provinces in general are not to be measur'd by the number and valour of their Subjects; but by the strength of their Shipping, their standing forces even in time of peace, and their both ordinary and extraordinary ability upon the account of income and revenue; by which they are not only able to maintain their usual Militia, but when powerfully assaulted to raise far more considerable forces.

Before their twelve years Truce with *Spain* their forces (as *Sir William Temple* observes) were of no small consideration both by Land and Sea; yet were they pinch'd in their growth by too much exercise and hardship. They were both in their first and second war very willingly supported by neighbour Nations against all the assaults of *Spain*; there being no reason to fear (as their friends and assistants suppos'd) that a State possessing so small a compass of Ground would ever be able to prejudice any of them, or make their Allies repent of their former kind offices. But it has since prov'd otherwise, for they were not long agoe, by the advantages of their situation and government, the industry and parcimony of their people, and their universal application to trade (whereby they brought the riches of all the world into their harbours and rivers) become so potent, that they thought themselves a match for any (and no question but they were for most) *European* State or Kingdom; being in the years 1665 and 1666, when they were engag'd in a dangerous war against the King of Great Britain and Bishop of *Munster*, able at the same time to put out above a hundred men of War at Sea, and maintain threecore and ten thousand Soldiers at Land.

Their Meadows and Pasture grounds lying very low, and being every where divided and encompass'd by an infinite number of Channels both great and small, render it exceeding difficult to lead an Army (but especially Cavalry) through them; whereby it becomes very easy for the Inhabitants conveniently posted, to put a stop to the progress of an invading Enemy; but the frequency of their Dikes, together with the narrowness and flatness of their ways, as they are generally a defence to their Towns, so may they sometimes

times prove prejudicial to the same; and that is by affording such advantages to a besieging Army in siting it self, and fortifying its quarters, that the relieving of the place cannot in prudence be attempted without three times the number of the Besiegers.

The Character formerly given the *Batavi* by several Writers, that they were the bravest and most courageous of the *German* Nation, seem'd till of late years applicable to the *Dutch*, who are still obstinate in the defence of what they call Liberty, but cannot be generally said to be valiant since they have so universally apply'd themselves to commerce and Trade, that the main of their Armies has been supplied out of their Neighbour Nations. It is the opinion of *Sir William Temple* (agreeable to the judgment of my Lord *Orrery* in his book of the art of war) that their being so sparing in their Diet, and eating so very little flesh may have help'd to debate much the ancient valour of these people, especially as to land service; for their seamen are much better, though those of the Province of *Holland* are not generally so courageous as the *Zealanders*, which may be imputed chiefly to this, that the last mention'd almost engrofs to themselves the Privateering part of any war that happens.

When any famous exploit is done by their Fleets or Armies, it is represented to the people in such a plausible and insinuating manner, as to make them proud of being Subjects to such a State, or rather members of such a body as is able to achieve so great things; every single person in the Commonwealth reckoning himself to have had a hand in all publick performances, and therefore to have a real share in the honour of every great action. And indeed both the solemnization of Victories (as they call them) by Bonfires, and other expressions of joy, and the erecting very stately Monuments to the memory of their men of worth and valour, are of exceeding great use to the State; for by the first the common people are kept in a good opinion of their Governors and dispos'd to their service, and by the other they are made oftentimes more bold and daring than is natural to their Climate and Constitutions. The noble Monument erected at *Delph* to the memory of their admiral *Van Tromp* is a notable instance of this nature; the swaggering inscription whereof runs thus:

Eterna memoria Martini Harperi, Trompi. Qui Batavos, qui Virtutem, ac verum laborem amat, Lege ac Laude.

Batavæ Genis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen, hic jacet, qui nunquam jacuit & Imperatorem tantem mori exemplo suo docuit. Amor Civium; Hostium Terror; Oceani stupor, quo nomine plures continenter Laudes: cui schola Oriens & Occidens; Mare materia Triumphorum; univærsus Orbis theatrum Gloriæ fuit. Prædonum certa perniciēs, Commercii felix assertor; familiaritate utilis non vilis. Postquam Navas & Milites (durum genus) paterno & cum efficacia benigno, rexit imperio. Post tot prælia quorum Dux fuit aut pars magna, post insignes supra fidem victorias, post summos infra meritum honores, tandem bello Anglico tantum non Victor, invictus certe 20 Aug. 1654. Etatis suæ 56 vivere ac vincere desist.

Federati Belgii Patres Heroi optime merito Monumentum hoc ponunt.

Their Soldiery both in the Camp and in the frontier Garrisons, is subject to the Jurisdiction of the Council of War; which in the Camp consists of the chief Commander and the Colo-

nels of each Regiment; and in the said Garrisons, of the Governor and all the Captains. These Councils do not act arbitrarily, but are oblig'd to proceed according to Rules and Articles prescrib'd and enjoin'd them by the States General, in which most Capital Crimes are expressly set down. In some part of the first war with *Spain* all Prisoners taken at Sea by either side were bound hand and foot and thrown over board: but this after a while came to be look'd upon as barbarous and inhumane, so that it was agreed upon between them that quarter should be given at sea, but not upon so easy terms as at land. This kind of cruelty is said to have been first used by the *Spaniards*, who hop'd thereby to deter the Confederates from adventuring to Sea; but it fell out quite otherwise, for it made them not only use the *Spaniards* in like manner, but fight with far greater courage than ever they had done before. And no question but this may have done no small kindness to the *Dutch*, in relation to the making of them more daring at Sea than formerly: for we find that many men scarce halt a degree above Cowards, being often urg'd and compell'd to act beyond their innate courage, do thereby contract an habitual valour, little inferior to that which is natural.

The ransom of common Soldiers and Officers, when taken Prisoners, was formerly by agreement between them and *Spain* a months pay; but Citizens and others were left either to pay what should be demanded, or expect till such time as there should be a general exchange of Prisoners made. Women, and Children under twelve years of age were not to be carry'd away or detain'd by either side.

In time of war they are accounted to have in pay about a hundred thousand Soldiers: that is (I suppose) both by Sea and Land; for thorough a good part of their late war with *France* they had not above sixty thousand men effectively by land; though their constant payments, as they found at last to their great trouble, were for a far greater number; some say no fewer than ninety thousand. Their Troops of Horse consist some of sixty, and others of fifty men; many of their foot companies of a hundred, others of sixty five, and several but of fifty. Their Regiments are said to consist of ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and some of eighteen Companies.

The number of their Cavalry is but small in proportion to their foot, the latter being principally serviceable in Sieges; from their being constantly inur'd to which, they have always been but of mean consideration as to pitch'd Battels. But when they make an inroad into *Brabant*, *Flanders*, or other of the Enemies Countries, they find themselves oblig'd to employ more horse than ordinary.

Their Soldiers on Ship-board are reported formerly to have had twelve Shillings and six pence a month, besides their Diet, which is provided by the Captain of the Vessel, who receives upon that account six pence a day for every man. Their Infantry, as some inform us, have about four Shillings and six pence a week pay; and their Cavalry about fifty Shillings a month; but I find in *Aitzema* that the Rates of their pay for Land Forces, both Horse and Foot, were *an. 1650* in this manner, viz. by the month, consisting of forty two days;

A Troop of sixty Horse were allow'd;

The Captain, two hundred and fifty Florens.
The Lieutenant, eighty Florens.
The Cornet, seventy Florens.
The Captains four horses which were allow'd him by the States, five and twenty Florens a piece.
The Lieutenants two, each the same.
The Cornets two, each the same.

The Quartermaster for himself, and one; forty five florens.
Two Trumpeters, each five and thirty florens.
One Clerke, and one Farrier, each eight and twenty florens.
Seven and forty Carabines, each eight and twenty florens; with twelve florens for the advantage of the Corporals.

A Company of an hundred foot Soldiers.
The Captain by the month consisting of two and forty days, an hundred and fifty florens.
The Lieutenant, five and forty florens.
The Ensigne, forty florens.
Two Serjeants, each four and twenty florens.
Three Corporals, each sixteen florens.
Two Drummers, each twelve florens.
One Clerke, one Chirurgion, one Marthal, each twelve florens.

Thirty six Pikes thus.

One, sixteen florens.
Two, fifteen florens apiece.
Two, fourteen florens apiece.
Four, thirteen florens apiece.
Thirteen, twelve florens apiece.
Fourteen, eleven florens apiece.

Forty eight Musketers thus.

Two, fourteen florens apiece.
Six, thirteen florens apiece.
Twenty, twelve florens apiece.
Twenty, eleven florens apiece.
Three youths, eight florens apiece.

It is credibly reported (to the great commendation of their Government) that no Private Fee is ever paid to Officers for Collection, Receipt, or Distribution of public Monies; they having their certain Salary from the State, which they dare not augment by any indirect practices or extortions, so that every Bill of a public debt is as readily paid, and proves altogether as good amongst them as the best Bill of exchange between Traders in other Countries. But contrary to this (though they are indeed generally reputed to pay their Soldiers very well) we find it frankly acknowledg'd in a Paper of Animadversions made upon a Proposal of the Prince of Orange an. 1650; that of fifty Companies rais'd in Holland an. 1628 at least nine and twenty receiv'd not a penny of money in five years but what the Captains were forc'd to take up upon interest at eight in the hundred.

An. 1650, the Province of Holland endeavouring to get a good part of their Forces disbanded, the Prince of Orange consented to the reducing of them to three thousand horse, and about 26350 foot; altho he declar'd the same to be less than were kept in the time of the Truce (viz. between 1609 and 1621) even besides the two Troops of Horse and thirty Companies of foot maintain'd at that time in their service by France, although there were not then so many frontier places to be garrison'd as now there were; (many more being recover'd or gain'd to the States in their Second war with Spain) besides several other considerations upon the account whereof more forces in his and many other mens judgement seem'd requisite and necessary. The foraid horse and foot made up 450 Companies, and 52 Troops, who shortly after (viz. upon the Princes death) were reduc'd to 415 Companies, the Troops remaining full the same: these being thought sufficient to be entertain'd for the security of their flourishing common wealth. The distribution of the said forces in their Inland and Frontier Towns, the Garrisons being proportion'd by them to the strength and value of each place, and with relation to the security of their whole State, I find to have been (an. 1651,) made in this manner.

The number of Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot thought requisite to be plac'd with in the voting, or governing Provinces an. 1651, as we have them in *Aitzema*: viz. at

	Foot Com.	Tr. of Horse.
<i>Nimwegen</i>	10	04
<i>Bommel</i>	02	00
<i>Thiel</i>	02	00
<i>Fort Nassau on the Voorn</i>	03	00
<i>Fort of St. Andrew</i>	01	00
<i>Zutphen</i>	05	03
<i>Doesburg</i>	03	01
<i>Groll</i>	03	00
<i>Breevoort</i>	03	00
<i>Arnhem</i>	00	02
<i>Briel</i>	10	00
<i>The Hague</i>	01	00
<i>Amsterdam</i>	02	00
<i>Vianen</i>	01	01
<i>Gorchem</i>	03	01
<i>Worcum</i>	02	00
<i>Loevestein</i>	01	00
<i>Heusden with Hemert</i>	12	02
<i>Crevencaer</i>	01	00
<i>Engelen</i>	01	00
<i>Gertruydenberg</i>	06	01
<i>Clunder with Nordam</i>	03	00
<i>Flushing</i>	07	00
<i>Vere</i>	02	00
<i>Ter Tolen</i>	01	00
<i>Axel</i>	22	00
<i>Ter Neuse</i>	01	00
<i>Bierliet</i>	01	00
<i>Lillo</i>	02	00
<i>Liefkensboeck</i>	02	00
<i>Utrecht</i>	04	00
<i>Amersfort</i>	01	01
<i>Rhenen</i>	01	00
<i>Leewarden</i>	03	00
<i>Franeker</i>	01	00
<i>Dockum</i>	01	00
<i>Harlinghen</i>	02	00
<i>Deventer</i>	01	03
<i>Zwoll</i>	04	01
<i>Hasselt</i>	04	00
<i>Steenwyck</i>	01	00
<i>Oldenzyl</i>	01	00
<i>Enschede</i>	01	00
<i>Otmarsen</i>	01	00
<i>Groninghen</i>	10	02
<i>Delf Zyll</i>	04	00
<i>In all</i>	132	22

The number of Horse and Foot Troops and Companies thought requisite to be plac'd without the voting Provinces, upon the Frontiers. viz. at

	Foot Com.	Tr. of Horse.
<i>Emblen</i>	05	00
<i>Lieroort</i>	04	00
<i>Bourrang</i>	03	00
<i>Bellinwold</i>	02	00
<i>Langackerfconce</i>	02	00
<i>Coeverden</i>	06	00
<i>Meurs</i>	03	01

Cracau to be Garrison'd by a Commanded Party out of *Meurs*.

<i>Orsoy</i>	08	01
<i>Rhyenberg</i>	09	02
<i>Wesel</i>	15	04
<i>Burick</i>	04	00
<i>Rees</i>	07	01
<i>The Fort of Rees</i>	02	00
<i>Emerrick with the Fort</i>	07	00

Schenkenfconce

<i>Schenkenfconce</i>	04	00
<i>Gennepe</i>	03	00
<i>Ravestein</i>	03	01
<i>Maeftrecht</i>	40	07
<i>Grave</i>	08	01
<i>Hertogenbosch and Forts</i>	23	05
<i>Breda</i>	23	05
<i>The two Forts</i>	02	00
<i>Willemstadt</i>	02	00
<i>Steenbergen</i>	03	00
<i>The Fort</i>	01	00
<i>Berghen op Zome and Forts</i>	21	02
<i>Fort Frederick</i>	01	00
<i>Groffe-fconce</i>	01	00
<i>Fort St. Anne</i>	01	00
<i>Hulft and Forts</i>	18	02
<i>Sas van Ghent and Forts</i>	12	00
<i>The Fort Morfuy and St. Mark</i>	03	00
<i>Fort Philip</i>	03	00
<i>Tjendyk</i>	03	00
<i>Opburgh and Forts</i>	02	00
<i>Skys with the Passes</i>	19	00
<i>Cadlandt</i>	04	00
<i>Fort St. Catherine by Opburgh</i>	01	00
<i>Aerdenburgh</i>	06	00
<i>In all</i>	284	32

After the above deliver'd Reduction of their Forces within the space of about twelve years we find them further reduc'd, the remaining Horse and Foot of these Provinces making but between three and twenty, and four and twenty thousand Soldiers; whom together with their monthly pay, we find divided among their Provinces, according to their several respective Quotas, in this manner.

The Province of Geldre maintain'd an. 1663.

Two Troops of Horse each consisting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their pay being to each Troop 1679 florens by the month; in all 3358 florens.

Two and twenty Companies of foot, each consisting of fifty men; in all 1100 men.

Their pay, 825 florens a Company by the month; in all 18150 florens.

The number of the Soldiers of the division of Geldre, 1190 men.

Their whole monthly pay amounting to 21508 florens; that is about 1250 pounds Sterling.

The Province of Holland,

Seven and twenty Troops of horse, whereof one consisted of 150; another of 100; seven of 50, and the remaining 18 of 45 men apiece; in all 1410 men.

Their pay of one 4982 florens; of another 3191 florens, of each of seven, 1819 florens; and of each of 18, 1679 florens; in all 47028 florens.

Two hundred and six Companies of foot, whereof one of 200, each of twenty seven of 80, one of 135, one of 120, one of 115, and each of 176 of 50 men; in all 11530 men.

Their pay, of one 2612 florens; of another 1837 florens; of a third 2032 florens; of a fourth 1597 florens; of 24, 1178 florens apiece; of three 1514 florens apiece; and of each of the remaining 176, 825 florens; in all 186092 florens.

The number of the Soldiers of the division of Holland; 12940 men.

Their whole months pay; 233120 florens.

The Province of Zealand,

Two Troops of horse, making up between them 80 men,

Their pay by the month; 2631 florens.

Two and forty Companies of foot; whereof one consisting of 80, the other forty one, each of 50 men; in all 2130 men;

Their pay, of one 1178 florens, of the other 41, 825 florens apiece; in all 35003 florens.
The number of the Soldiers of the division of Zealand; 2210 men.
Their whole months pay 37634 florens.

The Province of Utrecht,

Six Troops of horse, whereof one consisting of sixty, two of 50, and three of forty five men; in all 295 men.

Their monthly pay: of one 2099 florens; of another 1819, of a third 1477; of each of three, 1679; in all 10432 florens.

One and twenty Companies of foot; three of 80; the other 18 of 50 men apiece; in all 1140 men.

Their monthly pay; of each of 3, 1178 Florens, of the other 18, 825 florens apiece.

The number of Soldiers of the division of Utrecht; 1435 men.

Their whole months pay; 28816 florens.

The Province of Frizeland,

Seven Troops of horse, each consisting of 45 men; in all 315 men.

Their pay, 1679 florens apiece; in all 11753 florens.

Five and fifty Companies of foot, viz. one of 200, three of 80, and the other 51, of 50 men apiece; in all 2990 men.

Their pay being, of one Company 2057 florens, of each of three 1178, of the other 51, 825 florens apiece; in all 47666 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Frizeland; 3350 men.

Their whole months pay; 59419 florens.

The Province of Overysfel,

Three Troops of horse, whereof one of 50, each of the others of 45 men, in all 140 men.

Their monthly pay, of one 1819 florens, of each of the other two 1674; in all 5167 florens.

Thirteen Companies of foot, whereof two of 80 men apiece, each of the other eleven of 50; in all 710 men.

Their pay, of two 1178 florens apiece, of each of the other eleven 825 florens; in all 11431 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Overysfel; 850 men.

Their whole months pay; 16598 florens.

The Province of Groningen with the Omlands,

Four Troops of horse, one of fifty, each of the other three of 45 men; in all 185 men.

Their pay, of one 1819 florens, of each other 1679; in all 6856 florens.

Four and twenty Companies of foot, viz. one of 150, another of 115, each of two of 80; the remaining 20, of 50 men apiece; in all 1425 men.

Their pay, of one 2014, of another 1597, of each of two 1178, of the other 20, 825 florens apiece; in all 22467 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Groningen with the Omlands; 1610 men.

Their whole months pay; 29323 florens.

Drent at the same time maintain'd two Troops of horse, each consisting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their monthly pay being 3358 florens.

And three Companies of foot; one of 90 men; and each of the others of 50; in all 190 men.

Their monthly pay being 2947 florens.

Number of Soldiers kept by *Drent*; 280 men.

Their whole monthly pay 6305 florens.

The whole number of Soldiers then (viz. an. 1663) in pay under the seven United Provinces, with the Omlands and *Drent* must amount according to this account, to 23865 men.

And their monthly pay to 432723 florens; that is to above 40 thousand pounds *Englsh*.

Their standing forces are reported to have been since that, viz. an. 1670, after all Reformatiōns 26200; the constant charge whereof came to about six millions one hundred and nineteen thousand Gilders a year (above 600000 *Englsh* Lb.)

It cannot be denied, but that for several years last past, the War-ships of this Commonwealth have both for strength and number exceeded those of any Kingdom or Principality in the World, *England* excepted; and we must confess, that they have adventur'd more than once to dispute the Sovereignty of the Sea even with *England* it self; their expeditions, if we believe their own accounts of each engagement, being almost constantly attended with success. Nor need we wonder, that this people should thus misrepresent such matters to the world, since we know it was a pretty while ago, and before ever they had attain'd to their highest pitch of greatness, that they as arrogantly as falsely (I mean as to what they would have thereby insinuated, viz. their own invincible strength at Sea) put this insolent and precarious inscription upon their Coin, *Imperator maris est terra Dominus*.

The nature of this Work will not admit of any large historical relations; and it suits as little with our inclination as business to enter into a tedious dispute with the *Dutch* concerning the success of our Sea-engagements with them; the truth whereof is sufficiently known to those that will not be impos'd upon, and will never be understood by such as are apt to believe every thing they see in print, and greedily swallow all positive, though never so Romantick, asseverations. All *Europe* knows the various artifices and subtle contrivances of their chief Governors and Magistrates, in undervaluing their losses, and greatness their prosperous actions in the eyes of the world; and they are very wise in so doing, since a Republick wants that awe and reverence (besides twenty other advantages) which are natural to a Monarchy, and must acknowledge its grand support to be the good opinion which the multitude (and that can never judge of any attempt or undertaking but by the success) entertain of the Government. Upon this account let them be so notoriously beaten, that their losses cannot be absolutely denied, they will be sure to find some extraordinary causes of their bad success, and besides have the work of the fame judiciously dissembled; for then they give out that many of their Ships were ill provided of powder and ammunition, (although no Nation in the world takes the like care in things of that nature) besides this the Commanders of others did not behave themselves well, nay some of them appear'd to be errant Cowards; and then the *Englsh* stuck much closer to one another; nay they unluckily got the wind of their Fleet, and very unhappily with two or three broad-sides did unexpected execution upon their choicest men; yet after all this they themselves lost not above two or three Ships of any consideration; the losses of the enemy being equal to, nay as there was great reason to believe, exceeding theirs. And here by the by we shall take notice, that every Fireship we spend to have done of those three which were employ'd against them about fourteen or fifteen years ago, in their second and very unsuccessful attempt in the *Thames*. So far does this humor, or rather useful artifices are to be found even in their brave and valiant *De Ruyters* Letter to the States upon

his engagement with us in *February* an. 1653 (52) to be seen in the Author of his Life; wherein among other palliations of their losses he is very circumstantial in relating the loss of one single Ship of theirs (as if that had been the main of the damage they then suffer'd) call'd the *Ofbridge*; and but slightly intimates that they had some few others burnt and sunk; adding that certain *Englsh* Frigates stole in among their Merchant-men by night; so that some of them (a very moderate expression for above thirty) through the cowardice of their Commanders, were taken by the Enemy; complaining likewise of the want of powder, and the base and unmanly behaviour of several *Dutch* Commanders. The abovemention'd Author of *De Ruyters* Life sufficiently harangues it, even to a panegyrick, in commendation of their exploits against the Squadron under Sir *George Ake* towards the beginning of that war; and relates how universally their Sea Commanders had signaliz'd their valour upon that occasion, without ever blaming any one, or taxing him with ill conduct or want of courage. He highly magnifies their resolution and boldness in falling upon us in their *Defeat*, and cries up to the skies the courage of their Council of War (which must certainly consist of the same Officers) for daring to fight us within the command of our Castles (though what Castles were near enough to endanger them does not appear, besides those of our Authors own building in the air) but presently after, upon their being sufficiently drub'd by *Blake*, he cries shame of the vile cowardice of the very same Commanders; which he says was so notorious and gross, that one of them seeing the rest behave themselves so base and dastardly as not to dare to attack us, run his Ship into the midst of ours, and so sacrific'd that and himself as a reproach to his fellow Officers.

But to insist no longer upon their known shifts and artifices in making the best of a bad market, and representing every unhappy action as little as may be to the disreputation of their strength and power; we shall give a very brief account of two or three of our principal engagements with them, with some remarks thereupon, which shall sufficiently evidence that they were never yet able to wrest the Sovereignty of the Seas out of the hands of the ancient and undoubted Lords thereof, the Sovereigns of *England*.

The first that I shall mention, was that in *June* an. 1653, when notwithstanding the strange confusion the Nation was put into by *Cromwells* dissolving the Long Parliament (that *Dagon* of the people) there were no fewer than an hundred men of War completely equip'd and mann'd out, which appearing along the Coast of *Holland*, put the *Dutch* into an incredible consternation; though the fame was much increas'd a few days after, when *Tromp* return'd home so thoroughly baffled by *Monk* and *Dean* (though *Blake* indeed came in with his Squadron before the end of the fight) that he was forc'd to leave no fewer than thirty of his Ships behind him, for so many at least (others say more) were either destroy'd or taken by us in that Engagement. We might add, there being more than ordinary probability of it (though we should leave all hypothetical success to the *Dutch*, who triumph oftner in what they might have done, than what they really did) that if the night had not interpos'd, they would have carry'd off very few of their ninety remaining Ships. This fight was upon the second and third of *June*; and for an evident proof of their having been then sufficiently beaten, we had it from their own Sea-

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men taken in the *Harwich* Fight, the third of *June* 1665, that the reason why they had decid'd engaging the day before (the Wind being fair for them, and no apparent obstacle or discouragement) was because that day twelve years they had begun so unluckily a fight with *Monk* and *Dean*. The well known effects of this victory were, that our Ships blocking up their Harbours and snapping up their Merchants every day, they did with all expedition dispatch Ambassadors into *England*, who with much importunity obtain'd audience within two days of the Council of State (the new-fang'd supreme Authority of the Nation) being thoroughly sensible of the ill condition of their affairs at home, and therefore impatient of any further delay. The States General, it is true (knowing very well, that after so great a defeat they must not expect easy terms from *England*, and hoping that as things then stood with us, we must grow weary of the war, or however that it might be to their advantage not to treat without Swords in their hands) did in the mean time with incredible speed and diligence get out a more formidable Fleet than ever they had; but the same Fleet, after a Fight of above eight hours (the brunt whereof was born by not above thirty of our Ships) was obliged with all speed to make homewards; of 120 Sail, no more than 90, and those in a miserable and tatter'd condition, returning into the *Texel*; tho two indeed got afterwards into the *Elb*, and as many into *Zealand*. At least 4500 *Dutch* were slain and wounded; the loss of their Admiral *Van Trump* was added to the number, and said by their Writers to be the grand cause of their Overthrow (nay the Author of *De Ruyters* Life thinks fit to say, that it prevented the utter defeat and ruin of the *Englsh* Fleet) which yet they are loth to acknowledg half so considerable as really it was. The States had promised before a thousand pound Sterling, besides the Ship it self, with whatever was found in it, to those that should take the chief Admiral of the *Englsh*; six hundred pound for any other Admiral, and so proportionably for the rest of our Ships. But they, to their great sorrow, sav'd their Coin; and were not put to any charge upon such accounts. As for what concerns the *Harwich*-fight, under the Conduct and Command of the most illustrious Prince *James Duke of York*, upon the third of *June* an. 1665, tho the losses then received were too great to be dissembled or denied, yet have they used all the art they could to conceal and palliate them. One of their writers in his *Panegyric* (which may most properly be call'd *Belgium Gloriosum* in a different sense from what he intended in his Title) before he enters upon the relation of the three days fight with *Monk*, says, that the *Englsh* had indeed already made some fortunate expeditions (in the number of which this must certainly be reckon'd one) against the Fleets of the Confederate States; that they had beaten and put them to flight, nay that they had taken some of their Ships, partly men of War, partly Merchants; whereas it is notoriously known, that in that one fight they lost at least twenty War-Ships (some of themselves acknowledg sixteen) it being moreover out of all question, that if a vigorous pursuit had follow'd the Engagement, scarce any part of the Fleet had escap'd. Indeed our above mention'd Author of *De Ruyters* Life is (however it comes to pass) more free and ingenuous than usual in his account of this fight; for he says, that one of their Vice-Admirals being ask'd by a Captain just about the beginning

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of their flight, what he thought would become of their whole Fleet, made answer, that he could say nothing else in the case but *suave qui peat*, that is, scape that scape can, or the Devil take the hindmost; a plain acknowledgment of the desperate condition into which their whole Navy was now reduc'd; concerning which our Author very merrily adds, that they needed not Pilots as at other times to conduct them into the *Texel*; but that fear was an expert Guide, and very serviceable to that purpose. And now we come to our remarkable three days fight with them under the conduct of the renown'd General *Monk*, assist'd the last day by a Squadron under the illustrious Prince *Rupert*; who had been unfortunately sent to intercept *Beaufort*, and prevent his joining the *Dutch* Fleet. At the beginning of this fight our Ships were hardly upwards of Fifty, and they were Ninety strong; yet had we the first day manifestly the better of them, they being compell'd to retire towards their own Coast, where they were strengthened with so powerful a supply, that we were at length obliged to retreat; and yet this was done in such a manner that all *Europe* admires to this day the Conduct of our Commanders, and the obstinate valour of our men, by which we were enabled for a great part of the time to fight them with less than half their number, and bring off almost all our Ships in such difficult circumstances as scarce a Ship of the Enemy would have ever pass'd thro. Indeed it was Prince *Ruperts* fortunate return and seasonable coming up to General *Monk* that brought us off with so little loss, altho with the addition of his Squadron we were by no means made equal to them in number of Ships; and if an unfortunate shot had not brought his Maits by the Board just when he was about to reap the fruit of his Valour, the enemy would have with'd they had fairly gone home the day before, and not waited for the arrival of so troublesome a Visitant. And here we will add an implicit Confession of one of their own Writers, and a plain and open acknowledgment of their principal Minister of State, occasion'd by the success of this engagement. The first is that of the vaunting *Lydius*, in his foretold *Belgium Gloriosum*, where he is forc'd to bear witness to a great truth, viz. that the *Englsh* had always before the better of them; for giving a relation of *De Ruyters* encouraging his Soldiers, amongst other expressions of his, he has this for one (spoken I suppose in *Dutch*) *vinci posse Anglos jam didicistis*; that is, you now perceive, that after two days fighting, upon prodigiously unequal terms, it is possible the *Englsh* may come by the worst. The other is what that famous Statesman *De Witt* confess'd to Sir *William Temple*, viz. that by the management of this Retreat our Nation had gain'd more Honour, and our Seamen a greater reputation of Courage, than by the two preceding Victories; that he knew very well their men would never have been brought to fight again the second and third day, after the discouragements of the first, and that he believ'd no other Nation was capable of doing so but the *Englsh*.

As for the business of *Chatham*. 1. It has been judg'd by very understanding men, a million to one that it succeeded, for had the wind bin boisterous, as 'twas both before and after, the event of the undertaking must have prov'd no other than the ruin of their whole Fleet. 2. Let it be consider'd, that we at the time of the attempt had put only a light Fleet of some Forty Ships out, and therefore their adventuring to brave it upon our Coast was no point of Valour

3. This exploit upon Ships that had neither Sail, nor Yard, nor Gun in them; was acted in the midst of the Treaty of Peace held at Breda; and may rather be esteem'd the enterprize of incendiaries and robbers, than of a fair and generous enemy. 4. The people of Holland shew'd their dislike of this attempt, in the vengeance soon after taken on the two *De Witts*, the architects thereof; and by their razing those infamous inscriptions, which the unhappy Brothers had set up in memory of their success. As to the fight at *Sol-Bay* ann. 1672, the *French* (as the *Dutch* themselves confess) afforded us no manner of assistance, but almost as soon as the Battle began stood off, and left ours to bear all the assaults of the whole Fleet, which was prepar'd to fight with both. This being acknowledged by most of themselves, it was worth while to enquire, if we could tell how to be inform'd, by what figure they speak, who infinitely admire the obstinate valour of their Seamen and Soldiers who were able to engage and fight the Fleets of two potent Monarchs; one of which took care not to come within Gun-shot.

But enough, and possibly too much has been said on this subject, which is the proper business of History, and which could not justifiably have been brought into a description of this nature, had not the unseasonable zeal and rude passion of several *Dutch* Authors, oblig'd an *English* writer to make some, tho' a more modest and friendly narrative. To sum up all in a few words: It is sufficiently known, that the *English* never wanted courage, nor the *Hollanders* diligence, a virtue of almost equal importance in any undertaking. It has pleas'd Almighty God in all the late Engagements, by strange interpositions, so to ballance the success, that neither part should have at any time an entire victory. And the two Nations having by long experience seen how little has been gain'd by war with each other; 'tis to be hoped, they may hereafter both contend to improve the advantages of peace; and so together reap the harvest of the Sea, a field large and fertile enough to answer the most insatiate avarice of all who cultivate it.

Public Revenue.

And now we come to their publick Revenue, which consists chiefly in the Excise and Customs, they being their principal Fonds, and which together with others, make up usually (as one observes) about one and twenty millions of Guilders a year; every million whereof amounts (according to the same Author) to about ninety thousand pounds sterling; though others, particularly *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, account a Gilder equal to two shillings *English*; according to which computation a million of Guilders will be an hundred thousand pounds sterling. Their impositions are so universal upon all manner of commodities, that in *Amsterdam* thirty several Excises shall have been paid for a single dish of fish, with the usual sauce, before it is brought to table; and it is likewise reported, that a Cow sold for five pounds, if she be nine years old, will by that time have paid six pounds to the States. But their Customs for Importation are reckon'd in the Union low and easie; and are only apply'd to the uses of the Admiralty; and what comes in from the conquer'd Towns of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and places upon the *Rhine*, is manag'd and dispos'd of by the Council of State.

Out of this publick revenue (besides their ordinary charge of Militia, publick Officers and Ministers of State, Ambassadors, &c.) they were some years since reported to pay interest for

about thirteen Millions owing by the States General. We have shew'd already, that in the general Contributions of all Provinces, the *County of Holland* is about fifty-eight in the hundred; to which we shall add here, that the City of *Amsterdam* alone pays above twenty-seven of the said fifty-eight, whereby it appears, that that City may be reckon'd upon the account of Riches above one fourth part of the *United Netherlands*. The publick Revenue of the same City is said to amount to above four thousand pounds a day; and ann. 1650, the Excise of Beer, Meat, and Corn within *Amsterdam*, is said to have been farm'd for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; there being besides an Excise upon Wine, the Tax upon Houses, the Eighth penny, and a great number of others. A late years Excise upon Beer, Corn, and Cattel in the City of *Leyden* is reported to have come to fifty thousand pounds. So that if the rest bear any tolerable proportion to these two places, the public Income of the States must be exceeding great; and yet in the course of the late dreadful war with *England* and *France*, they have been very hard put to it for necessary supplies of money (which cannot be imputed to any thing else but the obstruction of their Trade), being forc'd in *October* ann. 1676, to raise the imposition upon Wines; which occasion'd such disorders at *Rotterdam*, that to suppress the tumults and seditions which happen'd thereupon, two Regiments of Foot were sent to quarter at *Tijlmond*. Besides this, and many other new contrivances to procure monies, about the beginning of 1677 they made a new Ordinance for levying the imposition of the Little Seal (as they call it) upon all Contracts and Judicial writings, which met with some opposition at first by the Remonstrances of the Law Tribe.

The vast consumption of all sorts of Commodities, but especially such as are necessary for life, and the great and many imposts that are upon the same, makes all things excessive dear amongst them; but there are so many ways of getting, and so much to be got by labour and industry, that the meanest of the people make a shift to live, and bear cheerfully those Taxes which in the judgment of strangers are insupportable.

And here, that our fellow Subjects and Countrymen may praise God for the ease and plenty wherewith he has blest them, and the happy constitution of that Government under which they live; we shall shew them somewhat more at large the several Taxes and Impositions that lye heavy upon the shoulders of these their *Low Country* neighbours. These we have from *Boehornius*, one of their most authentick Writers, in his Book *De statu Federati Belgii*, where altho' perhaps he may deliver them at the exact rate as they are lev'y'd only in the Province of *Holland*, yet are the States of the other Provinces forc'd either to impose the same upon their own Subjects, or others analogous to them, and not a jot less grievous to the people.

The extraordinary Taxes of this State are those which have been lev'y'd but now and then upon some unusual and very pressing occasion; and such are: 1. A Floren, that is twenty pence, (or rather two shillings, according to the whole tenor of *Boehornius's* computation). This my Author says he never knew lev'y'd but once; and that by reason of the discontentments and murmurings of the common people, it was ever after disus'd.

2. The second is Chimney-money; which is likewise a Floren, or twenty Asses, a Chimney.

In this Tax they imitated the *Spaniard* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; as they have since been follow'd by the *English*, tho' it has been made a standing and ordinary Tribute with us. We shall note, that *Boehornius* reckons an As to be four Oorts or Oortkens, which he calls an *Oribha*; and each of those is a quarter of a Stiver; and ten of their Stivers make a shilling *English*; so that according to *Boehornius*, each Floren being twenty Asses or Stivers, they must be equal to two shillings of our money; wherefore we shall in this account of their Taxes, which we have entirely from him, take the Stiver to be equal to an As (altho' the *Roman* As is not reckon'd by others to be above three farthings *English*), and upon the same account we shall take the value of his Floren to be equal to two shillings *English*; our business being here not to find out the real value of the As or Floren, but what estimate *Boehornius* makes of them.

3. The third (call'd by some a Land Tax, tho' the name seems not altogether so proper) is the two hundredth Floren, or two hundredth part of all manner of Goods and Possessions, which are rated by the Magistrates of the place according to publick fame and opinion; but with this proviso, that if any man finds himself aggriev'd, and will swear that he is not worth so much, he shall be bated accordingly.

The ordinary Taxes are such as being once impos'd have been afterwards made perpetual; and such are,

1. That upon Salt, which is in a certain proportion to the quantity of Salt spent yearly in each Family; the sole Judge whereof is the Magistrate of the place, who numbring the persons in every house, makes a conjecture of the same, and imposes the Tax proportionably.

2. The second is the Excise upon Beer, which is of three sorts: 1. That paid by all persons without distinction; which is twenty Asses a Vessel, which if we rely upon the forementioned *Boehornius* and *Hexam*, is two shillings of our money. But such Beer for private use as is not above thirty Stivers (that is three shillings) a Vessel, is in favour of the poorer sort exempt from this Tax. 2. The Brewers themselves pay twelve Asses or Stivers for every Vessel; and so do the Seamen for Beer imported out of *England*, *Germany*, or elsewhere. 3. Victuallers and others that sell Beer publicly, pay twenty-seven Asses a Vessel. And here we must take notice, that our Author *Boehornius* all along in things of this nature, says they pay so much in *Vasa singula*, which tho' we translate by the general name of Vessel, yet others take them to answer to that *English* measure of ours call'd by the name of Barrels.

3. Every Hoghead of Vinegar pays four Florens and sixteen Asses.

4. French Wines pay six Asses a Sloop. *Rhenish*, *Spanish*, and others, twelve Stivers; Brandy made of Wine ten Stivers, and of Beer five.

5. For every Barrel of Butter, containing 320 pounds, is paid four Florens; and for every piece or parcel call'd *Kopstukken* the fourth part of a Stiver.

6. For the largest Vessels of Oil call'd Pipes, four Florens; but if it be of Fish-Oil, only three Florens.

7. For Candles of Wax or Tallow, two Florens and two Stivers a hundred weight.

8. There is an impost upon those Commodities in the vending whereof use is made of round hap'd measures; such as are divers sorts of Grain, Seeds, Salt, Lime, and the like: for

every measure of Wheat call'd a Last are paid twenty-two Stivers; of *Triticum-Speltum*, or *Zeo-Speltum* (call'd in *Latin Siligo*) twenty-five; of round and smaller Seeds, thirty-six Asses. For every hundred pound of salt thirty-seven Stivers.

9. Turfs and ordinary Coals pay for certain determin'd quantities of them a Stiver and a half; but for every Tun of *English* or *Scotch* Coals eighteen Florens are paid. The Coals burnt in their Watch-Towers, for the direction of Ships at Sea, are exempt and pay nothing.

10. For every hundred weight of Lead five Stivers; and for every thousand of Brick one Stiver and a half.

11. Wood to burn pays the eighth part of what it costs.

12. All Stuffs interwoven with Gold, and all Silks pay the twelfth part of what they cost to the State.

13. Every larger piece of *English* Woollen Cloth not dyed, pays six Florens of *Flanders*, if the same be worth sixteen pounds *Flanders* (a pound *Flanders* is six Florens); but if the piece be valued at 24 pound *Flanders*, then they pay sixteen Florens for it. For every piece of lighter and thinner Stuffs there is but one As or Stiver paid. For Tapestries, gilded Leather, and other the like commodities, is paid the ninth part of what they are worth. Here we must take notice, that the Merchant or Vender, puts the value upon his own commodities of this nature; but lest he should for his own advantage under-rate them, he that gathers the Tax may if he please demand them of the owner, paying only one pound *Flanders* more than the price put upon them.

14. For every measure of Wheat call'd a Last, ground by the Mills of *Holland*, is paid indifferently by all persons sixty-three Florens and twelve Stivers. For a Last of *Triticum-Speltum*, or *Speltcorn*, thirty-one Florens and sixteen Stivers; for a Last of *Barley*, hull'd Oats, and dry'd Beans, twenty-one Florens and four Asses; for a Last of *Beech-Wheat* twelve Florens and fifteen Stivers.

15. For every Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Hog, &c. and other Beasts design'd for the Shambles, the seventh part of the price of them is paid to the States.

16. For every horned Beast three years old, are paid three Stivers a month; and for every Horfe of the same age, two.

17. For every such quantity as is reckon'd by some a Pannier of Herrings, or other salted Fish, which is brought to the Houses of Retailers or private Citizens, are paid twenty Stivers.

18. For every Sturgeon and Salmon is paid the ninth part of what they cost the Retailer.

19. For every pound of Tobacco is paid ten Stivers by him that imports it.

20. For all Soap consum'd in these Provinces is paid seven Florens for every Vessel, or Barrel; for every Barrel of Pitch, sixteen; and for every one of Tar ten Florens.

21. Waggon, and smaller Vessels that go by water, pay twenty Stivers a year; larger Vessels pay more; their Tax being determin'd according to their burthen, or number of Lasts that go to their lading. Every Coach pays six Florens a year.

22. All Farms pay almost the sixth part of the annual Rent for which they are let. If the proprietor keeps them in his own hands, they are valued by the Magistrate of the place, and the Tax is set accordingly.

23. The Tax upon Grounds either sow'd with

with any sort of Grain, or planted with Trees, is for every Acre four Stivers and a half a month; and their reckoning in this case is for matter of Corn, from the Seed-time to that of full Harvest.

24. For every Houfe is paid about the eighth part of the yearly Rent; but because the price of Houses rises and falls, they are rated according to the discretion of the chief Magistrates of the place; who look upon themselves as oblig'd to value them according to their extent and the space of ground which they take up.

25. Every Master or Mistress pays one Floren yearly for every Servant that they keep.

26. For all Immovables (among which are reckon'd great Ships) is paid upon sale the fortieth part of their real value, which must needs raise yearly a great sum of money to the States; Immovables changing their proprietors in no Country so often as here; it being observ'd particularly of *Leyden*, that one half of the City is bought and sold once in three years.

27. No Will, Contract, or other Writing is good in Law, unless it be mark'd with one of the two Seals; for the greater whereof is paid four Stivers, and for the lesser (which suffices in matters of small concern) two.

There are many other Taxes and Imposts among them omitted by *Boxhornius*, who refers for further Information to an account publish'd by the States of *Holland*. We shall only add here, that the Tribute laid upon those things whose number, quantity, and value may be certainly known (such as are Lands and Houses) is gather'd by the Magistrate of each place; but as for the Imposition upon Wine, Beer, and other commodities of uncertain consumption, they are farm'd out every year to those that will give most for them, together with good security to the State.

It is the judgment of some understanding men, that the last refuge of these Provinces, if they should be reduc'd to the utmost extremity, is to be admitted a Circle of the Empire (such as they formerly were) and to receive the protection of that mighty body, which is also the most like of any Country to their own State in its main Constitutions, and especially in the freedom and sovereignty of the Imperial Cities. In this case it seems probable, that their Trade would rather be improv'd than otherwise, their liberty continuing the same, and their security made greater; yet we find not, that their Magistrates and chief Ministers of State had any such thoughts when they were ready to be swallow'd up by the *French*; which whether to be imputed to the great surprize and astonishment that had seiz'd them from the swift course of that invasion, which came in like a torrent upon them, or to any particular reasons which might have inclin'd some of them rather to submit to *France*, we shall not take upon us to determine.

Boxhornius (and from him *Covingtonius*) reckons their *Ratio Status*, or true interest to consist, 1. In maintaining the liberty of their State and People inviolable. 2. In preventing or timely composing all intestine commotions and troubles. 3. In maintaining a strict League and Alliance with all neighbouring Princes, and when any difference arises between them, in satisfying as timely as may be all their just pretensions. 4. In having the Sea open, and their Trade undisturb'd. 5. In taking care that no Province grow too great, or usurp upon the rest; and we may add what is necessary thereunto, viz. the keeping up the Authority of the Stadtholder to the uttermost, that is, as far as may be

consistent with their Liberty and the Constitution of their Government.

They can have no interest (as Sir *William Temple*, a person very well acquainted with the Constitution of their Commonwealth, and the present circumstances of the affairs of their neighbour Nations, observes) to incline them to a war, unless invaded at home, or in the *Spanish Netherlands*; which will now prove one and the same thing if the invasion be made by *France*. As the nature of their Government and small extent of Country (besides other considerations) did ever disswade them from all designs of foreign Conquest, except in the *Indies*, and consequently prohibit them from employing their Arms otherwise than for necessary defence; so must they now more especially apply themselves wholly to the matter of free trade, which they must by all means endeavour to have continued unto them without any check or interruption; that so they may as soon as possible repair those prodigious losses which they have had of late years, by means of the great advantages which their industry and skill in traffick will gain them from all their neighbours. To these ends and purposes it highly concerns them to labour for the preservation of the peace of *Europe*, and bandy by Leagues and Negotiations against any from whom they shall fear a breach of it. They must seek to preserve themselves by an Alliance with *England* against *France*, and by that of *France* against *England*, as they did formerly by the assistance of both against *Spain*. Because Trade is the very Soul of their Commonwealth; and they have less of their own natural growth than other Nations of such things as are necessary for Shipping; it therefore imports them more than others to take care least the Northern Countries, together with the absolute dominion of the *Sound*, should fall into the hands of one Prince; and therefore must they enter into all such Conjunctions as may tend to the balancing, in some measure, the two lesser Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, no less than the greater of *France* and *Spain*. They must also (because military force is as requisite for the preserving of peace as making of war) be always provided of a considerable strength, especially by Sea; by which they may in all cases advance, or at least secure their Trade; and upon a war with *France* make up that way the weakness of their Land forces; which a long rest of peace, and a swarm of Officers prefer'd by the States in favour of their Relations in the Magistracy, have brought to be very disproportion'd in force to what they are in number. The present condition of *Spain*, and their *German* neighbours, is such, that they have little reason to apprehend any danger from them; and it seems now to be so far the interest of *England* to prevent any further progress of the *French*, that there appears no probability of our contributing hereafter (without very great provocations) to their ruin of their Commonwealth; the peace and security whereof (considering the weakness of *Spain*, the distance of *Sweden*, and the slow motions of the Empire, occasion'd by the different interests and inclinations of its Princes) are brought to depend principally, if not wholly upon the friendship of his Majesty of Great Britain.

Some Cities retain still the privilege of Coining, with which they have been anciently endow'd; as *Arnhem* in *Geldre*, and *Dort* in *Holland*; but since one part of the last mention'd Province came to be govern'd separately from the other, the States thereof (call'd the States

Coining

of *West-Friseland*) have set up a Mint within their own Jurisdiction, the place being sometimes *Horn*, and sometimes *Enchwylen*. *Zealand* did not make use of this point of Sovereignty before the year 1580, at which time Money first began to be coin'd at *Middleburg*. The City of *Utrecht* still enjoys what it was many ages since possess'd of, and retains the Royalty of a Mint, confirm'd to it by the States Provincial. *Leewarden* in *Friseland* is likewise by approbation of the Estates of the Province endow'd with the same privilege; but in *Overijssel*, *Deventer*, *Campan*, and *Szwoll* coin money by their own authority, without any respect to the States of the Province; which they pretend to do as being Free Cities of the Empire, and upon that account claiming particular jurisdiction within themselves. The same is done upon the like pretence of ancient privilege by the City of *Groningen*; without mentioning or taking notice of the *Omlands* in their Coin. But because by the Union of *Utrecht* there was to be a certain standard of all monies, current throughout the whole Commonwealth, the States General have appointed and commission'd certain Officers, whose business it is to inspect this whole matter, and to take care not only that no false money be made or distributed by particular persons, but that nothing be done in the authorized Mints of each Province that may redound to the prejudice of the publick.

In their wars with *Spain*, when the money in a besieged Town came to fail, and there was no possibility of having a fresh supply elsewhere, they used to put a stamp upon pieces of Tin, Brass, Leather, or Pastboard, which having a certain price put upon them by the Magistrates of the place, were freely taken by the Soldiers; neither was this any way disadvantageous to them, for as this kind of Coin went in the besieged places, and supplied their present necessities, so the siege being rais'd, or the Town yielded up, there came a Treasurer from the States, who gave every man current money for the other.

Their Monies in these Countries (but especially in the City of *Amsterdam*) have a correspondence with *Antwerp* Coins, but enhanc'd or debas'd as they see occasion, by reason of their great yearly disbursements. It has been frequently observ'd (as *Roberts* informs us in his Map of Commerce) that when they have occasion of great receipts their Monies are decry'd in value, and rais'd again when they are oblig'd upon account of their Wars or otherwise to extraordinary payments; and according to this diversity of occasions, the exchange of *Amsterdam* and the rest of the United Provinces is observ'd to alter so much, that it is commonly and in general reckon'd to be about three per cent. worse than that of *Antwerp*.

Their Liver or pound, which is twenty shillings *Flemish*, may be accounted twelve shillings sterling.

Six Florens, each consisting of twenty stivers, make the said pound.

An hundred and twenty stivers make a pound grofs.

Six stivers make a *Flemish* shilling.

Five stivers make six pence *English*, or five sols *Tournois*; so that a stiver and a sol *Tournois* are of the same value.

A Gros is six Deniers *Tournois*.

Besides these, which in *Roberts* time were the current moneys of the Country, all Coins of *Europe* do pass here currently for their value; and are at the same rate receiv'd and paid in traffick without any scruple.

Their weight is the pound, an hundred whereof makes their Quintal, which in *London* is held to be about an hundred and eleven pounds *English*, tho some alledg, that the same accurately calculated will not produce above an hundred and eight pounds futtle. The said hundred pound weight here in use agrees with an hundred and seven pounds of *Antwerp*, and an hundred and seventeen pounds of *Flanders* in general, and ninety-eight of *Paris*.

Their chief measure is the Ell, which reduc'd to *English* Yards, is to be at the rate of 134 Ells for 100 Yards of *London*; and the hundred Ells of *London* are here 167 Ells and a half; so that the 100 Ells here make in *London* about 74 Yards, or about 60 Ells and a half; and 40 *Flemish* Ells make in *England* 24 Ells.

Corn is here sold by the Last, which contains 24 small Barrels; each Barrel being one Muyden and a half; each Muyden one Sack and one twentieth; each Sack three Archetlings; which make somewhat more than three Shepels; so that the Last of Corn contains 103 Shepels, which make ten Quarters of *London*.

Not only in the principal Churches of *Holland* are Organs (which usually play for some time after Sermon is done) but also in many of their Village Churches; and Collections for the poor are commonly made in Sermon-time; a Purse with a Bell hanging at the bottom of it, and fastned to the end of a long pole, being reach'd to every one by the Collector, who is of those Societies call'd their Colleged of Deacons; his Office continuing for two years, and seeming little different from that of our Overseers of the poor. The *Palm* to be sung by the Congregation is ordinarily mark'd upon plates, which are hung up and down in several places of their Churches. They are not so nice and tender-conscienc'd as to the observation of the Lords-day as some of their neighbours, for the common people of these Countries buy and sell small commodities on that day, and make no scruple of travelling by Waggon or Boat. In the service of God (as one reports of them) they seem more delighted and affected with that part of Worship which consists in singing than any other; and they provide more for it, for in their Churches there are few Books seen besides *Psalters* bound up with their Church-Catechism.

But here we must give some account of the Reform'd Religion, and the progress and reception of the same in these Provinces. It is therefore observable, that the persecution of such in *Germany* as dissent from the Church of *Rome* (who were for the most part *Lutherans*) under *Charles V.* drove great numbers into the seventeen Provinces, but especially into *Holland* and *Brabant*, where the privileges of the Cities were great. This is observ'd by some to have been the reason that *an. 1566* it was resolv'd, upon consultation had among the heads of the Confederates, that for declining all differences at a time of common exigence, the publick and allow'd profession should be that of the *Lutherans*, but still with sufficient indulgence to those other, and discrepant opinions. By the Union of *Utrecht*, concluded *an. 1579*, it was left to each Province within its own precincts to order the matter of Religion as should be thought fit; but so as a private liberty and freedom should be left to all dissenters. But in the year 1583, which was after their having renounc'd all obedience to *Spain*, it was enacted by general agreement, that the Reform'd Religion alone should be openly profess'd and authoriz'd in their Provinces; and the *Roman* Catholic prohibited.

After

After this, the Religion according to the Reformation of *Calvin* and his followers came to be established in these Countries, divers reasons whereof are given by writers, the chief of which seems to have been the hatred which this people had conceiv'd against *Spain*; *Roman Catholics* and *Spaniards* being at that time look'd upon by them as meer synonymous terms. To which we may add, that by the utter extirpation of the Hierarchy throughout these Provinces, all goods and possessions belonging thereto came into the hands of the States, whereby a great increase was made of what was then most necessary, and not thought fit afterwards to be parted with, viz. their publick Revenue.

But besides all this, it is to be consider'd, that the Province of *Holland* (in which the Ecclesiasticks never made part of their Convention of Estates) bearing always the greatest sway in the Councils of the Union, was inclin'd to such a settlement of Religion as agreed most with their own ancient Constitution.

Nevertheless it has been the constant custom ever since not to make enquiry into the faith or principles of any peaceable man that comes to live under the protection of their Laws, and gives no disturbance to the State; the *Roman Catholic* Religion being alone excepted, both because it is look'd upon as the Religion of *Spain*, and also not likely to make good subjects, since it obliges them to acknowledge a foreign and superior Jurisdiction. Upon this account we find that at several times, particularly *an. 1641*, by a Proclamation of the States General all Jesuits, Priests, Monks, &c. were prohibited to enter into these Countries, and those that were already therein commanded to depart. 2. All Popish Conventicles were interdicted. 3. All Parents were forbid to send their Sons to Jesuits Colleges, or to any Popish University or School, or their Daughters to Nunneries.

An. 1650, the Synods of their respective Provinces sent their Deputies to the Grand Assembly of the States, who there gave in a Paper which they call'd a Remonstrance, wherein they desired special and speedy care should be taken for settling Religion exactly according to the Synod of *Dord*, and for preventing of Popery and Profaneness; and according to their request we find, that there were some Orders and Declarations made to those purposes; tho' it were folly to expect a thorough and rigorous execution of them among such a trading people. The truth is, the *Roman Catholic* Religion is conniv'd at, and tolerated (but not publickly) there being only certain constant payments from every Family made upon that account to the Officers of places. Nor are the professors thereof few in these Provinces; nay they are indeed numerous in the Country among the Peasants, and considerable in the Cities; but are not admitted to any publick Charges, altho' they seem, as one observes, to be a firm and well jointed piece of the State, and have never given any disturbance to the Government, nor ever express'd any inclination to a change. All others have not only the free and undisturbed exercise of their own Religion in their private Houses, but when they come to be numerous, and able to go to the charge, may if they please purchase a license to build a publick place, and have their proper Pastor or Teacher, paying at a constant rate for this liberty to the publick. But there is one or more Commissioners appointed, who for the security of the State, must have constant admission into all their Assemblies; and their testimony shall be receiv'd concerning any

thing said or done there to the prejudice of the publick; in which cases the Laws and executions are as severe as against any civil crimes whatsoever.

There are *Jews* in several places of this Commonwealth, particularly at *Damme* and *Delphzyl*, but they have their publick Synagogues in *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*; in the first of which places almost all Sects that are known among Christians have their publick meeting places; even *Brownists* and *Familists*, and others whose names are very near worn out in the Countries to which they owe their rise and beginning. There are said to be above thirty different Sects in *Amsterdam* (some indeed reckon a great many more, but I suppose the difference between several of them is not very considerable) whereof twelve at least are allow'd their publick meeting places; six of them being of many sorts of *Anabaptists*; tho' there be many other branches of that unchristian Sect which are not openly tolerated by the Magistrates. Those who pass by the name of *Arminians*, some esteem to be rather a party in the State than a Sect in the Church; and these were even before the reformation of the Stadtholder but few in number, tho' of better quality, and many of them in the Government. The *Anabaptists* on the contrary are very numerous, but lie in the lower ranks of people, Mechanics and Seamen; and abound chiefly in *North Holland*.

The truth is, the body of their Commonwealth is made up of *Calvinists*, who are possess'd of all the publick Churches, and are the only people who have Pastors maintain'd at the publick charge, which is done by certain Salaries paid by the States. They are reported to be generally passionate friends of the Family of *Orange* (tho' we know how inconsistent the *Calvinists* of *Scotland* and some other Countries is with any thing that looks like Monarchy) to which they divers ways express'd their kindness during the intermission of the Stadtholdership, which Office the *Lovestein* faction, succeeding that of *Barnveldt*, labour'd utterly to extinguish. They are therefore on the other side as fierce enemies to the *Arminian* party, whose principles have been thought formerly to incline too much to *Spain*. But here in general it may be said, that no man having any pretence to complain of oppression of conscience, nor hopes of forming a party whereby to make alterations in the State, the differences in opinion cause no frangeness in conversation; matters of Religion being discours'd with little or no zeal, and only like the most ordinary occurrences of the times, for diversion and entertainment. Indeed, the choice of Religion is generally so indifferent a thing among them, that they are reported to be no more curious in chusing their company to go to Church with, than they are in resolving with whom they shall go to Market or Court.

There are reported to have happen'd some late innovations among them in matters of Religion, occasion'd by the writings of one *Cocceius* and his followers, inasmuch that *an. 1676* the Curators of the University of *Leyden*, and the Burgomasters of the City, issued forth an Order, whereby was prohibited the maintaining or teaching of divers novel opinions within the precincts of that place. The Tenets there mention'd are many of them vain and extravagant; some others being nearly ally'd at least to those judg'd to be deriv'd from the principles of *Des Cartes* upon which account the reading either publickly or privately of his Metaphysics, was likewise absolutely

absolutely interdicted. One *Abraham Heidanus*, a Professor of Divinity in that University, had the boldness to write against the forefaid Order; and for so doing was not long after discharg'd of his employment. About the same time the Election of one *William Momma* (a person suspected of the forefaid novelties) to be Minister of *Middleburg*, occasion'd great disturbances in the Island of *Walcheren*, which were very like to have spread further; but the same by the care and diligence of the Prince of *Orange* (who went thither on purpose) and the Estates of that Province were at length thoroughly quieted; the election of the said *Momma* being made null, and many of the Magistrates of the City of *Middleburg* turn'd out of their places.

Charity seems to be a National virtue among them, tho' it is regulated by the orders of the Country, and is not ordinarily conversant about the common objects of compassion. It is not true, that a man shall never meet with a Beggar in these Countries (tho' perhaps there are hardly any seen in the Province of *Holland*) but it is certain, that all possible care is taken to supply the wants of the poor, certain persons being appointed both in Cities and Villages to seize upon and compel such as are able to work for their living, or else straightway depart the Country; and as for the old, lame, blind, sick, or other ways disabled, they are no where in the world so liberally provided for. The City of *Amsterdam* alone maintains constantly (as we are told by *Comingius*) 3500 poor Families, as persons not able to do any thing for their living. The expences of this State in maintaining old main'd Soldiers, Soldier's Widows, Orphans, and other proper objects of charity, are calculated by one to amount to 360000 Florens a year, which comes to about thirty-six thousand pounds sterling.

Orphans are very handsomely educated in their Hospitals; the Boys having masters appointed them, by whom they are taught to write and read, and instructed in the principles of Religion; being likewise taught mechanic trades by such Instructors as are at the publick charge assign'd them. The Girls are taught to spin, sew, and the like, and the expences for the maintenance and education of both Boys and Girls are defray'd partly out of the legacies of charitable persons, given purposely for such pious uses; and partly out of the ordinary collections for the poor, which are generally much larger here than in any other Country. Particular Physicians and Chirurgeons are also maintain'd by the publick, whose business it is to visit the Hospitals of the sick, and employ their care and skill towards their recovery; being moreover oblig'd in some places, especially the greater Cities, to go to the particular houses of the poorer sort. There are also publick Pest-houses belonging to many Cities, and sufficient provision made amongst them for Lepers, who have habitations appointed them beyond the Suburbs of their Cities; and altho' they are in no wise necessitated so to do, are wont to beg alms of those that pass near them, which is done out of a superstitious opinion current among the common people, that Lepers ought to feed upon beg'd bread.

The principal places out of the Territory of the Seven Provinces and yet under the Jurisdiction, or at least in the possession of this Commonwealth (for as to some of them they only claim a right of Garrison) are, 1. Nearer home, and in the neighbouring Countries, *Boisleduc*, *Crevecoeur*, *Ravestein*, *Helmont*,

Eindhoven, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Bergen op zoom*, *Steenbergen*, *Maastricht*, several unwall'd Towns in *Brabant*, *Williamstadt*, *Lillo* and *Saerlaet*, *Cuyck*, *Slace*, *Aerdenburg*, *Nendyck*, *Philipsfort*, *Cadant*, *Ogfburg*, *Hulst*, *Lieskensboeck*, *Axel*, *Ternbeuf*, *Sas van Gent*, *Gemmer*, *Gochum*, *Schenkenchans*, (put by several in *Guedres*) *Emmerick*, *Rees*, *Wesel*, *Barick*, *Orloy*, *Rhynberg*, *Meurs*, *Roerwot*, *Linghen*, *Embsen*, *Lierwot* and *Griet Zyll*. 2. Farther off, and in foreign Countries; in *Africk*, *Arguin*, and other places among the *Nigritæ*; *Green Cape*, *St. George de Mina*, *Cormantin*, *Tocquerati*, and other places in the *Golden Guiny*, out of which they have driven the *Portugueses*. In *St. Thomas Island* *Pavoaian*. The *French* took this Island from them in the late war, but were *an. 1676*, after a siege of a whole year, forced to surrender the same into their hands again; of four thousand *French* employ'd in that expedition, not above five hundred returning home. They have moreover in the Kingdom of *Congo* the Island and City *Loanda*; and a Fortrefs at the Cape of *Good Hope*. In the *East Indies*, a great part of the Coast of *Coromandel*, and part of *Malabar*, with many strong Cities. In the *Golden Chersonese*, *Malacca*; and in the Island *Ceylan* the strong Town *Columbo*, with a Fort upon one of its Promontories, commonly call'd *Punte de Galle*. They took also from the *Portugueses* *Negumbo*, a strong and well fortified City in the same Island; which the others recover'd *an. 1643*, but lost again the year following. They are possess'd of almost all the *Moluccæ*, with several other Islands in the Eastern Ocean. In the Island of *Java* they have the impregnable City call'd *Batavia*, formerly nam'd *Jokatra*; and in the Island *Formosa* or *Belle-Ile* they had some years since (for they were lately driven thence by the neighbouring *Chinefe*) a very good Castle of the same name. The *Portugueses* have likewise driven them out of *Brasil*; as the *English* have out of *New Belgium*, where was *New Amsterdam*; tho' they recover'd the same in the late war with *England*, but were oblig'd to restore it by the Treaty of Peace concluded *an. 1673*. *An. 1651* they took the strong Castle of *Caluire* in the *East Indies*, and *an. 1653* the Island *Manara*, about twenty Leagues distant from *Columbo*; and *an. 1662* they took the Fortrefs of *Cochin* in *Malabar* from the *Portugueses*; that having been the first Fort possess'd by them in the *East Indies*. Besides these places, they are possess'd of the Island *Banda* (wherein they have a Castle call'd *Nassau*) with fix circumjacent Islands; and the never to be forgotten *Amboina*.

The account given by a very late writer of their Conquests, Factories, and places of trade out of *Europe* is very particular, and runs thus. Tho' they have been expell'd *New Holland* in *America*, yet they still possess the Islands of *St. Euface*, *Saba*, *Curaco* and *Tobago*, if not lately beaten out by the *French* (and indeed they were toward the latter end of 1677 driven thence by the *French* Fleet under *D'Eitrees*, the *Dutch* Magazine of Powder being unhappily blown up by the *French* Bombs, and the Governor Binckes, with all the Commanders, except one Captain, thereby slain; and by the seventh Article of the Peace concluded at *Nimwegen* in August *an. 1678*, each party was to continue seiz'd of whatsoever they then held and possess'd.) The City of *Corà* upon the firm land. The Colonies of *Boron*, *Elquib*, *Brebice*, *Aperwaque*, and other places upon the coast of *Guiana*. In *Africa*, *Arguin* and the Island *Goree*, toward *Cape Verd*; where they have a Fort and Factories at *Resisco*, at *Porto d' Ale*, and *Joal*, *St. George de Mina*, the Fort of *Nassau* or *Mouré*, *Cormantin*,
T 2
Axima,

Axima, and *Betrou* in *Guiny* upon the Golden coast. Many Forts in *Congo*, &c. and at the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Tafel Bay* two more. They have Forts also in the Islands of *Madagascar* and *St. Maurice*; and upon the coast of *Malabar*, *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulam*. Upon the coast of *Coromandel*, *Tuticorin*, *Negapatan*, *Karkalle*. In the Indian Peninsula beyond *Ganges Malacca* with the Forts and Islands belonging to it. In the Island of *Ceylan*, *Negombo*, *Colombo*, *Gallo*, *Batigala*, *Tsingilimala*, *Jaffanatan*, and a Fort in the Island of *Manar*. In the Island of *Java*, *Jacatra*, call'd *Batavia*, a strong City and the seat of their *East India* Governour. The Isle of *Bina*, part of the *Molucca* Islands. In *Ternate* the Forts *Iacomm*, *Talucco*, *Malaya*, and *Gammalamanna*. In *Motir* the Fort of *Nassaw*. In *Macchian*, *Taffalo*, *Tabilolla*, *Nassauqua*, or *Nabacca*, and *Maurice*. In *Bachian*, *Gammadore*, and *Laboia*. In *Gilolo*, *Saboe* and *Coma*. In the Island *Amboyna*, *Coubella* and *Lewio*. In the *Banda* Islands *Nassaw*, and *Belgia* in *Nera*, and *Revenge* in *Poolway*. In the Island of *Solor*, Fort *Henry*, Fort *Jompaulam*, otherwise call'd *Roterdam*, near the City of *Macassar*, with another Fort in *Timor*. Part of the Southern Land, call'd *New Holland*, where lies *Carpentaria*, the Lands of *Diemens*, *Witz*, *Endracht*, *Edels*, *Lewin*, and *Nuitz*.

Factories.

They have moreover several Factories; as in *Perfia*, at *Gombon*, *Congo* or *Bender Congo*, and *Isphahan*. In the Territories of the Great *Mogul*, at *Agra*, *Amadabat*, *Cambaia*, *Baroche*, *Surat*, *Ouguely*, *Kassan-Baser*, *Daca*, *Patna*, and *Philipatan*. In the Island of *Celebes* at *Manada* and *Macassar*, out of the last whereof the *Dutch* are said since 1668 to have driven the *King* of the Island. In the Island of *Java* at *Bantam* and *Japatta*. In *Coromandel* at *Tenaga-Patan*, at *Golconda*, *Mallipatan*, *Palicate*, *Dascheron*, and *Bincolapatan*. In *Pegu*, at *Awa* and *Siriam*. In *Siam* at *Odia*. In the Island of *Sumatra*, at *Ticon*, *Priaman*, *Indepour*, *Cillebar*, *Jambi*, *Palimbar*, and other places. They trade in the Island *Zecotora*; as also at *Mocha*, *Aden*, and *Fartach* upon the northern coast of *Arabia*. In the Islands of *Larek*, *Refem*, and others near to *Ormus*. At *Porca*, and most parts of *Malabar*. At *Aracan* in *Pegu*. Along the coast of *Malacca* at *Tanassirim*, *Pera*, *Ihor*, *Paban*, *Patane*, *Singora*, *Bordelong*, and *Ligor*. At *Tunquin*, *Cinquo* and other places of *China*; and at *Rima* in the Island of *Borneo*. At *Nauvesque* near *Japan*. And excluding all other Nations they pretend to the only trade upon the coast of *Sumatra*, *Japan*, *Amboyna*, *Balli*, and other parts of the Eastern world.

At the conclusion of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*, *Prince Maurice*, son of the Glorious *William of Nassaw*, was chief Governour of the United Netherlands; and in the same illustrious Family has the said Government continued to this day; only with some interruption, or Interregnum of some years, if we may so call it, and a certain faction among the *Dutch* will not be angry with us for so doing; tho I think we may with more civility to their *States* term it so, then give it its true name, and call it the Usurpation of the *De Wits*, and other airy *Republicans*, who were rather for trying conclusions in the Government, then living happily under an approv'd Constitution, of the goodness whereof they and their forefathers could not but have had sufficient experience. Nor is this precariously affirmed by us, but will most manifestly appear to be true, if the Reader be but pleas'd to consider their wonderful growth in power and riches under their late *Stadholders*, and the calamitous condition into which their Commonwealth was

reduc'd within some years after the abolishing of that high Office. In order whereunto it will not be amiss to give a very brief account of the state of their affairs from the beginning of the foremention'd Truce with *Spain* to the conclusion of an happy Peace with *England* after the late dreadful incursion of *France*, that is from the year 1609 to the latter end of 1673; according to our computation.

It was not long after the forefaid accommodation (as *Sir William Temple* observes) that there had like to have ensu'd a sudden rupture between *Archduke Albert* and this new State; occasion'd by the Confederates seizing the City of *Juliers*, under pretence of assisting the Duke of *Brandenburg*; He and the Duke of *Newburgh* being the two principal competitors for the possessions of the Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, lately deceased without lawful issue male. Upon this the *Archduke* judging it more expedient to run the hazard of another war, then quietly to suffer the *Dutch* to strengthen themselves by such new acquisitions, sends away *Spinola* with a good Army, and orders to make open shew of a design to recover the forefaid City of *Juliers* for the Duke of *Newburgh* (whose interest he had espous'd) but on the sudden to assault *Wesel*; which being accordingly done, and the place taken before it could be either recruited or relieved, the Confederates began to think better of the matter, and considering the boldness and resolution of their enemy, and withall how extraordinary advantageous that City would be to him for making an incursion into their Provinces (and that has been since more than once found the most fatal inlet to the same) made use of the mediation of *England* and *France*, and so got the difference compos'd before any farther breach happen'd; upon these terms, that neither of them should upon any account whatsoever bring an Army into the disputed Dominions of the deceased Duke of *Cleve*. Nevertheless, not long after the *Dutch* made bold to seize upon several Towns upon and near the *Rhine*, and without the extent of their own Provinces; which they pretended, and not without reason, to have done only to prevent the *Spaniards* getting them into his hands; having ever since only claim'd a right of Garrison.

Besides what we have related concerning *Juliers* and *Wesel*, there are several other remarkable occurrences in the course of their affairs during this Truce; whereof we will give a very short account, as we have them deliver'd by good Authors.

About the year 1610, several Embassies, particularly those two from *Japan* and *Morocco*, brought as much credit and esteem, as the riging out divers Ships for advancing their Trade in the *East Indies* and elsewhere did wealth and profit to this new erected Commonwealth.

About the same time, or an. 1611, there happen'd a Sea-fight between them and the *Spaniards*, not far from the *Cape of St. Vincent*; the issue whereof was, that the *Dutch* had their Admiral sunk, and their enemies having lost three ships, and fifteen hundred men, were glad to betake themselves to flight.

An. 1612, was a League and Alliance made between them and the *Turks*, notwithstanding (as is reported) the endeavours of the *Imperial*, *Spanish*, and other Embassadors, to hinder and obstruct it; upon which were divers Consuls settled in behalf of their Merchants in several places of *Asia* and *Africa*; particularly at *Aleppo*, *Grand Cair*, *Scanderoon*, *Constantinople*, and *Smirna*; as likewise in the Islands of *Cyprus*, *Chio*, &c.

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An. 1613, the *Dutch* had again considerably the better of the *Spanish* Fleet consisting of twenty-seven Ships; whom they afterwards worsted near the mouth of the *Streights* an. 1619.

An. 1614, the Alliance made between the *Antiseick* Towns and the *Low Countries* two hundred years before, was renew'd between the said Towns (in the number of which *Amsterdam*, *Middleburg*, and *Dort* were formerly reckon'd) and the *Dutch* Commonwealth; the rights and privileges of which the States did now oblige themselves to maintain and defend to the uttermost. This was so ill resented by the Emperor, that he would have the free Towns of the Empire prosecuted for nothing less than Treason and Rebellion; but it being made appear, that they had enjoy'd the liberty of entering into such Alliances time out of mind, he thought fit to acquiesce in that plea of theirs, and take this for good satisfaction because he knew not well how to come by better.

An. 1616, the Cautionary Towns, that is *Flushing*, with the *Cattle of Ramekins* in the Island of *Walcheren* in *Zealand*, the *Brill*, with two Forts belonging to the same, in *Holland*, were restor'd to the *Dutch*. They had been put into the hands of the *English* about one and thirty years before, as security for the money lent and employ'd in their defence by *Queen Elizabeth*, which *Grimston* says amounted to fix hundred thousand pound sterling. Out of the *Brill* there marched 365 Soldiers, from *Flushing* 600, and from *Ramekins* the abovemention'd Forts so many as with them made up fourteen Companies.

Here must we take notice of a matter of the greatest and, as it had like to have prov'd, of the most fatal consequence to their State; whereby were made good the conjectures of those *Spanish* Councillors who had been the principal advisers of making a Truce with them for a tolerable term of years. Their opinion was, that the Confederate State was so unsettled in its Constitution, that a few years would produce such disputes and controversies between the Provinces, and even in the same Province between the Cities and Magistrates thereof, as would conduce more to their ruin than the most vigorous war; the prejudices of which must needs (as they had sufficiently experienc'd) be very gradual and uncertain, and therefore would be more then counterbalanc'd by the great advantage of keeping them to a close and entire conjunction among themselves.

And indeed even before the said Truce was concluded, the seeds of such dissensions were plentifully sown, there having arisen divers controversies in several Provinces of the Union, but especially in that of *Holland*, about matters of Religion, and chiefly such as relate to predestination and free-will, election and reprobation, &c. points that are sure to be handled with zeal enough, since both parties would esteem themselves no less then Champions for God Almighty; one party thinking they are as highly concern'd to assert his free-grace, as the other to vindicate his justice. We must remember, that there had been for some time before this, a party in the Republick who pretended to be jealous of the power and authority of the Prince of *Orange*, whom they judg'd to make too great a figure in the State; these are reported to have industriously join'd with that side, whose opinions were accounted more novel and less orthodox; advancing themselves, after no small opposition (the body of the people sticking obstinately to the receiv'd doctrine and tenets) to a very considerable faction; the strength whereof lay

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not in the number but quality of its adherents, who in many places were the principal Magistrates and richest Citizens.

It is no part of our business in a discourse of this nature to state or discuss points of Faith, and therefore shall we very briefly relate only matter of fact, leaving it to the Reader to pass what judgment he pleases upon their Schism or Faction (call it which you will) *Jacob van Harmin* being reckon'd the Author thereof as it concern'd the Church, and *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Pensionary of *Leyden*, as far as it influenc'd the State.

Jacob van Harmin, commonly call'd *Arminius*, was born at *Oudewater* in *Holland*, an. 1560; and studied first at *Marpurg* in *Hassia* (where he was maintain'd by the City of *Amsterdam*), but upon the erection of an University at *Leyden*, he betook himself thither, being sent afterwards to hear *Theodore Beza's* Lectures at *Geneva*, from whence he went to *Basil*, and after that to *Padua* to hear the Lectures of *Jacob Zabarell*, a noted Philosopher in those days. At length being call'd home by the City of *Amsterdam*, he was made one of the publick Preachers of that place, and altho he was esteem'd by some in his writings to differ from the current doctrine of the *Dutch Netherlands*, yet did there no disturbance at first arise thereupon, because he was generally belov'd and esteem'd, his behaviour being courteous and friendly to all men, and his conversation to those of his acquaintance, as far as virtue and decency would permit, pleasant and diverting. After he had been fifteen years thus employ'd in *Amsterdam*, he went to *Leyden*, where not long after the death of *Franciscus Junius*, he was, notwithstanding great endeavours of several to hinder it (*Gomar* himself, the chief Professor of Divinity, with might and main opposing his promotion) created Doctor of the same Faculty. In short, it was not long ere the number of his followers and disciples became very considerable, and the zeal and opposition of his adversaries increasing proportionably, he was divers times question'd by their Consistories, and the Deputies of their Synods; but we find not that any publick censure pass'd upon him unto his death, which happen'd an. 1609; his successor being *Comradus Vossius*, a man so exceedingly displeasing to *King James*, that he is reported upon that account especially to have been turn'd out of his publick place and function.

John Oldenbarnevelt, commonly call'd only *Barnevelt*, was born of mean parentage at a Country Village near *Amersfort*, in the Diocess of *Utrecht*, or rather in the *Arnhem* Quarter of *Geldre*. After having studied the Civil Law for about seven years, he proceeded Doctor in the same Faculty, and from being an advocate in other lower Courts, came to be one in that of *Holland*. After this he was made Pensionary of *Rotterdam*, and at length Advocate (or Pensionary) and Keeper of the Great Seal of *Holland* and *Westfrizeland*; so that being a man of eminent parts and singular industry, he came by degrees to have a greater sway than any single person in the Government; the management of all publick business, treaties and correspondence with foreign Princes and Commonwealths, together with the disposal of Offices and Dignities, depending almost entirely upon his advice and direction. We have elsewhere taken notice of his enmity to the House of *Orange*, which made him very vigorously promote the peace with *Spain* and *Archduke Albert*, hoping thereby to lessen the authority of their *Stadholder* *Prince Maurice*; upon which account he is also suppos'd

suppos'd to have sided with the *Arminian* party (for so in a little time began they to be call'd) and cordially espous'd their interest. He is reported to have given the first considerable suspension hereof *an. 1612*, when he used his utmost endeavours to procure liberty for both parties freely to preach and publish their doctrines; tho he mist of his aim when he contriv'd Letters to King *James*, as from the principal *Arminians*, requesting his mediation to the same purpose; for the advice thereupon given by that prudent Prince to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, was, that they should under the most severe penalties prohibit the meddling at all with any of the controverted points either in their Schools or Pulpits. *An. 1617*, he discover'd himself yet more openly, not sticking to oppose Prince *Maurice* and several Members of the States, nay publicly to undertake the patronage of the Remonstrants (for so were the *Arminians* now call'd, from a Remonstrance publish'd, together with an account of their faith and doctrine, not many years before, viz. about the year 1610, who were now possess'd of the chief Church in the *Hague*, while their Antagonists, the *Antiremonstrants*, were forc'd to content themselves with the Church of an old Cloister, not far from thence. After this he is reported to have taken a journey to *Utrecht*, and to have been there very busy and active in prosecuting the designs of his faction; for the support whereof he had the boldness to raise a particular kind of Soldiery, and to continue the same notwithstanding the commands of the States General to the contrary. To be brief, the Remonstrants persisting still in their illegal and dangerous confederations, and continuing obstinate in opposing the Convention of a National Synod (very passionately advis'd by King *James* and other good friends and allies of these Provinces) so that things seem'd now almost ripe for sedition, and an open breach ready to be made between the Provinces, Prince *Maurice*, by advice of divers good Patriots, seiz'd upon and imprison'd *Barnevelt* and three others, who were accounted the principal Authors of all those distractions in the State; one of whom was the learned *Hugo Grotius*, who afterwards by the contrivance of his Wife (leave being granted her by the credulous Wife of the Prison-keeper, to carry thence those pernicious *Arminian* Books, on which the said her Husband was always poring) convey'd away in a large Chest, and made his escape into the *Spanish* part of *Brabant*.

As for *Barnevelt*, he was try'd and condemn'd, his Estate confiscated, and himself beheaded *an. 1619*; which was done by particular Commissioners, appointed by the States General; tho he and his friends had labour'd much to have the cognizance of the whole matter refer'd to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*. In the year following, his Sons were depriv'd of the offices and dignities to which they had been advanc'd in the time of their Father's greatness; one of them being Master of the Forests of *Holland*, and another Governor of *Bergen op Zoom*. About the beginning of 1623, they were apprehended for hiring assassins to murder Prince *Maurice*; and one of them, with several other persons, upon a fair trial and divers of their voluntary confessions, is said to have been legally convicted of treason against the State, and condemn'd and executed accordingly. Of *Barnevelt* the father we find it related, that he was wont to say, as long as I live there shall be no National Synod held in *Holland*; which prov'd so far true, that his first examination was taken the

very day the Synod of *Dort* began. This *Barnevelt*, as well as his successor and parallel the late *De Witt*, was wholly averse to the *English* interest, and was (as *Grimston* relates, the same being also by many believ'd and affirm'd of the other) a devoted creature of *France*. This is certain, that the *French* Ambassador labour'd all that possibly he could for a mitigation of his sentence.

In the beginning of *November an. 1618*, did *Spain* the Synod of *Dort* meet, for composing all differences in Religion, and resetting the Provinces in their former peace and tranquility; for a full account of the proceedings whereof, we refer the Reader to such Authors as have purposely written of the same; and shall only observe here,

1. That to assist at this Synod were sent from *England*, *George Carleton* Bishop of *Landaff*, *Joseph Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, *John Davenant* the Kings Professor of Divinity and President of *Queen's* College in *Cambridge*, and Archdeacon of *Taunton*.

2. That several of the Remonstrants being well satisfied which way the Synod would generally incline, refused to appear; declaring openly, that they could not expect a fair and impartial trial of their cause, in an Assembly to which they were rather cited as Criminals than conven'd as Members. Nor were their fears and apprehensions vain, for their party was at length cast and condemn'd; many of them being banish'd, imprison'd, and other ways prosecuted in the severest manner.

3. That the principal Tenets of the Remonstrants or *Arminians* were generally taken to be such as these: That Gods election of some persons to life eternal is grounded upon the foreknowledge of Faith in Christ, and perseverance; and the reprobation of others, upon his foresight of their final impenitence, infidelity, or apostasy. That Christ dyed for the whole race of mankind. That God has not a private will opposite to his reveal'd; according to which last he has declared, that he desires the salvation of all men. That sufficient Grace may be resisted; and that a true Believer may fall away from Grace, and be eternally damn'd.

We come now to the second tedious war, under which these Provinces did not only subsist, but make a considerable advance in power and reputation; the principal events and final issue whereof shall be succinctly deliver'd. And here we must take notice, that Archduke *Albert* dying presently after the expiration of the Truce, the succeeding war lay between the Confederates and *Spain*; to which Kingdom those Provinces call'd the *Spanish* Netherlands were by the Articles of marriage between Archduke *Albert* and *Isabella*, to return upon defect of issue male.

An. 1621, upon the expiration of the Twelve years Truce, *Ambrose Spinola*, General of the *Spanish* forces, very early in the Spring besieg'd and took the strong Castle of *Jubiers*; the Duke of *Newburg* taking likewise sometime after a very good Fortres built by the *Dutch* in an Island of the *Rhine* between *Bon* and *Colen*, call'd afterwards *Elizabeth's* Fort, but at that time *Pfaffenmütz*, because (as *John Claver* says) it was made in the shape of a Clergy-man's Hat. *Grimston* calls it *Papenmütz*, and says it was yielded up towards the end of 1622; being of so great moment for curbing of *Colen* and other places, that it made the year be accounted to end happily for the *United Netherlands*.

An. 1622, the forces of the Confederate States made a sudden incursion into *Brabant*, burning twenty-two Villages, and carrying away Booty and Prisoners from the very walls of *Brussels*; tho

tho they were in a little time forc'd to retreat to *Breda*, the Country which they were plundering and harassing, being by means of their Sluces, especially those of *Antwerp* and *Mechlin*, quickly laid under water. In the succeeding Winter, the Earl of *Bergue*, Master of all the *Spanish* Horse in the Low Countries, passing his forces over the frozen Rivers and Marshes, did exceedingly infect the *Velaw*, carrying away much booty, and great numbers of prisoners, altho by reason of the extremity of cold, he could not apply himself to the siege of any considerable place, or perform any remarkable action. We must not here omit, that presently after the foresaid infolence of the *Dutch* (for such the haughty *Spaniard* accounted it) in making an inroad into the very heart of *Brabant*, *Spinola* to act as briskly with them, laid siege to *Bergen op zoom*. Upon this Prince *Maurice* encamping near *Graevenweert* on the South-side of the *Rhine*, first sent succors to the place under the Colonels *Hinderfon* and *Morgan*, who commanded some forces of the King of *Great Britain*; and afterwards making a descent into *Brabant*, and joining forces with Count *Mansfeld*, compell'd the Enemy to raise the siege, and leave that strong place, of which he thought himself in a manner possess'd. This action was the more considerable, because *Spinola* came thither with a very good Army, and was then very well provided of all necessities requisite for such an expedition; and yet, after his having assaulted and distressed the place for two months together, is said to have retired with the loss of ten thousand men, destroy'd either by war or sickness, besides two thousand that came over to the Confederates. But the year following, viz. *ann. 1623*, the affairs of the States happen'd to suffer no small damage; for Count *Mansfeld*, with his associates being beaten by *Tilly*, and *Lupia* taken by the Earl of *Emlden*, the *Dutch* were driven out of almost whatever they possess'd in *Westphalia*. Nor were the two next years, viz.

1624, and 1625, less fatal to them; for the *Spaniard* strengthened by divers new Levies and Recruits, return'd to beleague *Breda*; and Prince *Maurice* in vain endeavour'd to prevent the loss of the same; his fortune and life coming both to an unexpected period; for having desert'd the taking of *Offenboor*, and so lost the opportunity of making himself in all probability able at the last cast to relieve the place, he fell sick of a fever, and being carried to the *Hague*, died there upon the third of *April an. 1625*; nor need we doubt but his death, together with the loss of that strong place (which was not long after surrendred to *Spinola*) were look'd upon by all men as almost irreparable calamities to the *United Netherlands*.

After the death of Prince *Maurice* (who was succeeded by his half Brother *Henry Frederick*) the affairs of the Union seem'd to be in a very doubtful and fluctuating condition, the losses of the States oftentimes overbalancing their acquisitions, for

An. 1626, altho *Oldenzyl* was retaken by *Ernest Casimir*, at that time Governor of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, yet *Spinola* the same year taking *Wesel* and *Rhinberg*, made several successful incursions into the *Velaw* and *Overyssel*. But

An. 1627, *Groll* was besieg'd and taken by Prince *Henry*, after a months hard labour and sweat; *Spinola* and *Vandenbergh*, the two *Spanish* Generals, having with good forces vainly endeavour'd to relieve it. And the year following was yet more favourable and auspicious to the *Dutch* affairs; for no fewer than twenty-two Ships of

the *Spanish* Plate Fleet were destroy'd or taken by them, which happen'd (as Mr. *Evelyn* affirms) to their immense enrichment.

The year 1629 was at first very favourable to the *Spaniard*, for *Spinola* being assisted by the Imperialists under *Montecuculi* fell suddenly into the *Velaw*, and taking *Amersfort*, and passing as far as *Harderwyck*, made spoil of divers places belonging to the Territory of *Utrecht*. As he was just upon the point of besieging *Arnhem*, the Garrison of the place was seasonably reinforced; so that *Wesel* being moreover surpriz'd and taken by some forces under *Henry Prince of Orange*, the *Spaniards* with their Associates thought it very unadvisable to prosecute their former design, as being depriv'd of any certain place of retreat in case of necessity, and likely to be coop'd up on all sides by the enemy. Nay they are said to have been struck with more than ordinary terror at the first apprehensions of their danger, and therefore without any further demur on the business, to have hastily retreated into *Germany*, *Spinola* himself as well as his Army being much concern'd, and in a manner dejected at this sudden and unexpected turn of fortune. The *Germans* and *Spaniards* being thus driven out of the *Velaw*, the *Dutch* forces presently recover'd several places upon and near the *Rhine*, particularly *Doesburg* and *Reroort*; and the same year *Bois le duc* was after a siege of five months taken by Prince *Henry*, notwithstanding the opposition made by the *Spaniard*, and diversion given the States in the *Velaw*, and elsewhere.

Here we shall inform the Reader, that it is our design in this place only so far to touch upon the sieges of Towns, and other military enterprizes and achievements, as may be sufficient to point out and distinguish the lucky and unprosperous periods of time which have happen'd to the *United Netherlands*; a more full and complat account of the same being reserv'd for the several places as they shall occur in the descriptions of their respective Provinces.

An. 1632, *Maastricht* was invested in *June*, and taken in *August*, by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*.

And not long after the *Dutch* successes in this war began to be considerably promoted by the assistance which they receiv'd by means of a League offensive and defensive enter'd into with the *French* King; the same being to continue for seventeen years, with a strict engagement that there should be no treating with *Spain* but by mutual consent; tho the *Dutch* are accus'd of the breach of that grand Article, being reported to have had frequent underhand dealings with the *Spaniard*, and to have propos'd terms of accommodation with him, even shortly after their making the foresaid Alliance with the Crown of *France*. Whatever the truth of this may be, it is certain, that *France* entering likewise into a League with the *Suede*, denounc'd open war against *Spain* and the Empire, and *an. 1635* invaded *Germany*, *Flanders*, and *Italy* with three formidable Armies.

As for what concerns those Countries to which our present discourse is confin'd, in the foresaid year 1635, the *French* forces passing from *Picardy*, join'd the *Dutch* lying about *Maastricht*; having first beaten the *Spanish* Army, which under the conduct of Prince *Thomas of Savoy* endeavour'd to obstruct their march; and not long after taking *Tilmont* (the Garrison whereof consisted of four hundred men, which are said to have been cut in pieces), and having *Dieft*, *Areschot*, and *Sichem*, voluntarily surrendred unto them upon their first approach, those places

being judg'd untenable by the *Spaniard*. So great was the surprize of these Countries upon the haity career of the *French* in making this incursion, that *Brussels* it self is reported to have been in great probability of being taken by them; but it was too much against the interest of the Confederate States to have the *French* get such firm footing in the very heart of the *Netherlands*, and therefore was it (as some suppose) that the Prince of *Orange* dissuaded them from the enterprise, and so long deferred his concurrence therein, that the *Spaniard* had time to interpose with a tolerable Army; who having afterwards receiv'd fresh aids from *Colen* and the Empire, forc'd the invaders to quit the siege of *Loeven*, and to desert *Tilmont*, *Arefchot*, and *Sichem*; and in a little while after, drove the *Dutch* Garrison out of *Dieft*.

In the same year, viz. 1635, the *Spaniards* making a body of men out of their *Geldrian* Garrisons, to the great amazement of the Prince of *Orange* (who lay no farther off with his Army then at *Nimeghen*) surpriz'd and enter'd the Fort of *Schenkenfchans*, being therein directed and assisted by a *Renegado Dutch* man, whose Father had been formerly executed for a Treason of the like nature. The United States were not ordinarily troubled at this considerable as well as unexpected loss, and therefore presently gave orders to Prince *Henry*, to spare neither blood nor coin, but at any rate to recover the same; which was accordingly effected by him the year following, tho' not without much labour and cost, as shall be shew'n more at large hereafter.

An. 1637, the *French* and *Dutch* coming to a nearer conjunction then ever, jointly on both sides fall upon the *Spanish* *Netherlands*; but the Prince of *Orange* fails in his attempt upon *Hulft*, and the *French* waver the design which they seem'd to have upon *Cambray*, and pass on to take *Landrecy* (a place considerable to them, both for securing their own confines, and for opening the way to further conquests) which Town after a brisk siege and courageous resistance, the *Spaniards* and *Imperialists*, to the number of ten thousand men, having fail'd in their design of relieving it, was surrendered to them in July this present year; and in October following *Breda* was deliver'd to the Prince of *Orange* upon the conditions granted by *Spinola* (as *Priorato* tells us) at his taking it in the year 1624; that strong place being recover'd by the *Dutch* with a far less expence of time and treasure then the *Spaniards* had been at before in their wresting it from them. It was not long after this ere Cardinal *Ferdinand*, Governor of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, receiv'd some tolerable recompense for the loss of *Breda* by the taking of *Venlo* and *Ruremond* from the Confederate States; and they about the same time took the strong Fort *Mina* in *Guiny* from their old enemy the *Spaniard*. The *French* in the mean while having (as above said) possess'd themselves of *Landrecy*, sack'd *Ghisslain* and *Bavay*, and other neighbouring places, and despairing of success against *Mons* (upon which strong Town they seem'd at first to have a design) turn their thoughts to the recovery of *la Chapelle* and *Castelet*; the first whereof was surrendered to them in September this year, the *Spaniards* (with whom things went ill enough about this time) not being able to relieve it; their affairs having moreover an unlucky blow given them by the reconciliation of the Duke of *Orleans* and his Brother the *French* King, upon whose dissension they had grounded no small hopes.

An. 1638, the *French* having not only given the *Spaniard* a strong diversion in *Biscay*, but also falling into *Artois* with a design upon *St. Omers* (tho' the success of both attempts prov'd to their disadvantage); the *Dutch* boldly resolve upon the taking of *Antwerp*; getting the Fort *Callo*, about a League and a half from the City, by a kind of surprize; but here either fortune had forgot her wonted kindness to them, or (which is not improbable in the judgment of some) the consideration of what prejudice in trade would by such an acquisition redound to *Holland* and *Zealand*, and especially to the City of *Amsterdam*, outweigh'd with the States all other benefits that could thereby accrue to the Union in general. Whatever the cause was, *Recruits* coming coldly in on the *Dutch* side, as they did vigorously on the *Spaniards*, the forces of the former with considerable loss and dishonour were repuls'd; and endeavouring afterwards to take the City of *Geldre*, fail'd as unluckily there; the expeditions of the *French* Arms in *Flanders* being alike unprosperous, for they were in the same manner forc'd to rise from before *St. Omers*, and content themselves with the taking and slighting of *Renty*; a Fort built upon a pass, of no small consideration upon the frontiers of *France*.

An. 1639, the *French* were beaten, and forc'd to quit the siege of *Theowille*, but they soon after took *Heldin*, a strong Town in *Artois*. The same year about seventy Sail of great *Spanish* Ships and Gallions, in which (as the report went) were put on board twenty-five thousand men, design'd for carrying on the war against the United *Netherlands*, were met and engaged by the *Dutch* Fleet, under *Van Trump*, in *St. George's* Channel; and after a fight of not many hours were necessitated to make towards the *English* Coast, desiring to be protected by our Fleet, then hard by, only for two Tides. When this could not be granted them by reason of our neutrality with the *Dutch*, they found themselves oblig'd to put out to Sea, and shift as well as they could; and indeed that prov'd bad enough of conscience, for without any considerable resistance made, the greatest part of them were in a little time either sunk, stranded, or taken by the *Hollanders*.

An. 1643, the *French* took *Arras* from the *Spaniard*, and the *Spanish* Army under *Franciscus Melo* having besieg'd *Rocroy*, were compell'd to desert from that enterprise, being beaten with a very great slaughter by the *French* Forces under the Duke of *Anguien*; who afterwards beleaguers *Theowille*, and in two months time, after a vigorous resistance, and not without great loss of his men, takes the place.

An. 1644, *Graveling* was taken by the *French*, and an. 1645, the Duke of *Orleans* with twenty-six thousand men, took *Mardyke*; which the *Spaniards* soon after recover'd by surprize, at the same time loosing *Hulft* to the *Dutch*; which strong place being besieged by the Prince of *Orange* about the end of September, was surrendered to him towards the end of October, the siege thereof being more vigorously prosecuted by reason of the approaching winter. The Fortresses taken by the *Dutch* round about that Town in six weeks time, reckoning Redoubts into the number, were no fewer then two and thirty.

An. 1656, the *French* with a formidable Army, consisting of at least forty thousand men, infested and distressed several places in the single Province of *Flanders*, taking *Courtray*, *Winnoxberg*, and *Mardike*, and at length *Dunkirk*, the Port thereof being so block'd up by the *Dutch* that

that no relief could be brought thither by Sea; and the Duke of *Anguien* being even prodigal of the lives of his Soldiers, of whom he reckon'd he should find no want. And here we shall take notice of what has been observ'd by divers skillful Soldiers, viz. that the maintaining of vast Armies, and in Sieges (but not in pitch'd Battles) being lavish of its forces, has more perhaps then any thing else promoted the acquisitions of the *French* Crown; for it is certain, that hardly any place, tho' never so well fortified, can hold out long, if the besieger has a number of men vastly greater then that of the Garrison, and is resolv'd also at any rate to carry it; since desperate and continued assaults must at length break the very hearts of the most indefatigable as well as courageous defendants; and to make out in part that this way of acting is usual with that Nation, we find it reported, that in this war they lost no fewer then ten thousand men before and about *St. Omers*, at *Theowille* seven thousand, and before *Heldin* almost as many.

The Treaty of Peace had now for a considerable space of time been zealously promoted by the Ambassadors and Agents of the several Princes and Principalities of *Europe*; but by none more earnestly then those of the *Dutch*, who beginning to be apprehensive of the growing greatness of *France*, and dreading the neighbourhood of that potent Monarch as much as they had courted his friendship, endeavour'd (if we believe the *French*) without consulting their great Ally or his interest, to come to some accord with *Spain*. There was also another powerfully concurring cause of their resolving to rid their hands of the war, and this was the fame which influenc'd their Counsels an. 1609; for as their own writers (particularly *Samuel Marefius*, Professor in the University of *Groningen*) do affirm, this Peace was precipitated by the *Anti-Orangian*, that is by the remains of the old *Barnevelt* party, in prejudice to the Prince of *Orange* and his Family; it being judg'd by them, as by their predecessors of the same level, that they could never compass their ends, nor bring him low enough, so long as he continued at the head of a veteran Army. Some nevertheless say, that a Truce was chiefly desir'd by the States at first, as knowing the power and greatness of their Commonwealth to be best maintain'd by Arms, and fearing among the effects of an absolute Peace to find domestic quarrels and seditions. But whatever the inducements were, an everlasting Peace (for so they call'd it) was at length concluded between them and *Spain*, the Ratification of Articles on both sides being sign'd in May 1648; which was done at *Munster* in *Westphalia*, to which place the Treaty begun at *Colen* an. 1637 had been removed about the year 1644. *France* was inclinable enough to peace upon the account of their Kings minority, and the great acquisitions made by them already; which were such as they might very well rest contented with; but standing too stiff upon the admitting the *Portugueses* into the Treaty (a thing that the *Spaniard* would by no means hear of) the war continued still between the two Crowns (with no small prejudice to the *Spanish* affairs, as will sufficiently appear in our particular description of *Flanders* and other of the Provinces) and that even to the year 1659; at which time there was an end put to it by the *Pyrenean* Treaty; concerning the event whereof we shall only observe here, that some months before, peace was so little expected by most men, that it us'd to be proverbially said, it would then be effected when

a Whale should be caught upon the shore of *Bayonne* (a thing look'd upon as exceeding improbable), and yet if we believe the Continuator of *John Claver*, that which was accounted a proverb prov'd really a prophetic; a Whale being taken in the forehead place, upon the very same day that the Instruments of Peace were sign'd on both sides.

But returning to our *Dutch* affairs, we must observe, that no sooner almost was the foreaid everlasting Peace between them and their old enemy concluded, but a second *Barnevelt* faction began to contrive all possible ways of restraining, or indeed evacuating, the Prince of *Orange's* authority; forgetting the obligations they had to his Father, Uncle, and Grandfather, and dreaming of nothing else but an eternal quiet and prosperity, as the dearly purchas'd fruits of their two tedious and expensive wars with *Spain*. The Province of *Holland* is recorded and own'd by most writers to have principally promoted, or rather to have been the sole Author of this design. 'Tis certain that presently after the promulgation of the Peace of *Munster*, they set vigorously to the disbanding of the Land forces; and although the Provincial States communicated the matter with the States General, yet finding the others against it, they by their own authority, and not without an evident breach of the Union (as many accounted it) cashier'd about fifty Companies; to put a fairer colour upon which business, they pretend'd in the first place to be very zealous for disbanding foreigners, which impolitic action, together with what was consequential to it, viz. the disposing of all military employments to Burghers Sons and Relations, was none of the weakest causes of their almost utter ruin an. 1672.

But the foreaid Province of *Holland* gave for the grand reason of their separate disbanding, that they might by degrees become able to discharge those great debts contracted by the war since 1621; which indeed will seem a pretence rather than a just plea, if we consider, 1. The greater length of their first war with *Spain*. 2. That the same happen'd in the very infancy of their Commonwealth. 3. That during it they had seldom so powerful assistance, altho' *Spain* was then stronger; *France* through a good part of this war not only vigorously aiding them in *Flanders*, but diverting the *Spaniard* and the whole *Austrian* power elsewhere. 4. That they grew rich by that war, especially the maritime Provinces, of which *Holland* is the chief. And 5. That within a few years after this, that very Province promoted a dangerous and expensive war with *England*, the adventuring upon which was a very good evidence, that neither their public nor private Coffers were so empty as they at this time pretended.

But to proceed; when the Prince of *Orange* found that the States of *Holland* were obdurate in acting contrary to the judgment and advice not only of the Council of State (to whom the deference ought not to be small in matters relating to the Militia) but of the Generality it self, he found himself oblig'd both upon account of his own honour and safety, as also for the preservation of the Union, to follow the example of his Uncle Prince *Maurice* (of happy memory to their Commonwealth) in the time of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*; and therefore to prevent their machinations, and frustrate their counsels, he seiz'd upon six of the Lords of that Province (viz. *De Wit* of *Dort*, *De Wael* and *Reyzel* of *Harlem*, *Duyf van Voorhoet* of *Delph*, *Keyser* of

of *Horn*, and *Aellingwerf* of *Medenblick*) and sent them prisoners to the Castle of *Loevestein*; from which place this faction afterwards took its denomination. It cannot be imagin'd how great the outcry was against the Prince of *Orange* for this necessary, though unusual, action; his enemies making the people continually cry out and complain, that their liberty was quite gone; that they must now, instead of obeying their old and powerful Prince the King of *Spain*, be subject to an Usurper; that it seems they had fought all this while not for the Liberty of their Country, but for the Family of *Orange*; and *tibi Roma subegerit Orbem!* as they suppos'd formerly said in a parallel case. But others consider'd the extremity of the distemper, which therefore required as extreme remedies; and very honestly confess'd, that upon the like proceedings of Prince *Maurice* in 1618, against *Barnveldt* and others of his faction, there had none of those evils, of which men were now apprehensive, succeeded in the State; nay that their Commonwealth was afterwards not only as free as ever from tyranny and oppression, but that it was never blest with greater successes.

After the apprehension of the six above-nam'd Lords, the Prince of *Orange* knowing that to dry up this current of faction he must begin at its principal source and head-spring, drew some forces about *Amsterdam*, being absolutely resolv'd either by fair or foul means to bring that City to a compliance with the Generality; which indeed he was not long in effecting, for altho some shew of reluctance was made at first, yet the Burgers began quickly to consider better on the matter, and fearing that notwithstanding their numbers and riches, they should not prove an equal match for a veteran and victorious, and which was worst of all a disobedient and incens'd Army, veiled up the City, and submitted themselves to his Highness.

Upon this all things seem'd very well quieted, thanks being solemnly given to the Prince of *Orange* for preserving the Union by all the Provinces but *Holland* and *Groningen*; and the *Loevestein* Lords, upon intercession and address made to him (obliging themselves never to bear Office again in the State) being also in a short space of time releas'd and set at liberty. But not long after, the Prince of *Orange*, upon overheating himself in hunting in the *Veslar*, fell sick of the small Pox, and notwithstanding all possible care (as they generally pretend, tho there went whispers and surmises about, whether groundless or no we shall not determine, of his having not been faithfully manag'd) and the help of the ablest Physicians, dyed at the *Hague*, being twenty-four years and six months old, on the sixth of November in the year of the prognostick of this Country's downfall (viz. 1650) as it is call'd by a Divine of their own who was present at his death, and has written a short account of his sickness. In a Resolution of the States of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*, pass'd by them in Febr. 1674 (73 according to us) that is after they had sufficiently smarted for their unpolitick proceedings in reference to the Stadtholdership, it is in express terms declared, that they had seen and found that their State since the sad and unhappy year 1650, had struggled with many calamities as well at home as from abroad; it being added, that this was one of the principal reasons which induced them to retire the Prince of *Orange* to the Office of Stadtholder.

But to return; great was the joy and exultation of the *Loevestein* party for the death of the Prince, the news whereof being brought to

Amsterdam, the Alms-box (as *Aitzma* relates) far'd well by it, one person particularly putting in a good purse of Gold, with a note to this purpose, *The Prince's death makes my gift great, no better news these hundred years.* There are several other ways which they found of expressing the satisfaction they took in this grand calamity of the Family of *Orange*, tho they did not proceed quite to the ringing of Bells and making of Bonfires; but we shall pass them all by, and give a brief account of the alteration made hereupon in matters relating to the Magistracy and Government; in order to the new moulding whereof and settling their Commonwealth upon a curiously contriv'd Platonic basis, there was shortly after, at the motion and desire of *Holland*, a Grand Convention of their Estates held, such as does not appear to have been assembled before, since their concluding of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. Here was a great deal of pains taken about the points of Religion, the Union, and the Militia; with so little less then the perpetual exclusion of a Stadtholder (tho not expressly such) that the *Loevestein*ers appear'd evidently to carry all before them, and triumph over the weak and languishing efforts of the *Orangian* party. In short, they thought themselves so happy in these their new projects, that even before any thing was concluded upon they had a design (for it went no further) of coining a Medal both in Gold and Silver for a memorial of this famous Assembly; their device being that the one side should bear a Rock with seven Hillocks, representing the seven Provinces, and on the other should be placed the Convention of the Estates; the first side having this inscription, — *Stant federe juncti, ceu Rupes immota, Dei sub numine tuti*; and on the other side this, *Dum totus miratur Orbis ex anceps expectat quo res federati Belgii a morte Araxsonenium Principis evasura sint, aliis alia pro moribus & ingenio cujusque augurantibus, Jani foribus pridem clausis, & magna Batavorum Aula ingenti Procerum Concilio aperta, tandem anruente Deo, Religione, Federe, Militia fortiter assertis, Sociis in Orbem datis acceptisque manibus, & aliis aliorum Colla amplectentibus, a se invicem dimissi, malorum spem ac vota egregie secesserunt, Bonorum superarunt.*

It was not long ere the enemies of *Orange* had gotten all places of trust and power thorough out the Province of *Holland* into their hands, after which they contriv'd by a thousand artifices to work over others to their faction; giving out, that both the late Prince, and others of his predecessors, had aim'd at an absolute Sovereignty over their Provinces; that the Services of that Family were no greater then would have been perform'd by a thousand other men; that they were sufficiently rewarded by the States for whatever they had done; and that if they had deserv'd well of the United Provinces for being the Authors of their Liberty, they deserv'd as ill for projecting their Slavery. The common people were also cajol'd with promises of God knows what airy kind of Liberty, being likewise told, that most of their veteran Companies were to be disbanded, and the main of their Armies for the future to consist of their own native Burgers and Boors. The Cities mightily rejoicing at the offer made them of having power given absolutely and ultimately to chuse for the future their own Magistrates, without any nomination and reference to be made to a Stadtholder, or any other person whatsoever. *Alcmaer*, *Delph*, and *Rotterdam* were the first Cities that got Charters to this purpose, tho follow'd soon after by all others whose Magistrates

gistrates were wont to be chosen by the Prince of *Orange* out of a certain number propos'd to him; for such Offices and places as had been at the absolute disposal of the said Prince, were for the future to be dispos'd of by the States of their respective Provinces.

It was not long after the Prince's death ere it became sufficiently evident, that whereas to avoid an imaginary Monarchy they had labour'd to make their Government Democratical, so were they of a sudden falln into a downright Oligarchy; *Holland* being govern'd by a few, and that Province so far giving law to all the rest, that the States thereof (as some report) did not stick to tell such as refus'd to comply with their designs, that they would throw them out of the Union. We need not wonder then if the other Provinces began to be sensible of what some of them had expressly foretold, viz. the prejudices which must befall the poorer and weaker Provinces for want of a Stadtholder; whose interest (which was to keep the whole body entire) would not have permitted him to suffer one member of the Union to oppress another.

So far in a short time did the *Loevestein* party prevail, that all persons were forbid (this was done about the year 1656) to speak or write his Highness simply (that way of expression being taken to import too much honour and respect) and oblig'd always to put after it the Prince of *Orange*. Nor did they stop here, for the Ministers were moreover prohibited praying for him in their publick Assemblies, and the Arms and Colours of *Orange* were pull'd down and defac'd thorough out their Cities. And indeed the Family of *Orange* was now suppos'd by most Princes of *Europe* to be utterly cast down, and never like to recover its former sway and authority in this Commonwealth; which consideration it may be inclin'd the French King after the reduction of *Marfeilles* in 1660, to assault the City of *Orange* in *Provence*, the ancient inheritance of our forsook Prince. He endeavour'd indeed by Letter to the Princess Dowager, and the Mother of the young Prince, to excuse this action, pretending it absolutely necessary at that time for the security of his Kingdom, and that it should be restor'd to the young Prince (whom he still allow'd to make use of the Title) when he came of age, or, as the course of succession requir'd if he should dye before, to the Electress of *Brandenburg*. Whatever his designs were, having the place in a short time surrendred to him, he demolish'd the walls of the Castle, which is situate upon an high Hill; the Earl of *Donna* under pretence of private losses and charges (tho some have thought for his ease surrendring of the place) having two hundred thousand *Florens* given him, together with the Government of the City (but with little or no authority) continued upon him.

Upon the King of Great Britain's successes against them by Sea, and the Bishop of *Munster* by Land, in the years 1665 and 1666, there were great murmurings among the common people, and then seem'd the first billows to begin to swell, which fix or seven years after broke in, like a dreadful inundation upon their principal Ministers of State and Magistrates of their Cities; overwhelming the first, and with a great rage and fury removing the latter from their former station. They began generally to impute their unaccountable weakness (which was such that they who had wearied *Spain* when at the highest pitch, were now scarce a match for such a petty Prince as the Bishop of *Munster*)

to nothing more then the want of some illustrious person to command their Armies and govern their Commonwealth.

Hereupon the Deputies of *Gelderland* urg'd the making of the young Prince of *Orange* Captain General of all their Forces for life; but *Zeland* went further, and finding that a Stadtholder was absolutely necessary to keep the Scales even between the other Provinces and *Holland*, would have him moreover admitted into the Council of State, in order to his being capacitated for that high Office against he came of age. But all their endeavours were frustrated by the violent and obstinate opposition of the *Loevestein* party, who not only declared against conferring either the place of General or Governour upon any person for life, but most extravagantly pitch'd upon *Tuvenne* (if they might obtain leave from the most Christian King) to command their Forces against the Bishop of *Munster*. However at length to blind the common people (for this was all they aim'd at by that action) the Lords of *Holland* consented that the young Prince should be taken in a particular manner into the protection of the State; and certain persons, besides a Governour, appointed him to take care of his Education, and look after his Revenues, and discharge the Debts contracted by his Father.

But Peace being concluded with the Bishop of *Munster*, and afterwards (i.e. in July 1667) with the King of Great Britain, the *Loevestein* party resolv'd to give the dead-doing blow to the Stadtholdership, and for ever to extinguish all the hopes of the Family of *Orange*. In order hereunto, according to their well-known method, all Artifices were used to depreciate the Services of the former Princes of *Orange*, and to work the people into a belief of their designed usurpation; to undervalue the Stadtholdership itself, and make it appear insignificant, if not dangerous to their State; to inspire them with greater thoughts than ever of their idoliz'd liberty, which they perswaded one another would be much more refin'd, and bring with it a wonderful advance of Trade and Riches. When the people were thus prepar'd, the States of *Holland*, not being able at first to prevail with the other Provinces to do the same, made a particular Act of their own, which they christn'd, *A perpetual Edict and everlasting Law*, and whereby the Stadtholdership of *Holland* and *West Friesland* was utterly mortified and taken away; all manner of Magistrates and Officers being solemnly sworn to the perpetual observation of the same. And now not at all doubting but they had done the feat, to quiet the minds of the common people (most of whom did by no means relish these proceedings) it was order'd that the Prince should be admitted into the Council of State, and that when they should have occasion to set out an Army, he should accompany the General and Deputies to gain experience, and capacitate him for such Employments as the States should hereafter think fit to confer upon him.

It must be remembered, that ever since the death of this Prince's Father, their Fortifications had run to ruin, their Garrisons were unman'd, their Magazines and Store-houses unprovided, and for those Companies that were up and down in Garrison, their numbers, tho but small, exceeded their strength; for they consisted only of raw undisciplin'd Soldiers, and unskillful and unexperient Commanders, none but the Sons of Burgers and Relations of the Oligarchy being put into Office. Now the errors, neglects, and abuses in all these things, were not likely to be thoroughly amended till there should be

a General appointed over all their Forces, which the Province of *Holland* was very loath to have done, at a time when the Prince was almost at the compleat age, and the general kindness of the people for the Family of *Orange*, and their old Government began to shew it self every where, *Zeeland* particularly having made the Prince premier Noble of their Province.

And hence is collected by some the main reason why the *French* found them so unprovided, or rather defenceless, an. 1672; viz. because the *Lovelesseins* foreseeing that the Prince of *Orange* could not be pass'd by if the Provinces should come to the choice of a General, and not at all doubting but upon some terms or other to satisfy the *French* King, and prevent that War which then threaten'd them, they made little or no preparation to oppose the incursion of a Land-enemy; the several other concurring Causes of their weakness being supposed to be these.

1. Their vast Trade had turn'd the very Genius of their Nation from Arms to Arts of Peace, their Burglers being absolutely divested of their ancient martial Spirit; so that one effect of their Traffic should have made amends for the prejudices of another, that is, their Riches should have been constantly and liberally employed for their defence in entertaining of foreign and mercenary Forces.

2. Great prejudice was done this Commonwealth, by the reforming, reducing, and disbanding so many of their best foreign Officers and Troops after the Peace of *Munster*; (which as we have already shewn) was chiefly the action of *Holland*: that Province (as *Aizema* tells us) judging it unnecessary to have Garrisons not only in *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Gouda*, *Dort*, and the like inland Towns, but also in *Campen* and *Deventer*, nay in *Swoll* *Arnhem*, and even *Nimeghen* it felt; (which places, experience, we hope, hath since taught them ought always to be in a good posture of defence) and being especially urgent for the discharging and dismissing of all foreign and outlandish Soldiers; (these are their words in *Aizema*) and advancing of good and faithful native Officers and Soldiers: though they found them neither the one nor the other in the late utmost extremity of their Commonwealth.

3. Few places were sufficiently provided of Defendants, whereas the Fortifications of their Towns are of prodigious dimensions, which makes vast Garrisons necessary for them; each Work requiring almost as many men to defend it as a whole City in other Countries.

4. We may in the next place consider the working out by degrees of all those who were supposed affectionate to the Family of *Orange*, (and such were the very choicest of their Officers as well by inclination as interest) and putting in their stead persons in no other respect qualified for the same, but by some relation, or dependence upon the *Lovelesseins* Faction.

5. Upon the War with *England*, an. 1665, all the *English* Forces that were left, and upon the *French* Invasion of *Flanders*, 1668, most of the *French* were dispers'd and sent out of their Service, whereas the greatest support of their State of late years had been by Soldiers and Officers of these two Nations.

6. The meer Commonwealth party, (and that was it which then govern'd) were shy of making any close applications to *England*, as fearing least that should promote the Interest of the Prince of *Orange*.

7. The suspicion which they (perhaps too readily) entertain'd of their being betray'd to the

French King by the *Lovelesseins* Party, made them upon his first unexpected success grow jealous of one another: So that the Garrisons fearing that the Civil Magistrates, and the Civil Magistrates that the Garrisons would make their own conditions, each endeavour'd to prevent the other in the hurry of the Places.

8. Their profound security before they were invaded, was likewise fatal to them; the causes whereof were, that they knew they had no reason to apprehend any danger from *Spain*, and they reckon'd that the neighbour Princes of *Germany* were singly too weak for them, (neither was there any probability of a confederacy among them) they judg'd it moreover so much against the interest of *England* to have them added to the Dominions of any other Prince, and especially to *France*, that they could not imagine so thorough a conjunction of this Kingdom with that to be possible. Lastly, they knew that *France* could not invade them but through the *Spanish* Provinces, (which could not be done without a War in the first place with that Crown) or through Countries of some *German* Prince; which they suppos'd would never be granted, it being a thing so flatly against the express will and intentions of the Emperour, and tending so much to the great prejudice, if not utter ruin of the Empire its self. But at length they found themselves much mistaken in two of these particulars; viz. the conjunction of *England* with *France*, and secret concurrence of some Princes about the *Mae* and *Rhine* with the same Crown; particularly the Elector of *Cologne*, of whom the *French* King is reported at the beginning of this Expedition to have borrowed *Tongres*, from whence he pass'd on to *Maseyck*, and so fortified that place, that *Mae* (which being very well garrison'd, and the best provided of any frontier City, he thought fit to pass by) was in a manner thereby block'd up: So that after all *Europe* had for a pretty while flood amaz'd at their stupidity, (for such it seem'd to be) they began to be apprehensive of their danger; and entering into a secret League with *Spain*, (which was done in December 1671) after infinite Consultations and Disputes, almost all the Provinces being very eagerly bent upon it, they made the Prince of *Orange* Captain General of their Army: but yet (as *Holland* had contriv'd it) with such restrictions and limitations of power, as render'd all his labours and endeavours for the service of the State, in a manner ineffectual; *Wesel* particularly being taken by the *French*, while he (according to the tenor of his unpolitick Commission) sent to consult the States concerning his relief: So true is the observation of the Lord *Orery* in his *Art of War*; viz. That it is an impossible thing to order a War as it ought to be, when those who command in it, must upon all Emergencies send to their Masters for new Directions. The like being observ'd by *Priorato* in his History of the *German* Wars, who upon some of the ill successes of the *Swedish* Army, after *Gustavus Adolphus*'s death, makes a Remark in these words: And from hence (says he) may be gather'd of what force Supreme Authority is in military Affairs, and what prejudice they receive who depend upon another mans sense; for before they have resolv'd upon what is to be done, their Enemies have done what they would do.

We shall now, following the course of this War, give a very brief account of the principal Actions and most remarkable Passages of the same; at least so long as it continued to threaten the utter subversion of their Commonwealth, that is, till such time as not only *Spain*, *Brandenburg*,

burg, and the Empire joyn'd vigorously in their defence, but the King of *Great Britain* was induc'd to make peace with them; for although the *French* had ere that time quitted many, and they by force recovered some conquer'd places, yet considering the confusion and disorder among themselves, and that divers of the Confederates would probably in a little time grow weary of the War: there might in a few years have happen'd a Campaign as fatal to them as that of 1672; and upon such a relapse, the second Paroxysm of their distemper'd state, would probably have prov'd more dangerous than the first, especially if by the opposition of *England* they should still be depriv'd of that sovereign Cordial and only Supporter of their Spirits, a free Trade.

It is reported by one who wrote concerning our War with the *Dutch*, in the year 1665, that the Month of *June* was always observ'd far more fatal to the united *Netherlands* than any other throughout the whole Campaign season of the year; and there could never certainly be a greater confirmation of that Remark, then what happen'd seven or eight years after; viz. the prodigious Incursion made by the *French* into the very heart of their Provinces, which begun together with that Month, and met with so little opposition, that in the space of three Weeks they had not only possess'd themselves of the most considerable frontier Places of this Commonwealth; but having pass'd the *Rhine* at the *Tolbuis*, had in a manner over-run the *Betaw* and *Veluwe*, advancing between the first of *June*, (upon which the *French* King furrounded *Osley*, and *Rhinberg*, the Prince of *Conde* *Wesel*, and *Turenne* *Burick*) to the 23d. even as far as the City of *Utrecht*.

He that is wholly ignorant of the several Causes of their sudden losses, (the chief whereof we have already deliver'd) cannot but be amaz'd at the weak, or rather no resistance, made by Places famous to Posterity for the Sieges they endur'd in the first and second War with *Spain*; and indeed it must seem strange to any man, that in 17 or 18 days, not only *Osley*, *Rhinberg*, *Wesel*, and *Burick*, but *Rees*, *Emmerick*, *Groll*, *Votecom*, *Arnhem*, *Doesburg*, the strong Forts of *Voorn* and *St. Andrew*, and that impregnable one (as it was generally accounted) of *Schenkenconfe*, (to omit divers other Places of great strength) should submit to the Arms of *France* or *Munster*. This is certain, that upon the *French* King's taking the aforementioned frontier Places in *Cleve* and *Juliers*, and getting into the *Betaw*; but much more when by his taking of *Arnhem* he had necessitated the Prince of *Orange* to retreat with his Army, the trouble, confusion and irresolution of the common people was beyond expression; thousands of Waggon and Boats daily coming in from all parts to *Amsterdam*, and as many going constantly from thence to other places; and the consternation and dependence of the Country-people being then so great, that 33 Cows, and 3 Horses are reported to have been gladly sold by a certain Boor for 150 *Florens*, that is about 15 *l. sterling*.

The Prince of *Orange* being, as is said, oblig'd to retire, which was done by express order from the States, *June* 14th, put part of his Forces into the Towns upon the *Iffel*, and his greatest Cannon with Ammunition into *Doesburg*, *Zutphen*, and *Daventer*, marching with the lighter Pieces and body of his Army to *Utrecht*, where he was deny'd entrance by the Burglers, (though some say, this unparallel'd Affront was offer'd to Count *Maurice*) and forc'd to quarter all Night with-

out the City. Some of their own Writers report, that the Magistrates of that place had not only already resolv'd to deliver themselves into the hands of the *French*, but had for some time impatiently waited for their approach; it being observ'd, that as soon as *Wesel* was surrender'd, several great Ones of *Utrecht* began to transport their Goods; and upon the taking of *Arnhem*, the chiefest of the City immediately sent to the *French* King then before *Doesburg*, to make a voluntary offer of the same unto him.

This is certain, that the yielding up of the said City, which was done upon a composition made for the whole Province, did quite cut off *Over Iffel* from the Union, and compell'd most places of that Province to take the same course for preventing their utter ruin; *Frizeland* (according to their own relations) at the same time designing to do the like, and it being expected that *Holland* would ere-long follow the worthy example.

About the 17th of *June*, the Prince of *Orange*, upon particular Command from the States to look to the main chance, that is, to secure the Province of *Holland*, broke up his Leaguer by *Utrecht*, and fortifying *Gorcum*, *Bodegrave*, *Weslop*, and other places, as well as the small space of time, and the general confusion and irregularity in the Affairs and Counsels of the whole Union would permit, dispos'd of the remainder of his Army at the most considerable Posts, and took up his own Quarters at *Bodegrave*.

Much about the same time *Daventer* being treacherously (as the *Dutch* report) surrender'd to the Bishop of *Munster*, that City advis'd and perswaded *Campen* and *Swoll* to do the same; and the last of those two Places, summoning in the name of the States of *Overysel*, all the other Cities to appear and capitulate for themselves, that whole Province was in a few days absolutely given up into the hands of the Enemy. The *Dutch* report, that when those of *Daventer* wrote to *Swoll* upon the aforesaid account, the Bishop of *Munster* could not but openly express the sense he had of their kindness in these words, *Ah! ces sont veritablement mes bons Amis*; that is, Ah! these are indeed my very good Friends.

Towards the latter end of *June* the *French* King came himself in person, and put Garrisons not only into all the Towns of the Province of *Utrecht*, but also into *Woerden* and *Oudewater* in *Holland*; and exceeding great about the same time was the consternation of the common people, and dejection of the Magistrates themselves, inasmuch, that according to their own relations it was much more than probable if five or six thousand *French* Horses had been sent directly towards *Amsterdam*, they had been met upon the way, and presented with the Keys of the City; *De Wit* himself their grand States-man having nothing else to say in that extremity, but that the most prudent course they could take was to come to a speedy Accommodation, and get the best terms they could from the Triumphant Monarch.

We cannot wonder now if (as it happens in all popular Governments upon any publick Disaster) the *De Wits* and others that fate at the Helm were not only suspected, but in all places of concourse openly accus'd of having betray'd and sold the Commonwealth to the *French*; which thing was by this time become the only talk of the restless Multitude, who supposing moreover the Plot to have been cunningly laid, that had taken so well already, gave themselves over for lost, and absolutely despair'd of being able

able to avoid the French Yolk: and indeed thus much appears in vindication of the Suspicions of the poplacy, that in the course of this War several persons were legally convicted and executed, not only for Cowardise, but down right Treason against the State.

Upon the forefaid Fears, Jealousies, and Surmises, there happen'd many dangerous Commotions and Insurrections of the common people against their Magistrates, whom they generally concluded to be engag'd in the design of ruining their Native Country; which so far startled the States General of the Provinces, that they presently impow'r'd the Prince of Orange, and desired him with all expedition to place and displace at pleasure the Magistrates of their Cities; the body of the people having from the beginning of this dreadful Invasion, continually cry'd out, that more power ought to be put into the Prince's hands, and that the perpetual Edict should be made null and void, and all persons sworn to the preservation of the same solemnly acquitted; the effect whereof appear'd before the middle of June, no other than the admission of the Prince to those high Offices and Places of Trust, from whence he had in the judgment of many been injuriously debar'd. Dori the first and most active City in opposing his Interest was now the first that declar'd for him; the common people compelling their Magistrates to declare him Governour and General of their Forces, and absolve him of the Oath by which he had oblig'd himself not to accept of those Offices. *Harlem* was the next place, then *Leyden*, and by degrees almost every Town in the Province; so that presently after the beginning of July, the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, made an Act for abolishing the perpetual Edict, and soon after another for making the Prince of Orange, Captain General and Admiral of all their Forces; *Zealand* having done the same one day before them. Upon the ninth of July, the Resolution of *Holland* and *Zealand*, was approv'd and confirm'd in the Assembly of the States General; and the Dignity of Stadholder of the States General, was solemnly conferr'd upon the Prince, to be exercised with as ample and full Power and Authority, as ever had been done by any of his Illustrious Ancestors.

Before we proceed any further, let us take a view of the several places lost by the Dutch, in less than two Months, either to the French or *Munster* and *Colen* Forces, that is between the 1st of June, and the 21st of July; and in this List, we shall likewise put down to most of the places, the day of the Month upon which they were taken, according to the *Netherland* Historian and other their most Authentick Relations; from whence it will appear that this expedition against the United *Netherlands* may not so properly be term'd an Invasion as an Inundation.

In the Dukedome of *Cleve*, &c.

Orsoy taken by French, June 3.
Burick by French, June the 2d.
Wesel and the *Lipper-sonce* by French, June 3, & 5.
Rhinberg by Fr. June 6.
Rees with its *Sconce*, by Fr. June 9.
Emmerich by Fr. about the same time.

Gennep by Fr. June 18.
In *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.
Schenkensconce by French, June 17.
Groll by *Munster* and *Colen*, June 9.
Deutecon, & *S. Heerenberg*, by *Munster* and *Colen*, June 9.
Breevoort by *Munst.* and *Col.* soon after.
Tolhuys by Fr. June 12.

In the *Drente* part of *Overyssel*, *Coevorden* by *Munst.* and *Colen*, July 12th.
Meppel.

In the *Twente*.

Enschede, *Oldenzyl*, *Otmarsen*, *Almelo*, by *Munst.* before the 9. of June.
Degneham, *Delden*, *Goor*, *Diepenheim*, *Rysseu*.

Voorn and *St. Andrew's* *Sconces* by French, June 19.
Knaftenburg by French, June 16.
Tijssort and *Heussen* by Fr. June 13.
Arnhem by Fr. June 15.
Tiel by Fr. June 17.
Doesburg by Fr. June 22.
Anholt by Fr. June 17.
Zutphen by Fr. June 26.
Elburg and *Harderwick*, garrison'd by French towards the end of June.
Wageningen by French June 21.
Buren and *Culenburg*, by Fr. June 25.
Spykport.
Harlem, immediately after *Daventer*.
Nimeghen by French, July 9.
Bommel by Fr. July 21.
The Retrenchment of the *Tijel*.
IJsselburg.
Borkloo.
Zevenaar.
Lochem.

In *Brabant*.

Grave by Fr. June 18.
Crevecœur by Fr. July 19.
Engelen *Sconce*, and *Osten*.

Most of these Places were surrender'd to the Bishop of *Munster* upon his taking of *Daventer*, the rest of them coming into his hands not long after; several of their chief Garrisons retiring withal speed into *Friesland*, and joining with the grofs of the Army there for securing that Province; which was very prudently done, both the French and *Munster* Forces generally (and sometimes contrary to Paroll) detaining the Soldiers of the places they took as Prisoners of War for a considerable time; which thing did not a little facilitate the progress of their Conquests. *Daventer* was by agreement allotted to *Colen*, *Campen* to the French, and *Swoll* to lie in common between them all three: all the rest of the *Overyssel* foremention'd Towns falling to the share of the Bishop of *Munster*.

Sconce, by Fr. about beginning of July.

In *Utrecht*.

Rhenen, *Wyck* de *Duerstede*, *Amersfort*, *Montfort*, by Fr. June 19.
Utrecht City by French June 23.

In *Holland*.

Naerden by Fr. June 19.
Oudewater by Fr. June 25.
Woerden by Fr. June 26.
Heucklom, *Asperen*, *Leerdam*, *Vyanen*, garrison'd by French towards the middle of July.

In *Overyssel*.

Daventer by *Munst.* and *Colen*, June 21.
Ommer *Sconce*, *Rooven* *Sconce*, *Swoll*, and the Retrenchment, with three *Sconces*.

Campen with its *Sconce*.

Hasselt, *Swaertsluyce*, *Geelmuyden*, *Blockzyl*, *Steenwyck*, *Harndenbergh*, *Vollenboven*.

In *Groningen*.

Winfoboten, *Oude-sconce*, *Bonder-sconce*, *New-sconce*.

In *East-Friesland* and *Friesland*.

The *Eyler-sconce*, and *Slyckenburg*, or *Kaynder-sconce*, presently after the surrendry of *Daventer*.

Upon

Upon the 10th of July, the Cardinal of *Bovillon* appointed by the Pope for his Vicar General of the Seven Provinces, made a solemn entrance into the Cathedral of *Utrecht*, using such Ceremonies as in the like cases are agreeable to the Roman Canon and Rubrick; and after the singing of *Te Deum*, the Archbishop of the City, appointed likewise by Authority of the *Romish* See, gave the people his blessing, which he concluded with these words, *God be prais'd! we have been a long time*, (and so it was, above fourscore years) *banish'd from this sacred place*. And now so little did Friends or Foes dream of the French King's throwing up all his Conquests, that the forementioned Cardinal gave Orders to have all their Churches purg'd, and consecrated anew.

About the beginning of July, the King of Great Britain sent Ambassadors into these Provinces, who passing from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*, and thence to *Zeyt*, which is hard by, and where at that time was the French King's Camp, had (speedy audience of that victorious Monarch, and departed thence to *Brussels*. Their business is supposed generally to have been the renewing of our Alliance with France, and obliging each other not to make peace but by mutual consent; there being shortly after certain Articles and Conditions given in, containing the demands of the two Crowns, concerning which, whether they were over rigorous or no it is not for us to determine; however 'tis certain that the Province of *Holland* was so desirous of coming almost upon any Terms to an agreement with France, that had it not been for the resolute Opposition of *Zealand*, this Treaty near *Utrecht*, had certainly prov'd as infamous for the ruin, as the former one at that place had been famous for laying the Foundation of their Union and Government. But it pleas'd God soon after to grant some Symptoms of recovery to their expiring Commonwealth; for after several ineffectual messages from the States, whether they offered too little or he demanded too much, I shall not affirm, the French King breaking up with his Army near *Utrecht*, march'd away to *Arnhem*, and from thence crossing the *Betaw* to *Nimeghen*, from whence he went to *Grave*, and so through some part of the County of *Liege*, with a conduct of about fourteen thousand men to *Charleroy*, whence in a few daies he got into his own Kingdom, and about the latter end of July, arriv'd at *S. Germans*: from which his unexpected departure, the Dutch date the change of their Fortune, the Progress of their Enemies Conquests being after that very little advanc'd, and their own Affairs by degrees put into a far better posture. Some (though I know not whether upon good grounds) suppose that it was the design of *England* by this Embassy to procure the Dutch (whose utter ruin was not desired by the English) a breathing time; as not doubting but when they had consider'd a while upon the business, they would be induc'd to do both Crowns Reason. The French themselves lay in the extremity of foul weather, which began about the 11th or 12th of July, that stopp'd them in their Carrier of Conquest, and preserv'd the remaining Provinces of this Commonwealth; though others attribute the same to the Prince of *Condes* Sickness; and I think (if we look no farther then second causes) we may impute it to the Constitution and temper of the French Nation; it being true as *Priorato* observes upon their Incurtion into *Brabant*, an. 1635. That they do not persist in their first fury, the heat whereof being over, they cannot easily do those Achievements which are proper for Flegmatick and Patient minded men. But the truth is, in this unac-

countable retreat (for so we may term it) of that victorious King, there seems to be something extraordinary, that the Dutch, or rather all Europe, must wholly acknowledge it to Divine Providence; the same power that puts limits to this equally dreadful and irresistible Enemy, *Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther*. Nor indeed did the French with success undertake any action of moment afterwards, but the Duke of *Monmouth* returning into *England*, and *Turenne* quitting the Siege of the *Bosch*, there was an unexpected end, even before the beginning of August, put to this years terrible Campaign; the foresaid departure of the French King, and his tedious stay at *Charleroy*, An. 1677, being look'd upon by confidering persons, as the two greatest Errors that were ever committed by so potent and active a Monarch.

After that the French had with little difficulty, as it seem'd, broke into the *Betaw*, and no place appear'd able to resist their first Assaults, those of *Holland* thinking it high time to look about them, fell to breaking down their Bridges, cutting their Dikes, and laying the Country under water; by which means the invading of that Province was render'd a matter of far greater trouble and danger than it would otherwise have been. But when by the French King's stopping and beginning to treat at *Utrecht*, and afterwards much more, when by his returning into his own Kingdom, and thereby in a manner putting a period to that Summers action, they had time allow'd them to provide more thoroughly for the security of *Holland*, (and consequently of the whole Union) it was made, though not presently, yet before the beginning of the next Campaign, in a manner one entire and impregnable Fortrefs. For the greater part of that Province being encompass'd by the Sea, when they had by repairing the old, and in some places casting up new Works, secur'd the Ports from *Muyden* and *Wesol* to *Nieuwer-suyce* (which place the Prince of Orange made his principal Post in the following Year) and had likewise strengthen'd all the other considerable Passages, even from *Oudewater* to *Gorcum*, *Lovestein*, and *Worcum*; there appear'd to be a perfect Line of Circumvallation round all *Holland* clos'd: so that there was no Gap left whereat the Enemy might enter, the Fortifications being continued even from the *Zuyder zee* to the *Brabant* side of the *Waal*.

But to return to the remaining part of 72; we have already made mention of the Mutinies and Insurrections of the common people against their Magistrates; and we shall briefly here relate one very distinnall Effect thereof, it being an act of the greatest barbarity that perhaps was ever committed by any civiliz'd Nation: I mean the murder of the two Brothers, *John* and *Cornelius de Wit*, the former whereof had lately so far influenc'd all the Councils and Designs of that Province, and indeed of the whole Commonwealth, that he was usually call'd the King of *Holland*. About the 21st of June he was assaulted by four persons as he return'd somewhat within Night from the Assembly of the States, by whom this action was so highly resent'd, that it was prosecuted as *Crimen Lesæ majestatis*: *Jacob le Graaf* Son of a Councillor of *Holland*, being apprehended, condemn'd, and executed, as one of the Assassins; although the Pensionary had been but slightly wounded, and was in a short time perfectly recover'd of his Wounds: but would by no means be perswaded to moderate the punishment, or accept of

any other satisfaction; which inexorable Spirit of his exceedingly enrag'd the common people, and may be judg'd to have contributed not a little to his own death, which happen'd in this manner shortly after. His Brother *Cornelius*, old Burgomaster of *Dort*, and *Ruart* of the Land of *Putten*, being accus'd by one *Ticklaer*, a Chirurgion of *Oudemater*, for having offer'd him Money and great Preferment if he would murder the Prince, was committed to Prison, and upon a legal Tryal at the *Hague*, about the 20th of *August*, appear'd so far guilty at least, that he was by Sentence of the Court of Justice depriv'd of all Offices and Dignities, and for ever banish'd the Province of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*. This being look upon as too mild a punishment by the Burghers, they flock'd together in great numbers, and besetting the Prison-door, both the *Ruart* and his Brother the late Penitentiary, (for upon the advancement of the Prince of *Orange* to the Offices of his Illustrious Ancestors, he had voluntarily resign'd his Place, and was now very imprudently, and contrary to the advice of his best Friends, upon the others request, come to expedite his release) up stairs again; when they had paid all Dues and Fees, and were coming to their Father who tarried for them below in the open Court, all three having design'd to Dine together some two or three Miles from the *Hague*. Soon after, the whole Town being presently in Arms, so great was the Uproar and Disorder that the three Troops of Horse then upon the place, were not able to do any thing towards the suppressing of the same: the Tragical Conclusion whereof was, that at length some of the armed Citizens went up, and breaking open the Prison Doors, drove out before them the two unhappy Brothers, and when they were brought into the open Court, into which there was a fair Prospect from the Place where the Provincial Estates were at that very time assembled, with many and different kinds of wounds most inhumanly murder'd them; the Burghers when that was done marching off with their Companies in very good order, lodging their Colours, and repairing to their respective dwellings. But all this seem'd of a moderate nature, and may be match'd in story; whereas the barbarity of the next scene I think can hardly be parallel'd; for the rabble coming in, and in great rage tearing off their Clothes, dragg'd them along by the legs, which they had ty'd together with matches, and hung them up by the heels upon the whipping post; carrying away the torn pieces of their Garments in triumph, and crying, Thus is the innocent blood of *De Buut*, *De Graaf* and others reveng'd. Towards the evening one cut off the Penitentiary's two foremost fingers of his right hand, saying, that with them he had sworn to the perpetual Edict (by which the Stadtholdership was mortified) and some hearing him offer'd money for them, run presently and cut off both their Ears, Noses, Fingers, Nipples, and other parts and members; and taking out their bowels set their bodies open with sticks, as Butchers do those of Beasts which they prepare for the flames; the current price of a Toe being at first (as my Author says, tho no question but the market rose in a little time) ten stivers, that is a shilling *English*; of a Finger fifteen or twenty, and an Ear twenty-five or thirty stivers. To conclude this tragical story, some tore their Arms and Thighs as they hung with their teeth; others whose stomachs were somewhat more squeamish, cut off pieces of their flesh, went home, cook'd and eat them; nay it is credibly

reported, that one of their Hearts, having been preserv'd in Turpentine, was on the eighteenth day of *March* 1673 shew'n in a Burghers house at the *Hague*; and that several pieces thereof had been with great fury devour'd by those who resorted thither to see it. It is a matter beside our present design, and indeed not within our knowledge, to determine concerning these two unfortunate Brothers, whether or no they were guilty of that horrid crime wherewith they have been branded by several of their own Country-men, viz. the betraying of their Country into the hands of the *French*. If this were really true, it would seem very strange, that the Penitentiary should have so clear a character given him by a worthy and judicious Gentleman, who had the opportunity of knowing him more than tolerably well, and says of him, that he was a man of *unwearied industry, with untainted integrity; so that whenever he was blinded, it was by the passion which he had for that which he esteem'd the good and interest of the State*. It was nevertheless generally believed at that time that he had traitorously contriv'd, to have their frontier and other considerable places ill-garrison'd and unprovided of necessities, on purpose to facilitate the *French* conquests; it being likewise firmly believ'd by many, that he so mortally hated the Prince of *Orange*, that he to prevent his attaining to those high Offices since conferr'd upon him, he was even desirous to have his native Country subjected to the Crown of *France*; and that to provide against a wet day, he had convey'd vast sums of money into the Bank of *Venice*. These things are again deny'd by others, who will acknowledge no more, but that he was a man of a great spirit, and possid'd with as great an hatred to the Family of *Orange*, which might sometimes inspire him with such counsels as did rather tend to the prejudice of the Prince, than the good of the Commonwealth; but that yet taking him in the main, he was rather unfortunate than unfaithful to the Republick; and as for his driving of bargains with *France*, they are confident his Soul abhor'd any such things. To conclude our discourse concerning this miserable great man, he was observ'd when but little above twenty years old, to be a person of so towering an ambition, that an Advocate of *Holland* was heard to say of him, with a confidence that seem'd to be grounded upon foreknowledge rather than conjecture, that he would never dye a natural death.

As those in all Countries who were little acquainted with the weak and unstable posture of the *Dutch* affairs in the beginning of this year, began by the middle of *June* to have dread ul apprehensions of the *French* fortune and courage, not doubting but in a little time they would be masters of all *Europe*; so others, who better understood the true condition of the *United Netherlands* before their being invaded, did not much admire the successes of their grand Enemy; but wonder'd how it was possible for them not to be utterly ruin'd, being assaulted by two such Kings as one would have judg'd all *Europe* scarce able to withstand, and those in conjunction with the Elector of *Colen* and Bishop of *Munster*, not only Princes of no mean account, but exceedingly well seated for making inroads into their Provinces; they having no other friend but their old and enfeebled enemy, the wary and cautious *Spaniard*, and him too for a long time venturing only to favour rather than effectually assist them. It is true, that very late in the year the Elector of *Brandenburg* having receiv'd a considerable sum of money

money, began to raise Soldiers, the Emperor doing the like (tho without a full and unanimous consent of the Princes of the Empire, who did not thoroughly concur therein till the Campaign an. 1674) according to a League defensive made for security of the Empire against *France*, in which were likewise included the Kings of *Spain* and *Denmark*, the former of which two Kings began before the end of this year to act more briskly and openly in defence of the *Dutch*. Upon the coming down of the Confederate forces, the *French* not being otherwise able to get considerable bodies of men together, and apprehending that they must in a short time either swallow all, or refund what they were already possid'd of; burn several lesser places, and some fair Towns in the open Country of the *Netherlands*, quitting some others, as particularly *Tielstein* and *Montfort* (the Bishop of *Munster* at the same time giving up *Tersconce*) and endeavouring divers ways, tho in vain, to break into the heart of *Holland*; particular care having been taken not only to fortifie (as is aforesaid) the whole Province, but likewise the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Leiden*, *Goude*, *Delft*, the *Hague*, and *Harlem*; the Magistrates whereof caus'd Hay, Turf, and all necessary provisions to be convey'd out of the open Country into places of security, in expectation of some attempts to be made by the *French*, who they doubted not would take the advantage: of the first hard frost that should happen; the grand defence of that Country, which in many places lies chiefly in their Dykes and Marshes, being at such a time in a manner taken away. Nor did their fears prove vain, for towards the latter end of *December* about twelve or thirteen thousand *French* being gather'd about *Utrecht* (the seat and center of their cruelty and tyranny in these Countries) they march'd upon the Ice by the way of *Woerden* to *Sackveld*, and so on till they arriv'd at *Swammerdam*, and presently becoming masters of that place pass'd forward to *Goudejuice*; the cowardice of the *Dutch* Soldiers, who were appointed to defend their chief Posts being even by the confession of the *French* (whose valour and achievements by such a confession suffer no small diminution) very extraordinary. We may well suppose this sudden inroad to have been very dreadful to *Holland*, it being concluded by all, that if the enemy could once get firm footing in that Province, they would never desist till they had wholly subdu'd it; but it pleas'd God to baffle them after so fair a progress in their great design, for that very night came so quick a thaw, that as they could not adventure forward, so was it impossible for them to retreat the same way they came; inasmuch that some *Dutch* writers confidently affirm, that if it had not been for the cowardice or treachery of one of their Colonels (who shamefully deserted his Post, and afterwards was executed for so doing) they might easily have been stopp'd at the *Nieuwerbrugge*, till such time as the Soldiers and Boors coming in from all parts, should with little difficulty have cut off their whole Army. But they had it seems a great deal more mischief to do in the world, for being highly enrag'd at their ill success, and the disappointment they met with in a matter of so great consequence, as soon as they had got past the *Nieuwerbrugge* they fell to burning all places in their way (particularly the fine Villages of *Bodegrave* and *Swammerdam*) nay did not abtain from the most cruel murders and brutish rapes (as the *Dutch* report) exercising all manner of barbarity upon the miserable inhabitants;

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upon some part of the ruins of whose houses there was after their departure frequently found written *fait par moy*, with a name and the day of the month underwritten; so great was the vanity as well as inhumanity of this insulting enemy. Some blam'd the Prince of *Orange* for passing not long before into *Brabant* and the Country of *Liege*, from whence marching forward and joining with a good body of *Spaniards*, he went and besieg'd *Charleroy*, which happening much about the time that this attempt was made upon *Holland*, and proving moreover unsuccessful (upon which account by the Logick of the vulgar an undertaking must be concluded imprudent) caus'd him to incur the censure of some disaffected persons; altho they very well knew, that he was compell'd by the extremity of cold weather (which was so great that it hinder'd all manner of working in their Trenches) to raise the siege, and break up with his Army.

Much about the same time, the retaking of *Coevorden* (of which more particularly hereafter) by storm, was a matter of great glory to the *Dutch*, and very much rais'd the spirits of their languishing Commonwealth; that place being the very Key of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and a Fortress (in the judgment of some) inferior to none in *Europe*.

About the beginning of *January* 1673 (according to foreign account, but the latter end of *December* 1672 according to ours) the *French* perceiving that the scene and nature of the war were like to be alter'd, took care to have the Citizens of *Lille*, *Doway*, *Cortryck*, and other conquer'd places in the *Spanish Netherlands* disarm'd (which was pretended to be done for their assisting the Prince of *Orange* in his attempt upon *Charleroy*), resolving besides to disannul fifteen or sixteen frontier Towns, and some more inwardly situated Cities of this Commonwealth; the true design whereof was to augment their Armies by the accession of such forces as must otherwise have been employ'd in their Forts and Garrisons.

About the latter end of '72 and beginning of '73 the *Suedish* Mediators began to be very active, and to use their utmost endeavours for the peace of Christendom; in order whereunto they propos'd a cessation of Arms, but that was rejected by the *Dutch*, who likewise approv'd not of *Dunkirk* for the place of Treaty; and in the mean time both the *Suede* and *Spaniard*, as also the Bishop of *Liege* (who had sinar'd pretty well for his pretended neutrality), but especially the *French* King, tho he seem'd to have the greatest inclinations to peace, made vast preparations for the succeeding Campaign; all action between the *Dutch* and *French* being inconsiderable before the month of *April*, and consisting rather in a few skirmishes of small parties, than any notable enterprizes or engagements.

And now as we come to the second year of this war, of which the body of their people found in a little time that they needed not have had such dreadful apprehensions, for altho upon the Prince of *Conde's* arrival at *Utrecht* (which happen'd about the beginning of *May*) the *French* forces seem'd to be inspir'd with new life and vigour, and began to promise themselves nothing less than a speedy and absolute conquest of all these Provinces, yet in a little while they found their hopes groundless, and their endeavours ineffectual.

About the ninth of *May* the Prince of *Conde*, after consultation had in a general Council of War, with the Governor of *Woerden*, leading a

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body of 900 or 1000 men, was suppos'd to have conceiv'd hopes of mastering the *Hinderdam*, *Wesep*, and the Fort *Abou*; but he quickly found his informations had been false, for those forces only shewing themselves about the first mention'd place, very fairly, without attempting any thing, return'd to *Utrecht*. Three or four days after, the Prince of *Orange* (whose cares and labours for the preservation of the State had no intermission) took up his Post at the *Nieuw-Place*, where in a little time he had rais'd such entrenchments, and put himself into such a posture of defence, that he was able to withstand any attack that should be made by the greatest force the Enemy could bring against him; so that divers new Works having been rais'd in other places, and all the Passes securely fortified on both hands (that is, as we have already intimated, to the *Zuyder-Zee* and the farther side of the *Waal*) the *French* were quickly satisfied, that they had but small probability of succeeding in their Grand design; the Prince of *Conde* being (as we may suppose) not a little vex'd at the disappointments he met with, having ineffectually try'd several ways, and in divers places (particularly about the beginning of *June* at and near *Muyden*, and after that about *Vianen*) to force his way into *Holland*; so that he thought fit towards the beginning of *July* to depart from *Utrecht* to *Arnhem*, and so to *Grave*; and at last finding that he could effect little at that place or the *Bosch*, march'd quite away to *Lille*, carrying with him a considerable part of the *French* forces out of these Countries.

Towards the middle of *August* the Bishop of *Munster* with about 8000 men made an inroad into *Friseland*, but without making any acquisitions in that Province, return'd soon after, carrying off some booty indeed, but not without considerable loss of men; which was better fortune then the *Dutch* could hope for at a time when the prodigious divisions of that Province were not thoroughly compos'd. For we shall take notice here, that the disturbances which not long after the *French* invasion began last year in *Holland* and *Zealand*, in a little time spread further, so that its proper Stadtholder, with the Prince's his Mother, could effect little towards the composition of their differences; which ran on to that height that some Regulations having been made in their chief Cities to that purpose, the old and new Magistracy divided themselves into two distinct Representatives of the Sovereignty, one party meeting at *Sneek* and the other at *Leeuwarden*, and each making different Laws, and concluding the Subjects of the Province oblig'd only to obey those of their own constitution.

In *October* an. 1673, the *Dutch* thought it advisable to carry the grofs of their Army out of their own dominions, and so joining with their Confederates to keep the war at as great a distance as they could from themselves; the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* much about the same time proclaiming open war against each other, which had not been done before, notwithstanding that several acts of hostility had pass'd between them, the *Spaniard* divers ways affording considerable assistance to the *United Netherlands*. And now altho the Winter was coming on, the *French* plainly perceiving that the Confederates begun to be in good earnest, and intended to act more vigorously against them then they had hitherto done, judg'd it convenient to quit *Amersfoort*, *Rheenen*, *Wageningen*, *Elburg*, *Kampen*, *Woerden*, *Harderwyck*, and (besides divers other considerable places of which they had thoroughly possess'd themselves) even *Utrecht* it self; burning

down and utterly destroying many others, and making those Towns and Villages which they left standing pay round sums of money for their redemption. Some say, that the chief reason hercof was, because they had apprehensions of the Confederate enemies designing to march into the very heart of *France*; and that this must have created great danger and trouble to that Kingdom, as being at that time much exhausted of military strength, which had in too great a proportion been drawn out for maintaining their former, and making new acquisitions. This indeed seems not improbable upon several accounts, and particularly because the Duke of *Luxemburg* having in great haste got together an Army of Eighteen or Twenty thousand Soldiers out of the conquer'd places, order'd his march directly towards *France*, the *Spaniard* and *Dutch* with all their might obstructing his progress (whereupon the *French* Court is reported to have been more then ordinarily concern'd) till such time as four thousand Horse were brought unto him under Mounseur *Schenberg* from *Charleroy*; for then without any tolerable opposition he pass'd forward, and brought his forces to *Paris*. But notwithstanding all this, as the assistance of all men had been very great at the more then prosperous incursion of the *French* into these Provinces, so was the wonder of many no less at their voluntary desertion of several places strengthen'd and fortified by them with much labour and cost; tho to speak more properly, this was no voluntary action of theirs, not only upon the foremention'd surmise of the Confederates design, but it may be much more upon the great probability they found of the *United Netherlands* coming to an accord with *England*. That is now the next thing to be related by us, and with which (as we have already inform'd the Reader) we shall conclude this compendious account of the most dreadful and sudden invasion that has for several Ages been made in any part of *Europe*; referring for some sieges, and many remarkable passages in the course of this War, even to the conclusion of the peace at *Nimeghen* in 78, to our description of the particular Provinces and Cities. But before we proceed any further, we shall give a List of most conquer'd Cities and strong holds, which were either retaken by the *Dutch*, or forsaken by the *French* King and Bishop of *Munster* before the end of 73.

In *Brabant*; *Crevecœur*, *Engelensconce*, *Oortersconce*.

In *Geldre* and *Zutphen*; *Hattem*, *Elburg*, *Harderwyck*, *Wageningen*, *Bommel*.

In *Utrecht*; *Rheenen*, *Wyck de Duerstade*, *Amersfoort*, *Utrecht*, *Montfort*.

In *Holland*; *Vianen*, *Heukstom*, *Leerdam*, *Asperen*, *Tijfstein*, *Woerden*, *Naerden*, *Oudewater*.

In *East-Friseland* and *West-Friseland*; the *Eylersconce* demolish'd; *Kuydersconce*.

In *Overijssel*; *Kampen* with the *Sconce*, *Geelmuyden*, *Vollenhoven*, *Blockzyl*, *Steenwyck*.

In *Drente*; *Meppel*, *Coevorden*.

In *Groningen*; *Winschoten*, *Oldsconce*, *Boondersconce*, *New-sconce*, or *Bollingswolderder-sconce*.

We are now come to the latter end of the year 73, by which time tho the *Dutch* troubles and calamities were not absolutely terminated (the effects of their domestick distractions still continuing, and several places not being recover'd which had been taken from them by their enemies) yet were they brought to the prospect and fair hopes of a happy period; which they obtain'd by that great blessing of a peace with *England* towards the latter end of *February* (the same

same being proclaim'd on *Feb. 24. 74.* or *March 6.* at the *Hague*; and on *Feb. 28. 74.* or *March 10. 73.* at *London*) an accommodation with which Crown they had for a long time incessantly labour'd after, both by many and most submissive addresses of their own, and by the mediation of the *Spanish* Ambassador. There were two concessions of no small moment made by the States, in order to the facilitating of the peace; the first whereof was the Striking of the Flag, even by a whole Fleet of theirs to one single *English* man of War, whenever they should happen to meet in the *British* Seas, which was denied by them to have been granted before by the Nineteenth Article of the Treaty at *Breda* an. 1668. The other was the passing the resolution for making the Stadtholdership Hereditary to the Prince of *Orange* and his Heirs male lawfully begotten; which was look'd upon as a considerable Guaranty of the peace between them and the Crown of *Great Britain*. And thus to the great comfort of *Holland* and regret of *France*, was there an end put to the war between *England* and the *United Netherlands*; in granting whereof at that time the wonderful goodness of his Majesty seems most conspicuous, the *Dutch* having but a little before receiv'd the accommodation of matters to the Parliament of *England*, as Arbitrators between him and them; an action which would have been reprov'd as an unpardonable insolence by most

other Princes, or at least by those who are not endow'd with equal candor and Christian charity.

We may well suppose our *Netherland* Neighbours not a little overjoy'd at the first news of this happy peace; and indeed their own Relations of the whole Negotiation when they come thus far can write nothing but joy and jubilee for whole pages together; by whom we are likewise inform'd, that the next day after word was brought to the *Hague* by an Express from the Marquis *del Fresno*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *London*, that the Peace was absolutely concluded, there were publick thanks given to God in all their Churches, a particular day of thanksgiving being moreover appointed to be more solemnly kept, upon which there was such feasting, such curious and costly Fire-works, such ringing of Bells and sounding of Trumpets, with discharging of Canons, and all other usual expressions of an extraordinary joy, that the like was never known in any Nation upon a parallel account; so that we may very well conclude, that this Commonwealth is by full experience become sensible of the great error in policy it committed when they thought first of being in hostility with *England*, and that their Governors and Ministers of State will be more wary and cautious for the future, and as it is their grand interest, take no ordinary pains in cultivating the friendship of this Kingdom.





THE PROVINCE

OF

Geldre and Zutphen.

Name.



GELDRE (if we believe *Brietius*) took its name from an inarticulate noise resembling that word, made by I know not what wild Beast or Monster, as he was rous'd from under a Beech-tree, by two certain Brothers who afterwards slew him. Others will have it denominated from the City *Gelduba*, mention'd as in this tract of ground by *Tacitus*; which seems most probable, unless we will rather adhere to the opinion of those who say the whole Province was so call'd from the Castle *Gelre*, formerly built by *Richardus a Ponte*, first Lord thereof, and *Leopold* his Brother.

Ancient
Inhabitants.

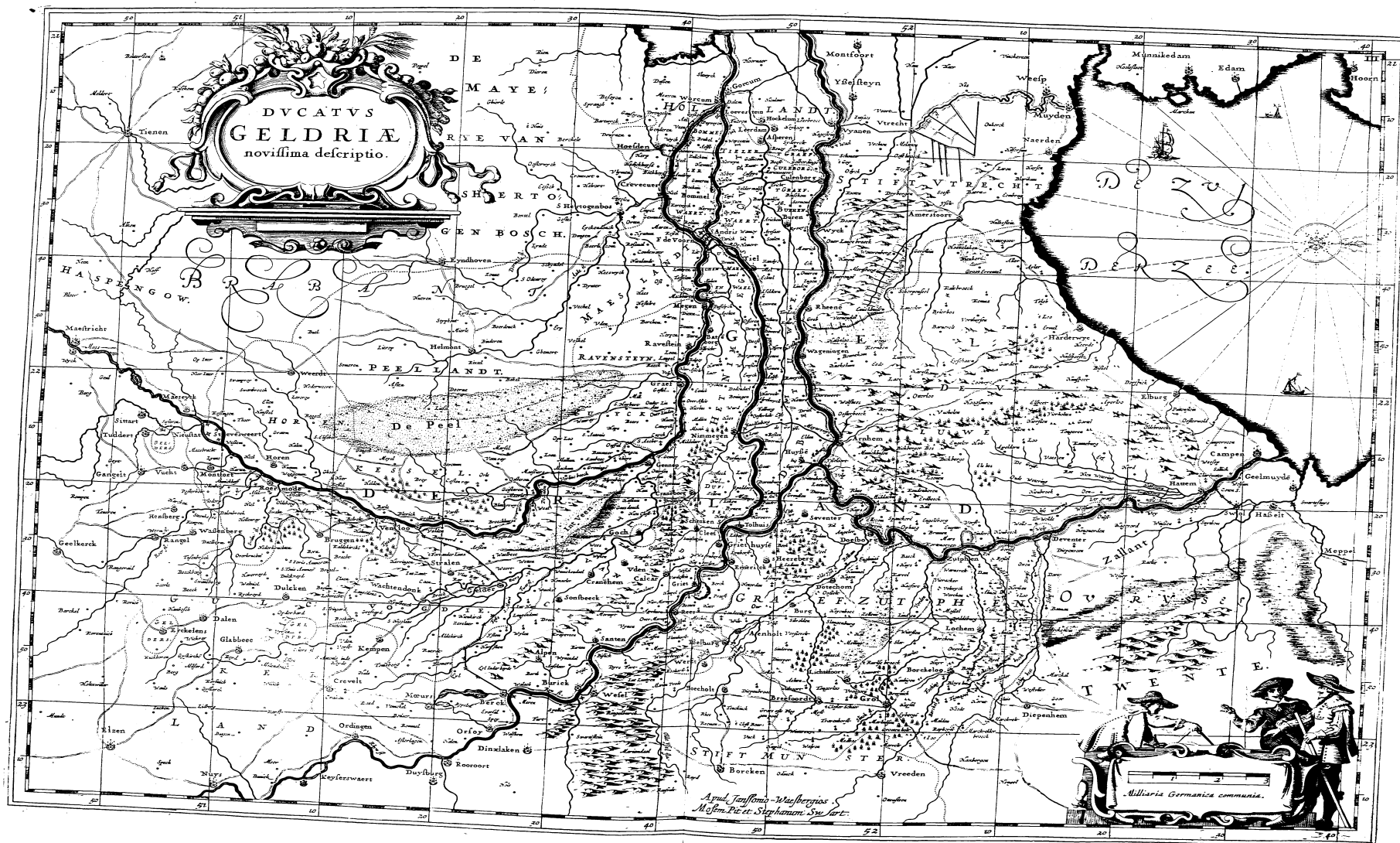
According to *Munster* it was the Seat of the *Menapii* in the time of *Julius Cæsar*; and others make no doubt but it was hither that *Augustus* translated the *Sicambri*, a German people; whom he is reported by *Suetonius* to have remov'd into *Gaul*, and to have seated upon the banks of the *Rhine*. Some again (and particularly *Guicciardine*) say, that it was inhabited by both the foremention'd Nations, as likewise some part of it by the *Batavi*; and indeed it cannot seem strange, that the opinions of Authors should be so various concerning the ancient possessors of this Province, were it for no other reason but this, that there is no Country in *Europe* of so broken and irregular a figure as *Geldre* with its appertanances, the *Rhine* not only cutting it with both his grand streams, but the Dutchy of *Cleve* separating a considerable portion of it from the main body, which has occasion'd such disputes between the Princes of the one day undetermin'd.

The Dutchy of *Geldre* and Earldom of *Zutphen* are not only now thorowly united, both of them making one of the Seven Confederated

Provinces, but have for above five hundred years been accounted one Principality, and gone by the common name of *Geldre*. *Geldre* therefore, comprehending *Zutphen*, is bounded by the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Overijssel*, *Cleve*, *Jülers*, *Limburg*, and *Brabant*. *Bano* upon *Claver* places *Frizeland* to the North, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht* to the West, *Brabant*, and *Jülers* to the South, &c. of this Province; but *Gotsfredus* says *Frizeland* and the *Zuyder-Zee* bound it on the North, and *Brabant* and *Holland* on the West, &c. In this uncertainty and contradiction of Authors (it being moreover absurd to imagine, that the respect of Countries to one another does always answer to the Cardinal, or indeed the most known and readily distinguish'd points of the Compass) we think it will generally be more proper barely to put down the circumjacent Provinces and Territories; and as for the relation they bear to the several Quarters of the Heavens, leave the Reader to be directed in his judgment thereof, by the frame and projection of his Map.

The Air of *Geldre* is far more pure and healthy than that of *Holland* and the other maritime Provinces; this being not only an Inland Country, but of a much higher and consequently drier situation. The Soil is fruitful, and bears all sorts of grain; abounding moreover with rich pasture grounds, upon which account great droves of Cattel are yearly brought out of *Denmark* and *Frizeland* to be fatten'd here. But the goodness of the Soil is not equal in all parts of this Province; for no small portion of the *Veluwe* lies upon a gravel; and consists of Heaths, Woods, and barren Hills; a great deal more affording only Turf, as being wholly unfit for any sort of cultivation. Yet where it is befriended by the neighbourhood of the *Rhine* and *Tijel* (which places are call'd the skirt or border of the *Veluwe*) it is enrich'd with very large and pleasant Meadows. The County of *Zutphen* is generally very fruitful, especially in grafs, producing

Air, Soil
&c.



ducing no great quantity of Corn, by reason of its more level and moorish situation.

The Geldrians have been for several ages accounted a warlike people, exceeding in courage and martial exploits many of their neighbour Nations; the causes whereof are suppos'd to be not only their proper genius and natural disposition, but the want of riches among them, which as it is the consequence of their small application to trade, so does it necessitate a great part of the inhabitants to seek a subsistence by their service in the Wars. Besides this, most of their Dukes were formerly embroil'd in perpetual quarrels with their neighbours, by which means their Subjects became so inur'd to War, that they seem'd wholly taken off from trade and civil employments; being highly esteem'd, but especially their Cavalry, over all Europe. It was not therefore without reason that Charles the Fifth was no sooner possess'd of this Province, but he took care to have all Geldrians excluded his Armies; hoping by that means to enervate the genius of the people, and secure this new acquir'd Principality to his Children and Successors; tho he mist of his design in both respects, for not only the best part of this Dukedom did some years after renounce all obedience to his Son Philip the Second of Spain, but the people joining with those of the Union, have been since to frequently exercis'd with wars, that they seem to have lost little of their ancient martial disposition. Several of them apply themselves to Learning, but (if we believe *Conringius*) they are then out of their way, being naturally made for War rather than Letters, and having much better success in the Field than in the Schools. The Families of their Nobility are of great honour for the achievements of their Ancestors; but they are also very numerous, upon which account, as well as the poverty of the Country (the principal reasons whereof are already given) very few of them enjoy considerable possessions. The common people are said by some to be tolerably industrious and very courteous, and as they are next neighbours to the High Germans, so may they well be suppos'd to come pretty near them in manners and customs. *Conringius* says, the Geldrians are not so contentious in matters of Religion, nor so much divided in opinion, as their neighbours; which may perhaps be partly imputed to the fore-said want of commerce among them, since it has of late years been observ'd in our Northern Countries, that the trading part of a Nation has prov'd always most turbulent and factious.

Geldre in the next ages to Charles the Great, was under a certain Hereditary Governor, whom Authors call by the name of Advocate, and Guardian or Tutor. To these succeeded Earls, and to them Dukes; till at length it came from the House of Burgundy into the possession of Charles the Fifth, and after him to Philip the Second of Spain; but revolting together with the other Provinces, the best part of it has been ever since, except between 1650 and 1672, under the Princes of Orange, as Stadtholders, or Governors of the United Provinces. The first Earl of Geldre was Otto Earl of Nassau, an. 1079; the first Duke, Reynold the Second, an. 1339; an. 1472, it was subject to Charles of Burgundy, who leaving behind him only a Daughter call'd Mary, and married to Maximilian of Austria, the States of the Country sending for Charles of Egmont, the Son of Adolph, and Grandson of Arnold, out of France, with a solemn inauguration admitted and acknowledg'd him Duke of Geldre and Earl of Zutphen. Hereupon there

NETHERLANDS.

arose a dispute between him and Charles the Fifth, Son to Philip of Burgundy, whose Father was the fore-said Maximilian of Austria, married to Mary the only Child of Charles of Burgundy; in right of whom the Emperor laid claim to the Sovereignty of this Province, which at length, by two Treaties, the one at Gurcam 1529, the other at Grave 1436, was confirm'd to him and his Heirs, in case the other should happen to dye without lawful issue. But notwithstanding the said agreement, William of Cleve, with the consent of Duke Charles himself, was publickly admitted as Duke of the Province by the States thereof, between whom (upon the death of the said Charles, which happen'd on the first day of Aug. an. 1539), the Emperor, and the Prince of Lorrain, Charles of Egmont's Sister's Son, the right to this Principality was for some time controverted. The Emperor urg'd the several Sales, Cessions, and Renunciations made to him and his Ancestors; and that if William the Son of Gerard of Juliers, Nephew to Adolphus (who claim'd as next Heir-male, even before Arnold of Egmont) had any Title to this Dutchy, it was echeated to him and the Empire, both for want of the usual Investiture which ought to have been had, and because the said William was deceas'd without either Sons or Heirs male. Lorrain pretended that this Principality descend'd to him by Hereditary Succession from Charles of Egmont; endeavouring besides to strengthen his Title by certain Contracts and Compositions. The Duke of Cleve sent his Ambassador to the Diet at Francfort, who there exhibited an Instrument declaring the Title of his Master to the Dutchy of Geldre; to which he laid claim as the only true Heir of Mary the Daughter of the fore-said William; and as having been solemnly and publickly admitted by the States of the Province, with the consent of the present possessor, Charles of Egmont, and without either fraud or force of Arms. Then were the Rights and Titles of his Ancestors insisted upon, as the Investiture granted by the Emperor Maximilian upon the death of Reynold the Fourth (who left no issue) to Adolphus of Juliers, Uncle to the foremention'd Gerard; after which was urg'd the Oath of Allegiance made to him by the States of the Country, and the Sentence given by the Emperor and the States of the Empire against the Usurper Arnolds, and in behalf of the fore-said Adolphus, from whom this Dukedom descend'd to Gerard his Brother's Son, and from him to William the Father of Mary, Mother of this William, the present Duke of Cleve, and true Heir, as was pretended, to the Dukedom of Geldre. But notwithstanding this fair Title, and the urgent supplications made to the Imperial Diet that they would intercede in behalf of Cleve, and recommend his cause to the Emperor, the Title to this Principality was otherwise in a short time decided; for the Emperor Charles coming with a powerful Army out of Italy, quickly reduc'd his Competitor to that extremity, that he was forc'd humbly to beg Celsars pardon in his Camp before Venlo; utterly renouncing all Title to Geldre and Zutphen, and freely discharging the inhabitants of the Country of the Oaths by which they had assur'd him of their fidelity and subjection.

The States of this Province did formerly consist of three Members, viz. the Barons or Nobles, and the Knights of the Prince; the Governors of the Country Districts; and the Deputies of the Cities. Among the first, the Barons of Berghe, Bronckhorst, Baer, and Wylsch, took place of the rest, and were in highest esteem with their Princes. Of the second Order, there was formerly

Provincial States.

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merly no certain number, being more or fewer according to the pleasure of the Prince; but afterwards certain particular Families came to be reckon'd among them; as also at length some principal Citizens, and others of the better rank and quality. Tho the Provincial States consisted of these, yet the four chief Cities were accounted the main pillars and supports of the public liberty, defending not only the other Cities, but all parts of the Country from the incroachments of their Princes. *De Laet* tells us, that it was agreed upon by solemn compact made between Duke *Arnold* and the States *an. 1441*, as afterwards *an. 1471* between the Deputies of the States and the Cities of *Nimeghen, Zutphen, and Arnhem*, that if the Prince should injure or wrong any of his Subjects, the party griev'd should make his complaint to the principal City of the Quarter whereunto he belonged, the Magistrates of which City should be oblig'd to apply themselves to the Prince, and desire redress for the injur'd person; which not being granted in the space of two months the said City should take care to have all the Revenues of the Prince arising within its Quarter seiz'd upon and detain'd; the like obligation lying upon the next Quarter, upon notice given, if the Prince should persist in his oppression and injustice. At this day all the Nobles that have certain Fees or Lordships in the Province have (as *Sir William Temple* informs us) Session among the Provincial States, one half whereof is compos'd by them, and the other by the Deputies of the Towns; and tho some certain persons are deputed by them to the States General, yet any of the Nobles of *Geldre* may have place there, if they will attend at their own charge. *Comingius* tells us, that there is much more of new Nobility in this then in any other of the *United Provinces*, which he says happens by reason of all dignity and prerogative defending to the Purchasers together with the Lands and Manours to which they acquire a right. The States of the Province are conven'd by the Stadtholder and the Provincial Senate or Council; the Prince of *Orange* having at present as full and ample power and authority as any of his illustrious Ancestors ever enjoy'd in matters of this nature. It is true, that upon the death of this Prince's Father some places in *Geldre*, as well as several in the other Provinces, assum'd to themselves the election of their own Magistrates; which was done by *Nimeghen* on the first day of *January an. 1651*, the City of *Tiel* obtaining it likewise, during the Grand Assembly, from the States of *Gelderland*, by way of Grant or Indulgence (all the rest of the Cities in this Province, as *Aitzema* tells us, being of old possess'd of that right and privilege) but I suppose (since the Restauration of the Stadtholdership this, and all things of the like nature are return'd into their former Channel. But besides the foremention'd, there were other alterations made in the Government of the Cities at that time; for (as we likewise find it in *Aitzema*) letters were writ from the general Convention of the States to the voting Cities of this Province (upon request of their Deputies) that the Commanders of their Garrisons, or their Majors, should not for the future keep the Keys of their Gates, or give the Magistrates of each City, the power of the military Officers being moreover in other cases much abridg'd, and they themselves brought under the jurisdiction of the Civil Magistrate, to whom both the Horse and Foot in Garrison were requir'd to bind themselves by solemn

Oath to be faithful and true. This indeed seem'd to be done upon a sound principle of prudence and caution, and (had there been grounds to have suspected their Militia) would have answer'd the Question, *Quis custodiet ipsos Custodes*; but I think the success has been far short of the expectation; nor were their Garrisons in 72 thereby secur'd from the fatal effects of corruption and treachery. This is certain, that the opposition made then by most places of this Province against the French was so small, and that made by the *Groningers* against *Munster* so brave and remarkable, that by a public Act of the States General, pass'd on the twentieth day of April 74, it was decreed, that in consideration of the good services and faithful valour of the Lords the States of the City and Land of *Groningen, &c.* they should have a second place (that is two Deputies) in the Council of State, so that the aforesaid Province of *Gelderland*, which hitherto had two there, should hereafter have but one.

About the time of the restauration of the Stadtholdership, the present Prince of *Orange* was present with the Sovereignty of this Province, and intreated to accept the same, under the Names and Titles of Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*; which he very generously refusing, made it sufficiently evident, even to the most prejudiced *Lovesleimer*, that it was not to grasp a supreme power themselves, but to assert the Liberty of an oppress'd people, that his Ancestors had been so lavish of their blood and treasure. But about the same time, according to a resolution formerly taken by the States General to that purpose, a considerable alteration was made by the Prince in the Civil Magistracy of this Province, not very many of the old ones being continued in Office. The principal places where this change was made, I find to have been *Nimeghen, Tiel, Bommel, Zutphen, Doesburg, Deutecom, Lochem, Groll, Arnhem, Harderwyck, Wageningen, Elstern, and Elburg*.

The supreme power of this Country is in the Provincial Council, or Senate, call'd also the College of the Deputies; wherein the Princes of *Orange*, as Governors or Stadtholders of the Province have presid'd (except in the often mention'd interval of time) since the Union; and whereunto (as some tell us) were formerly added by the Prince, as since upon the nomination of each Tetrarchy by the Governor and the rest of the Council, about the number of twelve Councillors, men of known virtue and skill in the Laws. This Council has the cognifance even of such causes as are of an Ecclesiastical nature (except those that arise concerning Legacies to pious uses, which are tried in their ordinary and inferior Courts) and which were formerly under the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Bishops of *Colen, Utrecht, Liege, and Munster*. But concerning the power and authority of this high Court, together with other things relating thereunto, he that will may have further information from *Comingius, De Laet*, and others, the nature of whose undertakings did not only allow, but oblige them, to be more large upon such Subjects as cannot claim a proportionable space in a work principally Geographical.

The Government of the Cities being in a manner the same throughout these Provinces, we shall not be very particular in our account of any of them, except that of *Amsterdam*, whereunto we refer the Reader, for whose further satisfaction we shall here insert a brief discourse (as we have it from *Comingius*) concerning the power and office of their several Magistrates both

both in their Cities and Country.

The place of greatest Trust, and that which is most honourable in their Cities, is the Office of Consul, call'd by them Burgomaster, which word (according to *Comingius*) signifies either the Governor and Defender of the Citizens, or the Governor of the Castle or grand Fortrefs of the City, they being call'd by the *Latin* writers of the middle Age *Burgmagistri*; and Borch or Burg importing the same in *Dutch* as the *Greek* *πολιτάρχης*, from whence it is certainly deriv'd. The Consul Duty and Prerogative is, 1. To defend the Privileges of the City, and take care that no man violate or infringe them. 2. To inspect, preserve, and improve the publick Income; to farm out the City Lands and Waters; and to be careful and vigilant in all things that concern its constant Revenue. 3. In times of dearth to see that sufficient quantities of Corn be provided for the whole body of the Citizens. 4. To command in chief over the standing Militia of the City, that is, the train'd and arm'd Burghers. 5. To furnish the City, if need be, with Arms, and all sorts of Ammunition. 6. To keep the Keys of the City. 7. And to give the watchword not only to the Citizens but in some places to the Garrison Soldiers, (the case stood thus when *Comingius* wrote, and continued so till 1672; but I suppose that and the like innovations have been since abolish'd). 8. Together with the Senators or Echevins to administer Justice. 9. To make yearly choice of Church-Wardens (this holds chiefly in the Province of *Holland*), Overseers of the Poor, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, &c.

Next to the Consuls or Burgomasters are the Senators or Councillors, call'd by them *Raeden* and *Raets-beeren*; who together with the others debate and deliberate upon all matters that relate to the public weal of the City, nothing being resolv'd upon or determin'd but by the plurality of Suffrages. In several Cities they have the authority of an ordinary Judge; and for the better administration of Civil Justice, are persons well skill'd in the Laws, especially those of the place.

The Echevins (call'd in *Latin* *Scabini*) are suppos'd as ancient as the times of *Charles the Great*, who (as *Aeneas Sylvius* observes) appointed Judges in *Westphalia* bearing this name. The *Dutch* call them *Schepenen*, and they are in the language of the old *Franks* call'd *Scoff*, which word signifies a Judge. And indeed in some parts of the Confederate *Belgium*, none others bear this name but such as give Judgment in Causes both Civil and Criminal, preside at all examinations, even such as are taken by rack and torture, and are entrusted with the power of life and death. In many places these bear the Office also of Senators, being chosen yearly, or once in two years out of that other body; and those that have not suffrage in the Senate, are call'd by the name of *Buyten-Schepenen*. In several Cities of *Holland* the number of the Echevins is precisely seven; tho in some others there are more.

The Schout (call'd in *Latin* *Scultetus*) is suppos'd by *Goropius Becanus* to be so denominated from *Schult-Eijfchen*, from his being the exactor of mulcts and debts, that is, his putting of public sentences in execution; and altho some ages ago this word denoted an Office of a different nature; and at this day among the *Helvetians* is given to him that presides in their Councils; (the Schout moreover in many Cities of the *United Netherlands* administering an Oath to the Magistrates) yet is his business and authority

little more then what may serve for executing the Decrees and Commands of the supreme Power, and seems to resemble our Sheriffs in *England*. If there be (as I think there is in some places) a Judicial power committed to the Office, this name would seem to come from the *French* *Escoouter*, which signifies to hear, and may imply a power to determine; for to have the hearing of a cause does plainly import so much in *English*; and a Scout in an Army is certainly so call'd from his heark'ning and listening to discover the approach of an Enemy. In most of their Cities the Schout (for I suppose *Comingius* means him by *Prætor*) is attended by an inferior Officer, call'd an Underfchout, whose particular Duty it is to apprehend Criminals; altho they have also our Bayliffs or Catchpoles; altho they have also the distinct Office of Baylist among them, being much the same as to power and business in the Country as the Schout is in their Cities.

In those Cities which have a full Senate, call'd the *Vroed-Schap*, with Consuls and Echevins, the Court of Judicature generally consists of the Consuls for the time being, the Echevins, and the *Prætor* or Schout; who according to *Comingius*, in some respect may be accounted the Head or President of the Court; the Consuls being only equal to the Echevins, altho in the Court they are seated above them. In other places (as in some parts of *Geldre*, in *Overijssel*, and *Groningen*) where these distinct Orders of Magistrates are not known, their Courts of Justice are differently compos'd, according to the variety of Officers in their several Cities.

The Drost, sometimes call'd Drost, in many places is not different from the inferior Baylist of others; but in some he enjoys a larger power, and is not only an ordinary Justiciary in the District from whence he has his denomination, but has the larger authority of those grand Bayliffs, who are endow'd with very considerable jurisdiction in cases both Civil and Criminal. *Grimston* says, that the Office of Drost in *Brabant* is the same with that of a Provost Marshal.

In some of their Countries is the Office of *Romaerd, Roe-Waerd, or Ruart*, which signifies Regent; which name was anciently apply'd to the supreme Governors of Provinces, who were look'd upon as the Conservators of the public peace. The *Ruart* formerly, but especially in *Holland*, was appointed by the Provincial Estates, as Guardian or Protector of their Earls whilst in their minority; or when they happen'd by some natural defect, or otherwise, to be incapacitated for the Government. At present there is little difference between him and the Baylist, of whom we have spoken already.

The Office of *Marschal* is found only in the Diocess of *Utrecht*; and the word denotes a Master of the Horse, to whom, tho formerly the Bishops of that Diocess gave the command of such military forces as were rais'd in their respective Districts (so that they seem to have born some resemblance to the Marshals of *France* since the time of *Charles the Great*) yet are they at present only a sort of superior Bayliffs, to whom other inferior Officers of the like nature are subject, and by whom the Echevins or Sheriffs are sworn to take care that the people have a regular administration of Justice.

The *Grietman* is a Magistrate almost peculiar to *Friesland*; being a sort of supreme Justiciary, with jurisdiction over several Villages; who not only imprisons malefactors, but together with his Assessors tries, condemns, and punishes them according

Drost.

Romaerd, or Ruart.

Grietman.

according to the nature of their crimes, with mulcts and other penalties and inflictions. His Office is much the same who in the *Omlands* is call'd a *Redger*, and in the neighbouring Country exercises the same kind of power, either by delegation or by his own proper right. With the *Grietman* as well as the *Redger* is join'd another Officer, call'd a *Wedd-man*, who is not only a Minister of Justice, but oftentimes in the nature of an inferior Judge; tho' for the most part the main of his business be to apprehend and secure malefactors. The Office of Forester, call'd the *Hout-Voster*, is of great antiquity, and of no small honour among them, being usually chosen out of their highest Nobility; whose business is sufficiently express'd by his name, and who is to look after the preservation of the *Game*; acting not arbitrarily, but according to certain Laws and Orders prescrib'd him by the Province whereunto he belongs.

Forester.

The *Dyck-Grave*, takes care that their Dikes be kept constantly in good repair, and in a capacity of resisting the fury of Tides and Tempests; according to whose discretion the depth and thickness of their Sea-banks and other water-Dykes are determin'd; power being given them, together with their Assistants or Councilors the *Heem-Raden*, if they judge it necessary, to summon the neighbouring Country and set them to work, and to punish severely such as are refractory and obey not their orders. Of their Curators of Pupils, their Jurats, and some other kinds of Officers, we may have occasion to give an account as they shall occur hereafter.

Dyck-Grave.

Division.

The Province of *Geldre* is divided into four parts, call'd Quarters and Tetrarchies, and taking their denomination from its four principal Cities, viz. *Nimeghen*, *Ruremund*, *Zutphen*, and *Arnhem*; the States whereof, either jointly and together, being conven'd by the Governor or the Provincial Senate; or separately in their distinct Quarters, when summon'd by the Senate of their respective head Cities; enter into consultation, and come to resolutions concerning the most weighty affairs of the Province. Each Tetrarchy is subdivided into several Districts or Jurisdictions, belonging either to their Cities, or hereditary Lordships.

The Quarter of *Nimeghen* (which in their Grand Assemblies has always the precedence of the others) comprehends three Cities, *Nimeghen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*; to which were formerly added *Grave*, *Leerdam*, and *Buren*, but separated from it in the time of *Arnold* or *Charles* of *Egmond*; the Village *Gente* in the Upper *Betaw* (which *an. 1506* was given in Fee by the forefaid *Charles* to *Henry* of *Gente*) having suffrage also in former Ages among the Cities. Their larger Government, or Country Districts, are the Kingdom of *Nimeghen*; the *Betawes*, Upper and Lower; the Islands of *Bommel* and *Thiel*; the Jurisdiction between the *Mose* and the *Waal*; and the Jurisdiction of *Refsay* and *Fenay* (*Blacau* calls them *Beefta* and *Rhenoy*); in all which are several Castles belonging to their ancient Knights, and many hereditary Lordships of Villages; such as are *Perfingen*, *Ubergen*, *Groesbeek*, *Doddendaal*, *Batterborgh*, *Horsum*, *Luer*, *Oyen*, *Diegdey*, *Balgoy*, *Gent*, *Hemert*, *Millingen*, *Pamerden*, *Meyerswyck*, *Roffum*, *Ueldorn*, *Leboe*, *Linden*, *Oudenweert*, *Mars*, *Wolfsweert*, *Juddermite*, *Dalem*, *Puderoyen*, *Neder-Hemert*, *Amerfeyen*, and *Heedel*.

The second Quarter of *Geldre* is that of *Ruremond*, so call'd from its principal City. Its lesser Cities are *Geldre*, *Venlo*, *Stralen*, *Wachtendunck*, *Montfort*, and *Erkelens*. Country Districts it contains eight, comprehending some of the fore-

faid Cities; these are the District of *Roffel*, of *Geldre*, *Montfort*, *Krieckenbeek*, *Stralen*, *Wachtendunck*, *Erkelens*, and *Middelaer*. The lesser and hereditary Jurisdictions are, *Vierfen*, *Horsf*, *Lenth*, *Well*, *Afferden*, *Bienbeek*, *Walbeek*, *Aerlen*, *Gribenforst*, *Blitterswyck*, *Mirloo*, *Elmpt*, *Stefensweert*, *Hillenmade*, *Swalmen*, *Affel*, and *Geistern*.

The third Quarter of *Geldre* is made by the County or Earldom of *Zutphen*, which has likewise its denomination from its head City. The lesser wall'd Towns, which have vote among their Estates, are *Doesburg*, *Dotecum*, *Locchem*, and *Groll*. The Country Territory is divided into four Districts, call'd *Drosten-Ampt van Zutphen*, *Scholten-Ampt van Zutphen*, *Richter-Ampt van Doesburg*, and *Drosten-Ampt van Bredeford*; and as many Baronies, viz. that of *Bergbe* (which bears the Title of a County it self, having under it the Town's *Heerenbergh*) with those others of *Bronchorst*, *Baer*, and *Wisch*. It was controverted in the time of *Janfon*, and probably may be so to this day, between the Lord of *Anholt* and the *Munsterians*, whether the Lordships of *Borkelo* and *Anholt* ought to be reckon'd within this Tetrarchy.

The fourth Quarter is that of *Arnhem*, the chief City whereof bears the same name. Those of an inferior rank being *Harderwyck*, *Elburg*, *Wageningen*, and *Hattum*. There are two larger Country Jurisdictions contain'd in it, viz. the *Velaw*, and the *Veluwe-zoom*, or skirt of the *Velaw*; and two lesser ones, *Oldebroeck*, and *Neybroeck*. There are likewise in this Quarter two hereditary Lordships of Villages with Criminal Jurisdiction, viz. *Dorenweert* and *Rolendaal*, and as many with Civil Jurisdiction, call'd *Scherpenzeel* and *Huevelaken*.

Janfon's Catalogue and Succession of the Earls and Dukes of *Geldre* (tho' considerably different from that of *De Laet* and others) runs thus:

Otho Earl of *Nassau* obtain'd, about the year 1079, from the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth, then at *Frankfurt* upon the *Meine*, the Title and Investiture of Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*. His first Wife was *Adelheida*, only Daughter and Heir to *Wichard*, Earl of *Pont*, the last Guardian or Tutor of *Geldre*; his second, was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wichman* Earl of *Zutphen*. He died in the year 1107.

Earls and Dukes of Geldre.

2. *Gerard* the Son of *Otho*, (by his first Wife *Aleide* as others tell us,) married *Hedwigs* or *Hedwinis*, Daughter of *Florent* the second Earl of *Holland*. He died *an. 1131*.

3. *Henry* the Son of *Gerard*, married *Seimara*, the Daughter of *Godesfy* the third, Duke of *Brabant*, who brought him the *Velaw* for her Dowry. He deceas'd *an. 1162*.

4. *Gerard* the second, Son of *Henry*, died without issue *an. 1180*.

5. *Otho* the second, Brother of the said *Gerard*, took to Wife *Richarda*, Daughter of the Earl of *Juliers*. Died *an. 1202*.

6. *Gerard* the third, Son of *Otho* the second, married *Philippa* the Daughter of the Earl of *St. Pauls*. He deceas'd *an. 1271*.

7. *Reinold* the Son of the said *Otho*, surnam'd the Warlike. He was imprison'd by his Son, and died in that condition, *an. 1325*.

8. *Reinold* the second, Son of the forefaid *Reinold*, was the first Duke of *Geldre*; which Title he had granted him by *Lewis* the Emperor.

First Duke of Geldre.

9. *Reinold* the third, Son of *Reinold* the second. He died without issue *an. 1371*.

10. *William* the Son of *Mary* (Daughter, as others inform us of *Reinold* the second) married

ried to *William* the fourth, Earl of *Juliers*. He took to Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Albert* Duke of *Bevaria* and Earl of *Holland*; and died without issue *an. 1402*.

11. *Reinold* the fourth, Brother of the forefaid *William*, and Duke of *Juliers* and *Geldre*. He likewise deceas'd without issue *an. 1423*.

12. *Arnold* of *Egmond*, Son of *Mary* the Wife of *John* Lord of *Egmond*, and consequently Grandson to *Joan*, Sister of *Reinold* and *William* the two last Dukes of *Geldre* (for which information we are oblig'd to others, for *Janfon* is pleas'd, as he does in other cases of the like nature, to mention no relation or consanguinity between the said *Johanna*, or *Joan*, and the Dukes of *Geldre*) succeeded in the Dukedom of *Geldre*; being imprison'd and barbarously us'd by his Son *Adolph*, and afterwards set at liberty by *Charles* the Warlike, Duke of *Burgundy*, he made over his Principality of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* to the said *Charles*; which was done by a Deed of Gift and Sale, with the approbation of *Frederic* the Emperor, *an. 1573*.

Never was impatient ambition so plainly express'd as by this *Adolph*, for when *Charles* the Warlike of *Burgundy* would upon very good terms have reconciled him to his Father, he answer'd to this effect, that he would admit of no composition in the case, but would rather be thrown headlong with his Father upon him into a Well; that his Father was unreasonable, who having been forty-four years Duke of *Geldre*, would not let him, as it was now fall time, have his turn in the Government.

13. *Adolph*, the forefaid Son of *Arnold*, ha-

ving imprison'd his Father, seiz'd upon the Principality. He was slain in war *an. 1477*.

14. *Charles* of *Burgundy* claim'd this Dukedom by Donation of *Arnold* of *Egmond*, and took possession of it by force of Arms; wherein he continued to 1476; being slain in the Battle of *Nancy*, upon the fifth day of *January* in the same year.

15. *Mary*, the Daughter of *Charles* of *Burgundy*, married to *Maximilian* of *Austria*, could not obtain quiet possession of this Dukedom; for the *Geldrians* presently revolting from her, upon the death of *Adolph*, sent for *Catharine* his Sister, and submitted themselves to her, during the Nonage of *Charles* the Son of *Adolph*.

16. *Charles* of *Egmond*, the Son of *Adolph*, and Grandson of *Arnold*, call'd by the States of the Province out of *France*, and recogniz'd Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*. He died without issue *an. 1539*.

17. *William* Duke of *Juliers*, *Cleve*, and *Berg*; of whom we have said enough already in our account of the descent of this Principality to the House of *Austria*. He resign'd to *Charles* the Fifth *an. 1543*, as *Charles* did to his Son.

18. *Philip* the Second of *Spain*. To whom *Geldre*, with the rest of the United Provinces solemnly renounced all subjection and obedience in the year 1580.

The Arms of this whole Province are Quarterly: 1. Azure a Lion Or, Crowned Gules, for the Dukedom of *Geldre*. 2. Azure a Lion Gules, for the Earldom of *Zutphen*.



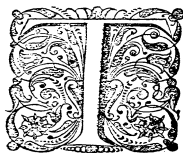
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THE



THE
QUARTER
OF
NIMEGHEEN.

City.



THE City of Nimegben (which gives name to the first Quarter of *Geldre*) is supposed, not without reason, to be that *Oppidum Batavorum*, of which *Tacitus* makes mention in the first Book of his History, and which became the Metropolis of the *Batavians* (by whom 'twas built) upon their first seating themselves in the Country, from whence also *Civilis*, after a fatal overthrow given him by the *Romans*, fled with his Army into the Island of the *Batavi*; for the City which he then quitted must have stood upon the left side of the *Waal*, above its confluence with the *Mose*, and below the division of the whole body of the *Rhine* at *Schenksconce*. As for the name, the termination shews it to be of a *Celtick* origine; but the true and certain derivation of it I think is hardly known. The story of I know not what *Magus*, is look'd upon by all serious Authors to be but an idle dream; the appellation having as appears from *Ptolomy* and others, formerly belong'd to several Cities, tho at present it be appropriated to this. The most proper signification of the word is a new Fort, or Fortrefs, *Mage* or *Magen*, as *Cluverius* tells us, signifying a Fort in the old *Celtick* Dialect; and the names of *Rotomagus*, *Sitomagus*, &c. denoting originally so many strong Holds, with their several distinctions, taken either from the place, builder, or some other denominating accident. And that this is the true Etymology of the word we may very well believe, since *Schotelius* (the greatest Master of the High Dutch tongue that ever wrote) is satisfied therewith.

This City, with its Territories, after it had shook off the *Roman* yoke, continued to maintain its ancient League with the *Franks*; and when afterwards by several fatal revolutions the neighbouring Countries suffer'd an alteration of

their Names as well as Laws and Rulers, *Nimegben* acknowledged no other Lords then the Kings of *Austrasia*, or the Emperors. The upper part of the adjoining Island (which to this day is call'd the *Betawe* and *Betaw*) retaining more of its ancient name then most Countries in Europe. *Charles* the Great repair'd the Castle, built by the ancient *Batavians*, and made use of it for one of his three Palaces, the other two (as some writers tell us) being at *Aix la Chapelle* and at *Theonville*. Certain it is, that both he and *Lewis* the Pious, as also the succeeding Emperors for four Ages together, frequently resided here, not only keeping several great and solemn Festivals, but holding the Convention of Estates in this place. *Aschafnaburgensis* under the year 1046, calls the foresaid Castle a Princely Palace of wonderful and incomparable work. The same was again repair'd by *Frederic* the first, surname'd *Abendbarbus*, an. 1155; as appears by a *Gothic* inscription remaining there to this day (except the Marble has been lately translated hence to the *Stadthuis*) which runs thus:

*Anno milleno postquam solus est data seculo,
Centeno juncto, quinquagesimo quoque quinto,
Cæsar in Orbe situs Fredericus pacis amicus
Lapsus consensum, vetus in nihil ante redactum
Arte nitore pari reparavit opus Neomagi,
Julius in primo tamen exitit ejus origo,
Impar pacifico reparatori Frederico.*

In this Palace, about ten years after, was born *Henry*, the Son and Successor of the said *Frederic*, whose Son *Frederic* the Second (the first that granted the large privileges which are enjoy'd by the Imperial Cities) and *Grandson Henry* the Seventh, endow'd this City of *Nimegben* with the same Rights, Liberties, and Immunities as had been conferr'd either upon *Aix la Chapelle* (esteem'd then a kind of new *Rome*, and Head of the *Transalpine* Countries) or any other City of the Empire whatsoever.

Among

Among their highest privileges (omitting that of Coining, and the other of stopping all Wines brought down the *Rhine*, and obliging the owners to expose them to sale, of which some *Dutch* writers say they find no public Record) are reckon'd these: They give definitive sentence in causes Criminal as well as Civil, without appeal either to the Emperor, or any other Power, or Judicature, unless in some kinds of Civil causes, which exceeds the value of an hundred and fifty Crowns, in which there lies an Appeal to *Aix la Chapelle* by way of Revision; but still so that to make a sentence valid it must be approv'd of by the Magistrates of this City. The Citizens enjoy the full right of hunting and fishing within their own Territory. They are not oblig'd to march out of the City except the Consul lead them; nor if he do, to go so far that they cannot conveniently return home the same night. Throughout the whole *Roman* Empire they enjoy an absolute immunity from all manner of Taxes and Impositions; which exemption has been confirm'd unto them by the Letters of several Emperors, and in a more especial manner by those of *Charles* the Fourth; to which was added the Golden Charter or Bull. These are of an elder date; but there are several considerable immunities enjoy'd by them unto this day; such as particularly is their paying no Custom or Tollage upon any part of the *Mose*; no people in all these Countries having been observ'd more tenacious of their Rights and Privileges, for in this place were (as is reported by some) an. 1566 the first attempts made (tho in a seditious manner) towards the recovery or preservation of their liberty, now almost ruin'd by the tyranny of the *Spanish* Edicts; which being issued forth for the apprehension of all persons suspected of Heresie, without any regard had to privilege or exemption, so highly enraged those of *Nimegben*, that they not only destroy'd all the Statues and Images in the Churches, but led the way (tho others have record'd them to have begun at *Ipres* and *Antwerp*) to those innumerable acts of Sacrilege committed about the same time throughout these Countries. This is certain, that *St. Johns* in *Nimegben* was before all others (*viz.* in *August* the foresaid year) appropriated by order of the Magistrates, to the exercise of the Reformed Religion.

There can hardly be found a more pleasant situation then that of this City; the greatest part whereof stands upon five little Hills, *Hesenberg*, *Marienbergh*, *Gruybergh*, *Klokenbergh*, and *Hoenderbergh*, the shape of its circumference being compar'd to a Bow, whereof the bank of the *Waal* makes the string. Towards the Territory of *Cleve* (that is, to the Eastward) you have the prospect of woody Hills, from whence issues a great number of Springs and Rivulets; on the opposite side, the Country lies lower, and is something moorish; which to the South is partly cover'd with Trees, in some places consisting of Gardens and Corn-fields. Nor is the sight of the many Spires and Towers, and other buildings of the circumjacent Towns and Villages, less pleasant and diverting to the Citizens; who besides, look down upon the Boats and Vessels that pass along in four several Rivers (if they may be so term'd) that is, the *Mose*, the *Waal*, the *Rhine*, and the *Issel*; the passengers in the same Vessels having also a no less delightful prospect of this Town, the Houses whereof are generally built of Brick and slated, and standing for the most part upon a rising ground, are towards the Island of the *Betaw*,

that is, to the North and Northwest, all in a manner expos'd to view at the same time.

This City has been much enlarged by its several Princes, as appears by the remains of its old wall. It has five Gates towards the Land, call'd *Hoender-poorte*, *Heerleegsche-poorte*, *Stiecken-poorte*, *Meulen-poorte*, and *Hessen-poorte*; and seven towards the Water (as *Janfon* tells us, tho *Bleau* says but five) by the names of *Veer-poorte*, *Kraen-poorte*, *Kleyne-poorte*, *Mey-poorte*, *S. Stephens-poorte*, *S. Jacobs-poorte*, and *Boddel-poorte*. The River which runs on the North side of it, is a branch of the *Rhine*, under the name of the *Waal*, call'd by *Catullus* the *Gallie Rhine*, and either deriving its name from the *Gauls*, or probably giving denomination to them; for one of the two is not doubted of by good Authors, who besides other good grounds for their belief urge the near affinity of the letters *Gand W*, and the frequent transmutations of them into one another. Close by the *Waal*, upon a high steep Hill call'd the *Hoenderbergh*, to which there is a level way but on one side, stands the Castle or Imperial Palace, call'd the *Valckhoff*, by corruption (as *Bleau* supposes) for *Waelckhoff*, that is a Palace upon the *Waal*. This Castle is encompassed with very high stone-walls, which being much decayed and worn away on the South side by the Sun and Rain; was some ages ago repair'd with Brick. It contains three large Courts; and has two Chappels in it, whereof the largest is supported by two rows of pillars, each row consisting of eight pillars; and is chiefly memorable for two very ancient inscriptions, that they never saw a more pleasant prospect then is had from several parts, but especially from the middle Tower of this Castle. Here is an Arch of a stupendous bigness, and the subterraneous rubbish and remains of divers other Arches and Pillars create a surprising veneration of antiquity in the minds of beholders, who if they be persons of learning as well as curiosity, will be much better pleas'd with a sight of young *Mr. Smith's* Coins, reported to be no fewer then eleven thousand, about fifteen hundred whereof were never made publick. He has likewise a vast Collection of *Roman* Urns, Rings, Buckles, &c. a catalogue of which is to be seen in the *Antiquitates Noviomagenfes*, lately printed by him. Among all these rarities the things judg'd by a late ingenious Traveller to deserve more particular observation, were the many old *Roman* Lamps mention'd by *Licetus* as receiv'd from this Gentleman's Father; the black *Calculi* found in Urns, denoting those whose Aithes were committed to them to have been malefactors and condemn'd persons; and the Leadn *Namimata* observ'd by the said Traveller to be very rare.

This City about two hundred years ago was encompass'd by a new Wall, Ditch, and Trench, taking in both the Suburbs and Castle; and some parts of the old Gates, which are still remaining, are said to resemble the relics of Triumphal Arches. The outermost Wall is exceeding high, being built of Brick, and guarded with strong Towers, some whereof are reported to be above eighteen foot thick, the chief of which is reckon'd that which is call'd the Crown Tower, being so denominat'd from the two rows of pinnacles wherewith the top of it is encompassed. Near unto this Tower, and to the Eastward of it in the upper part of the City, is a gate but exceeding deep Ditch; and upon the Ditch which is to the Northwest thereof, call'd the *Hessen-poorte*, are found these inscriptions, *Hic pes Imperii*, and *Huc usque jus Stavrix*, and *Melior est bellicosa Libertas* B b 2 quam

quam Servitus pacifica; the last whereof perhaps is of no great antiquity, and for the true meaning of the other two I refer the Reader to our account of *Stavern* in the Province of *Friesland*. The Ditch from hence serves as a Harbour for their larger Vessels in the Winter-time, but I suppose of less use since the building of that new Port somewhat higher upon the bank of the River, which is guarded with proper Fortifications, and accounted a station of greater security than the other. About the highest part of the City are three large Pools of water, continually fed and kept full by certain hidden Springs, and throughout the whole City there are several Wells of an exceeding great depth, the waters whereof in their rise and fall follow the distant *Mose* (which is very strange) and not the near neighbouring *Waal*. In the year 1608 there was at the charge of this City and that of *Arnhem*, a good large Channel drawn from the *Waal* to the *Rhine*, quite cross the upper *Betawe*, and by the Villages of *Lente*, *Elft*, and *Elden*; and by the help of Sluces, contriv'd for that purpose, made capable of so much water as suffices for the conveyance of Boats and Vessels to and fro at all seasons of the year.

Public Buildings.

Before the long wars with *Spain*, the number of its Churches and sacred buildings was very great; at present there are remaining but ten, which are adorn'd with goodly and beautiful Towers. That of *St. Stephen* is a noble and costly structure, commended for its stately Tower, which was beaten down in the time of war by the great Guns, and was, as *Janfon* tells us, rebuilding when he publish'd his *Atlas*. This, which is its principal Church, is as *Blaeu* informs us, supported by five and thirty Pillars, and those of no ordinary workmanship; in the North part whereof are the Archives kept, in a place enclosed with Iron-grates; and in the Quire is the Tomb of *Catharine of Bourbon*, Daughter of *Charles of Valois* Duke of *Burbon*, and Wife of *Adolphus* Duke of *Geldre*, with her Image engraven in Brass, and sixteen Coats of Arms expressing her lineage and descent. Not far from thence stands the public School, highly commended by *Janfon*, and said to have been ever famous for the knowledge of the Liberal Arts and Languages. The outside of its building, term'd by some a Princely Structure, is remarkable for the Images of Apostles and Angels, and divers Doctors of the Church; together with the Ten Commandments, and a full representation of the last Judgment. Here were of old two public places of reception for strangers; besides which there are likewise two Hospitals for the education of Orphans, and as many for the maintenance of old people, and for the cure of the diseased. They have moreover a particular House for the cure of the Leprosy, and another for persons that are distracted. Their Court or Guild-Hall is a magnificent Fabrick, the front whereof is made more august by the Statues of several Emperors who have been particularly kind to this City; nor are the seats of the Judges and Magistracy, which adorn the inward parts of it, any way deficient in art and beauty. Over the heads of the Consuls hangs a naked Sword, the ordinary instrument of public justice; and here is also shew'n the Sword with which those darlings of the people, the Earls of *Egmond* and *Horn* were executed at *Brussels* by command of the cruel *Alva*.

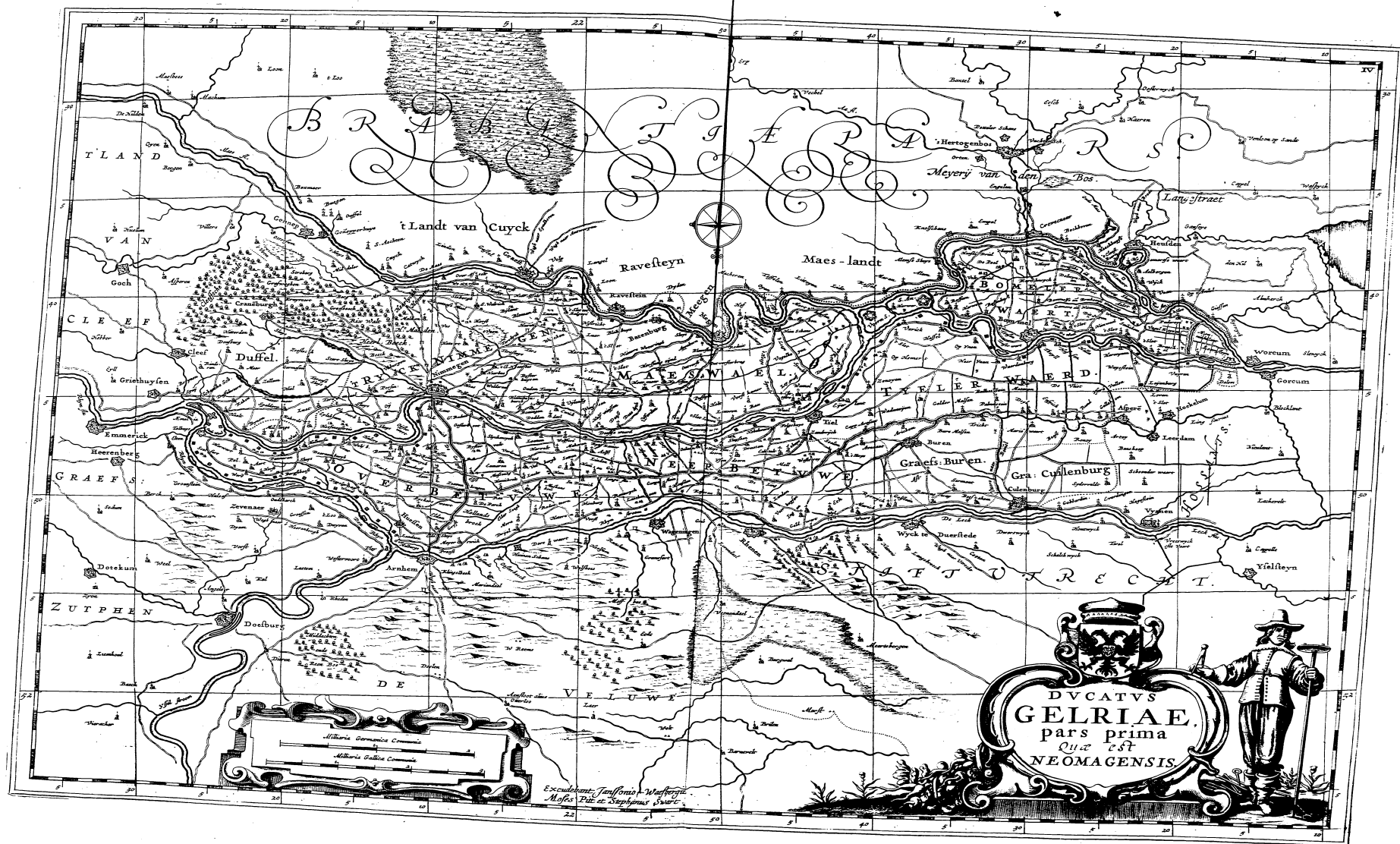
The Arms of the City are a Field Or with a Spread Eagle Sables in it, bearing on his breast a lesser Scutcheon verd with a Lion Or; the whole having for its Crest an Imperial Crown.

The Citizens are addicted both to trade and learning, and have been in all ages as famous as the best of their neighbours for martial exploits, none of whom in their way of Life and manners retain more of the ancient *Bataavians*. They do not very readily enfranchise strangers, and those whom they do are generally persons of merit, and such as are like to be an ornament to the Community. Several of them drive a great trade in the adjoining Countries with their fatted Cattle, as others do with their Beer, for the brewing and vending whereof they have more then ordinary advantages, both from the situation and privileges of the place.

This (as *Comingius* informs us) was a Free City of the Empire to the year 1248, at which time it was given in Fee to *Otho* the third of *Nassau*, Earl of *Geldre*, by *William of Holland*, Emperor of the *Romans*. It had formerly the election of its own Magistrates; but *an*. 1591 they were subjected to the Government of thirty two persons, to be appointed, during the war, by the Supreme Governour, or Stadtholder, of the Province. The present constitution stands thus. The Common Council consists of twenty four, among whom are the two Consuls with their Sergeants or Macebearers. These are chosen by the free votes of the Citizens, but the choice of them in the time of war was, as is aforesaid, together with that of the other Magistrates, refer'd to the Governour of the Province. These have twelve Eschevins, or Scabins, and their Judges in determining causes, are guided partly by the Laws of the Empire, and partly by several Orders and Statutes enacted by the Citizens themselves in their solemn and legal Conventions. The Consuls are chosen yearly, and were when *Comingius* wrote upon expiration of their Office made Captains of the City Companies; whether or no the same custom holds still I know not. To the jurisdiction of the Eschevins are subject not only the Citizens, but the inhabitants of three neighbouring Villages, call'd *Hees*, *Nederbosch*, and *Huertz*; which last some Authors write *Huertz*. The supreme Governor of the Kingdom of *Nimeghen* (so call'd from the Imperial Palace, of which we have already given some account) is the Burggrave; whose proper habitation is in the Castle of *Nimeghen*, and who has jurisdiction between the *Waal* and the Eschevinate of *Nimeghen* upon the North, the Duchy of *Cleve* upon the East, the *Mose* to the Southward, and another District which takes its denomination from the *Mose* and the *Waal*, as lying between those two Rivers. Concerning the Gloves which they yearly pay to the City of *Liege*, there are several, and those different relations; but the truth of the matter is this: The *Nimegheners*, as is aforesaid, have an exemption from all Imposts and Customs thro the whole course of the *Mose*, and particularly at *Liege*, to which City they were therefore oblig'd yearly upon *Low Sunday* to present a pair of Buff-Gloves, such as are used by Falconers, and two pound of Pepper. This Custom having been neglected for several years, so that it was almost lost by disuse, it was recover'd by *Arnoldus de Hoyne*, Bishop of *Liege*, about the year 1388, since which time, as very late Authors tell us, it has never been intermitted.

In the beginning of July 1672, the French, who were already in possession of *Knodsenburg*, (of which by and by) passing the *Waal* with considerable forces, apply'd themselves with more ardor and industry to the siege of this City, which altho it made a more considerable resistance then most of their other Towns, yet did





it not happen to hold out above six or eight days longer, after which time they came to a capitulation, and the place was surrend'ed upon none of the best terms; among which one was, that the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War: So that *Janfon* has prov'd no good Prophet; for he tells us in the description to his eighth Map, that *Nimeghen* was encompassed with such Walls, Ditches, and other Fortifications, as render'd it not only strong but terrible; and that it needed not to fear the assaults of the most numerous Armies; nay (to use his own expression) that it might defy the Great Turk himself. The *Dutch* are of opinion, that it might have held out much longer; and say, that it was hastily and without any constraint given up to the enemy, giving various guesses and conjectures at the reasons thereof; some supposing there might be the same treachery here which they conclude to have occasion'd the loss of the *Grave*. *Nimeghen* had not been long in the hands of the *French*, when they fell to strengthening the walls, and erecting a Citadel at the upper end thereof, which was design'd to be built in such a manner that it could not be undermin'd; hither also they brought the greatest part of their plunder and ammunition, so that it began to be imagined that this place was design'd for their chief Hold, and the very center of all Action during the war; for whilst they were quitting several other places, there were 3000 men daily at work about the fortifications of this City, and about 2000 more drawing the Lines for the Campaign abroad, which might upon all occasions march into the body of the Country. But notwithstanding all this, it was at length, viz. in April 74, given up in the same manner as most of the conquer'd places, the *French* carrying all they could away with them to *Grave*; a whole Ship load of Pikes, Muskets, and other Arms being thrown into the *Waal*, and 82000 Rixdollars agreed upon as a ransom for the City and the *Betaw*. This place was at length agreed upon, according to the nomination of the King of *Great Britain*, for the Negotiation of the Peace, which to the great comfort of the neighbouring Countries came to a happy conclusion about the latter of 78 and the beginning of 79; almost all the Kings, Princes, and Commonwealths in *Europe* being one way or other highly interested in the same. The *Spanish* frontier towards *France* has been made since that Treaty principally by these following places, with their Territories and Appendances, viz. by *Newport*, *Dixmude*, *Courtray*, *Oudenaerd*, *Aelb*, *Mons*, *Binch*, *Charleroy*, and *Namur*. *Knodfenburg* (sometimes term'd the Fort of *Nimeghen*) was so call'd, as *Blaeu* tells us, in reproach of the *Nimegueners*, who in some former seditions appear'd in defence of their Liberty, as they accounted it, with no other weapon but knotty Clubs. It is a strong Fortres over against *Nimeghen*, in the Island of the *Betaw*, and is not only a curb to the said City (to the taking whereof by the States it very much contributed) but has been found of great influence over all the adjacent Country, which was principally by means hereof deliver'd at first from the impositions and plunderings of the *Spanish* forces. It was begun by order of Prince *Maurice*, in May an. 1590, who found the situation of so great consequence to the Confederate Provinces, that he was resolv'd not to desist till he saw it finish'd, notwithstanding the interruption given to the work at first by Count *Mansfield*, who quitting the siege of *Noordam*, a Fortres near *Sevenbergen*, made all haste with his Army upon that very

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account into the *Betaw*. In the following year, upon the urgent request of the City of *Nimeghen*, continually gaul'd by the great thot of this new Sconce, the Prince of *Farma* gathering out of the neighbouring Garrisons an Army of 5000 Foot and 2500 Horse, fell eagerly to besiege it; but tho he had made such a progress therein when Prince *Maurice* was recall'd by the States out of *Frizeland*, that the relief of the place was hardly accounted feasible; yet upon a defeat given to some of his forces by the Count of *Solmes* and Sir *Francis Vere*, he found himself oblig'd to quit the siege, and bring back his Army over the *Waal*; which was done with more dishonour, and a greater loss of credit, then in any action undertaken by him thorow the whole course of that war. He pretended indeed, that he was suddenly call'd away, and order'd by King *Philip* to march into *France* to the assistance of the *Holy League*, and the relief of *Rouan*; but his continuing above five months afterward in these Provinces sufficiently shew'd, that this was not the true reason of his retreat, and his not only quitting the siege of *Knodfenburg*, but in effect giving up *Nimeghen* it felt to the enemy; by whom it was a little time after assaulted and taken.

Battenbourg, call'd in *Latin* *Arx Batavorum*, and by some *Arx Batonis*, is a small Town near the *Mose*, between *Ravestein* and *Meghen*, but on the other side of the River, about two German miles from *Nimeghen*; suppos'd (by such as have faith enough to believe the Romantic story of him and his Brother *Zelandus*) to have been built by *Bato*, Son of *Metellus*, King of the *Catti*, or according to others of the *Hermoduri*; in honour of whom (as we have it recorded by the same Authors) the City of *Middleburg* (call'd for that reason *Metelliburgum*) was likewise found- ed.

Mouck, or *Mouch*, is a small village upon the *Mose* over against *Nimeghen* memorable for the decratory battle (for such in a manner it seems to have been) fought there, and the victory obtain'd by the *Spaniards* against *Lodowick* Brother to the Prince of *Orange* an. 1574; in which as *Bentivoglio* observes though the Action was not between numerous Armies yet the main of the whole Lowcountries lay at stake on both sides; for the routing of *Lodowick* with his *German* Army before he join'd the foresaid Prince of *Orange*, coming with very considerable Forces out of *Holland*, did highly advantage the affairs of *Spain*; whereas if the Confederates had got the better, both their Armies being united would easily have overrun the whole Country, and their Success would probably have animat- ed most Places to revolt which had not yet shak- en off their allegiance.

Tiel is four miles distant from *Nimeghen* and about half as far from *Bommel*. It stands upon the right or north side of the *Waal*, being of a long figure, and guarded on the farther side by a marshy level, so that it cannot be assaulted but towards *Buren* and *Culenburg*, and is a place of strength as appear'd an. 1528 when the taking of it was vainly attempted by the victorious Arms of *Charles* the first. The streets are in some places so narrow, and in others the course of them so winding and irregular that the Citizens generally breathe a dead standing air, the ordinary Gales of wind being upon that account not able to carry off the same and so purge the Town as to prevent unhealthly and distemper'd seasons. This place was yielded to *Turenne* on the 17th of June 72, and was by the *French* wholly dismantl'd the same year, by whom

*Batten-
bourg.*

Mouck.

Tiel.



whom it was quitted upon the 24th of April an. 1674. This was the native place of *Johannes Poffelius*, a Professor of Divinity at *Colen*, to whose care and diligence *Blaeu* observes that we owe the fourth Tome of *Saint Augustines* works.

Bommel.

Bommel upon the left side of the *Waal*, and about two miles from *Buren*, is not much larger in compas than *Tiel*, yet by reason of the breadth and regularity of the Streets it enjoys a more open and healthier air. Mr. *Ray* calls it a pretty pleasant wall'd Town, and observ'd that at the time of his being there, which was an. 1663, there were four companies in Garrison, whereof one of Scotchmen.

This Town, which gives name to the Island wherein it stands, is in ancient writings call'd ordinarily *Salt-bommel*, and in Latin *Bommelia Salinarum*, to distinguish it from a neighbouring Place call'd *Maes-bommel*. It is commended by *Blaeu* both for its strength and beauty, the former whereof is in great measure owing to its situation (though it has also been strongly fortified since the Revolt from *Spain*) much of the adjoining Country being low and marshy, whereby this Town in the winter time when the *Mose* and *Waal* overflow, or (which happens very frequently) break through their banks, is rendered inaccessible, and at other times the ground is so wet and boggy that an enemy can neither undermine nor keep trenches long open before it. We are told that in the year 1672 it was (besides the advantages of its situation) surrounded with good Curtins, Bastions and Towers; a double Rampart and a double ditch; yet did it quickly fall into the hands of the *French* upon their breaking into the *Betaw*, who quitting the same about November 73 thought fourteen days well employ'd in ruining its fortifications. Three gates they blew up with powder, the Artillerie and Ammunition being carry'd away, and the Inhabitants to save their Houses from the flames oblig'd to pay 36000 Guilders which is about 3600 pound of our money. But as soon as *Bommel* was return'd into the possession of the Confederate States, especial care was taken for the speedy and effectual reparation of the fortifications, nothing being omitted that was requisite for restoring to considerable a Place to a full state of defence. Its first walls and Priviledges were bestow'd upon it by *Ordo of Nassau*, the seventh Earle of *Geldre* about the year 1229, and it had formerly a good Castel, which was destroy'd by the Citizens an. 1537; being judg'd by them not so much a defence to the City, as an instrument of its slavery. An. 1572 it was taken by Forces sent from *Gorcum*, but when some *German* and *Walloon* souldiers began to invade the Churches and pull down the statues, the Inhabitants took fresh courage and falling suddenly upon them drove the insolent Conquerors out of the Town. An. 1589 Count *Mansfield* endeavour'd with above 12000 men to break this way into the *Betaw*; but having got part of his Army into the *Bommelwaert*, and the rest being ready to pass over in flat bottom'd Boats from *Brabant*, he was so vigorously oppos'd by 800 men, 600 whereof were *English* under Sir *Francis Vere*, that he was forc'd to desist from the Enterprize. An. 1599 it was besieg'd by *Mendoza* Admiral of *Aragon*, but without success, he being forc'd at length to depart with the loss of above two thousand men. It was not then in a capacity of making any tolerable resistance if it had been briskly set upon at first, being but very imperfectly fortify'd and but weakly Garrison'd; so that the preservation of it must be imputed either to the sloath and idleness of the *Spaniards*, or their great ignorance of the

condition of the Place. *Blaeu* mentions certain remarkable accidents which happen'd by the great shot made at that time against this Place, as that a man and his wife being in bed together were both of them kill'd with the wind of a Cannon Bullet which flew over them, that a woman by another great shot was kill'd outright, one of her thighs being carry'd away, but a little child which she had in her arms found alive and well, at least twenty paces from her; That as a souldier was going to kiss a maid a bullet came between them, and took away the nose of the one and the jawbone of the other, without doing them any further harm. This City, as *Conringius* informs us, did always enjoy the right of choosing its own Magistracy, which consists of two Consuls and certain Eschevins yearly appointed; and sends its Deputies to *Nimeghen*, which together with those of that City and certain of the Nobility do make the states of this quarter of *Geldre*. The adjacent Country, or the island in which *Bommel* stands, call'd *Bommelerwaert*, is encompassed by the *Waal* and the *Mose*, and contains in it many very good Villages, among which is that of *Rosheim*, famous for being the birth place of *Martin of Rosheim*, highly commended by the *Dutch* as an excellent General. The Town of *Bommel* values it self (as the *Dutch* Authors tell us) for the excellent Divine *Gerardus Moringius*, professor of Divinity at *Lovain*; as also for *Henry of Bommel*, who wrote of the Wars between *Utrecht* and *Geldre*; and *Jasper Barleus* Rector of its School, whose monument with sepulchral Inscription is to be seen here. *Elbertus Leoninus* Chancellor of *Geldre*, is highly commended by *Blaeu* for his skill and writings in the Law.

Between *Tiel* and *Bommel* are two considerable sconces, call'd fort *St. Andrew* and fort *Voorn*. The first was built by Cardinal *Andrea of Austria*, (from whom it had its name) for the same purpose as *Schencksconce* or *Bommel* would have serv'd, could he have possess'd himself of either of them; viz. to be a troublesome curb to the Province of *Holland* by commanding the *Waal*, and to facilitate the conveyance of an Army into the heart of the Confederate Territories. It stands in the eastern and narrowest point of the Island of *Bommel* the account of its first fortifications running thus. Two royal Bastions were rais'd by the *Spaniards* towards the *Waal*, two the like towards the *Maes*, and a silt to the land-ward; all of them being well suited with Curtins; and the last mention'd well fortify'd with a ditch no less than the length of a pike in depth; whereby the two rivers were united, contributing water to one another, the *Waal* sometimes running into the *Mose*, sometimes the *Mose* into the *Waal*, according to their several exuberancies. The cover'd way ran also without the Ditches, from which likewise were many Redoubts thrust out for the better defence of the place, which was not long after, viz. an. 1599, besieged by Prince *Maurice*, and so skillfully block'd up by him, that 3000 men were judg'd sufficient to maintain the siege; the *Spaniards* with 8000 vainly attempting to relieve it. The Garrison having mutiny'd before, and tumultuously chosen new Officers, were the better dispos'd towards an agreement with the besiegers; yet stood they stiffly a long while upon having all their Arrears pay'd them which were due from Arch-Duke *Albert*, which amounted to the sum of 600000 *Florens* (about 60000 pounds sterling) but at length were contented with 125000 *Florens*, to be equally distributed among them, who were in number 1142. A certain *French* writer judg'd

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this (an. 1672) to be the best Fortrefs the *Dutch* had; and tells us, that at the time of its so easie surrendry to them, without making any opposition, it was encompass'd with five good Bastions, and water'd almost quite round by the River *Waal*, inasmuch that it was impossible to drain its Ditches, and little less then impossible to make any Bridg over them without the consent of the besieged.

Fort *Voorn*, so denominated from the little Island wherein it stands, as from the Founder of it, or the Governor of the Confederate Army when it was built (viz. Prince *Maurice of Nassau*) Fort *Nassau*, is situate between the Islands of *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and the *Mosa-Vahallian* Territory. Upon the foremention'd Fort of *St. Andrew's* coming into the hands of the Confederate States, care was taken to have this neighbouring Sconce (which *Mendoza*, Admiral of *Aragon*, had the same year design'd to assault with all his might, but the goodness of the Garrison dissuaded him from the attempt) very much improv'd and made stronger with new fortifications, from which time it has likewise been always supply'd with good forces for its defence; it being clearly visible even to the ignorant and unskillful, of what exceeding great moment both places were to the present possessors. Nor has there ever since been an ordinary value put upon the *Dutch*, one of whose writers speaking with sorrow of their sudden surrendry to the *French*, in June 72, styles them the impregnable Sconces of *Voorn* and *St. Andrews*.

Schencksconce (plac'd here by *Brietius*, tho by others dispos'd of in another place) stands upon the point of the Island *Betaw*, where the *Rhine* divides it self into two great Arms, one whereof retaining its old name runs to *Arnhem*, the other under the name of the *Waal* passing to *Nimeghen*. No Vessel can sail down or up these Rivers without leave from this Fort, which is therefore the key of all commerce and intercourse between *Germany* and the best part of the *United Provinces*; so that indeed the whole trade of the *Rhine* depends in a manner upon this strong Hold. Besides this (as *Priorato* observes) it possess'd by an Enemy it leaves those Wind-Mills and principal Ditches at his mercy, by which the inundation of almost all the *Betaw* is prevented. It had its name from *Martin Schenck*, upon whose motion it was built by the Confederate States (an. 1588 or 89) and who having done considerable service for the King of *Spain*, desert'd his Arms because a *Spaniard* was prefer'd to the Government of *Frizeland* before him; and afterwards did from this Sconce so grievously infect the neighbouring places, that when he was drown'd in attempting to surprize *Nimeghen*, the joy of the Citizens of that place was so great that there was nothing but feasting and jollity amongst them for several days together. The said City being surrendred to Prince *Maurice* an. 1591, he shew'd so much honour to the body of *Schenck*, that he order'd it to be inter'd with much pomp in the very Sepulcher of the ancient Dukes of the Province; a native whereof was *Schenck* himself, tho but of mean parentage. But to return to *Schencksconce*; so strong and inaccessible was the very situation of it esteem'd, that the Prince of *Parma* would never attempt the taking of it, even when it was hardly yet made tenable; nor was it any more then taken and retaken, once before the fatal year 1672, it being the first time surpriz'd indeed, and not subdued by open force. For an. 1635, a certain banish'd *Dutchman* call'd *Embolts* (several of whose Friends and Kindred, as some say, had been

put to death by the States, but as others tell us, whose Father had been executed for a treasonable design to betray the Fort of *Tiel*) living in *Flanders*, inform'd the *Spaniards*, that this considerable place had in it at that time but two hundred Foot (*Blaeu* says the whole Garrison consisted but of 120, the rest being drawn out a little before by Count *William of Nassau*) that the Ditch might in some parts be easily waded over, that one *Pallisado* was weak; and (which import'd most of all) that the Man of War which was always wont to lye in the River to prevent a surprize by water, was gone, upon a difference arising between *Nimeghen* and that City, to *Amsterdam*. Hereupon 500 *Spaniards* (as *Blaeu* tells us) being sent privately out of *Geldre*, and coming by night to the Sluce of the Dyke of *Cleve*, dispers'd themselves into several small parties, and skulking with their Boats among the Willows on the bank of the *Rhine*, got so secretly over, that falling upon the Sconce in the dead of the night, they in a little time made themselves masters of it, tho not without stout opposition and the loss of the greatest part of the small Garrison, and the Governor himself. *Priorato* says, the invaders were 400 *Spanish* Foot; but *John Claver* will have them no fewer than 1500 drawn out of the fortified places of *Geldre*. At this time the Prince of *Orange* lay with his Army no farther off then at *Nimeghen*, or thereabouts, whom we may therefore suppose sufficiently enrag'd at so unexpected and so near a loss; upon the first news whereof he immediately dispatched considerable Forces into the *Betaw*, resolving to loose no time, but to apply himself with all his might and main to the recovery of this impregnable Fortrefs, (for such was it generally esteem'd,) the siege whereof may be seen at large in *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*, and is too long to be inserted here. The same is reported by some to have continu'd 8 months, but *Blaeu* says the Fort was surpriz'd the 28 of July an. 1635, and was yielded up to the Prince of *Orange* the last of July the year following, according to whom it seems to have been sufficiently streightn'd for that whole space of time. If we believe a certain *French* writer, so many of that Nation lost their lives during the siege, that it was for a long time after call'd the *French* burying-place; but this man was so very credulous, that he scrupled not to tell us, that not above twelve men were reported to have held it out in the uttermost extremity; whereas it appears from *Blaeu*, as well as others, that there were several Companies (some say no fewer than eight or nine) remaining of the Garrison when the Fortrefs was yielded; together with great store of provision and arms; which may well enough be suppos'd, since the *Spaniards* were as indolent as possible both at first in victualing and defending, and afterwards in succouring or raising the siege of this important place, tho in the last point they met not with the same success. The foremention'd *French* Author says, that at the time of its being taken by his Countrymen, viz. an. 1672, it was fortified with a great Ditch full of water, good Bastions and Half-moons, and a strong Rampart, and that on two sides Nature had so strengthened it by the *Waal* and *Rhine* that it is not to be attack'd that way; but all this being suppos'd, the taking of it will not appear to have been so doughty a business, if what a *Dutch* writer affirms be true, who first calling it a Sconce on which depends the welfare of the *United Netherlands*, and adding, that it was sufficiently provided of all things requisite, and with a Garri-

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son able to defend it, tells us at last in very plain terms, that it was commanded by a *Rogue*, who without the knowledge of the Council of War had sent away the outliars (that is, the Vessels which lay upon the River for the defence of the place) and demolished the Forts there erected by the Lord Wurts, and then deliver'd it up for a sum of money. This is certain, the Island of the *Betaw* was not so thorowly defended or made inaccessible by the *Arnhem* branch of the *Rhine*, and it appears from several relations, that the *French* were as much advantag'd by the shallowness of those waters, in passing over by the *Tol-buys*, as the forces of their enemies were by the lowness of the River *Saar* near *Treves*, in the course of the same war, and in the prosecution of the siege of that City. And this seems more probable because we find, that in the end of *October* 1675, the States took care to have certain Trenches cut near this place (which had been quitted by the *French* in *May*, the year foregoing) for conveying more water into the *Rhine* and the *Iffel* from the *Waal*, the last having of late years carried away so much of the main stream, that the other was almost rendered useless, as not being able to bear Vessels of any tolerable burthen. Others tell us (which is a confirmation of the same) that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* (who lays claim to the Fort, as having formerly belonged to the Dutchy of *Cleve*) going along with Prince *Maurice*, about the year 1676, and other persons of Quality, to view *Schenckscence*, it was found upon mature deliberation, that the *Rhine* branch of the River might be made navigable, if the Fort were removed further into the Island, and such Trenches as should be found requisite drawn in the place where it then stood.

Tol-buys.

About a League below *Schenckscence* on the North-side of that branch of the *Rhine* which

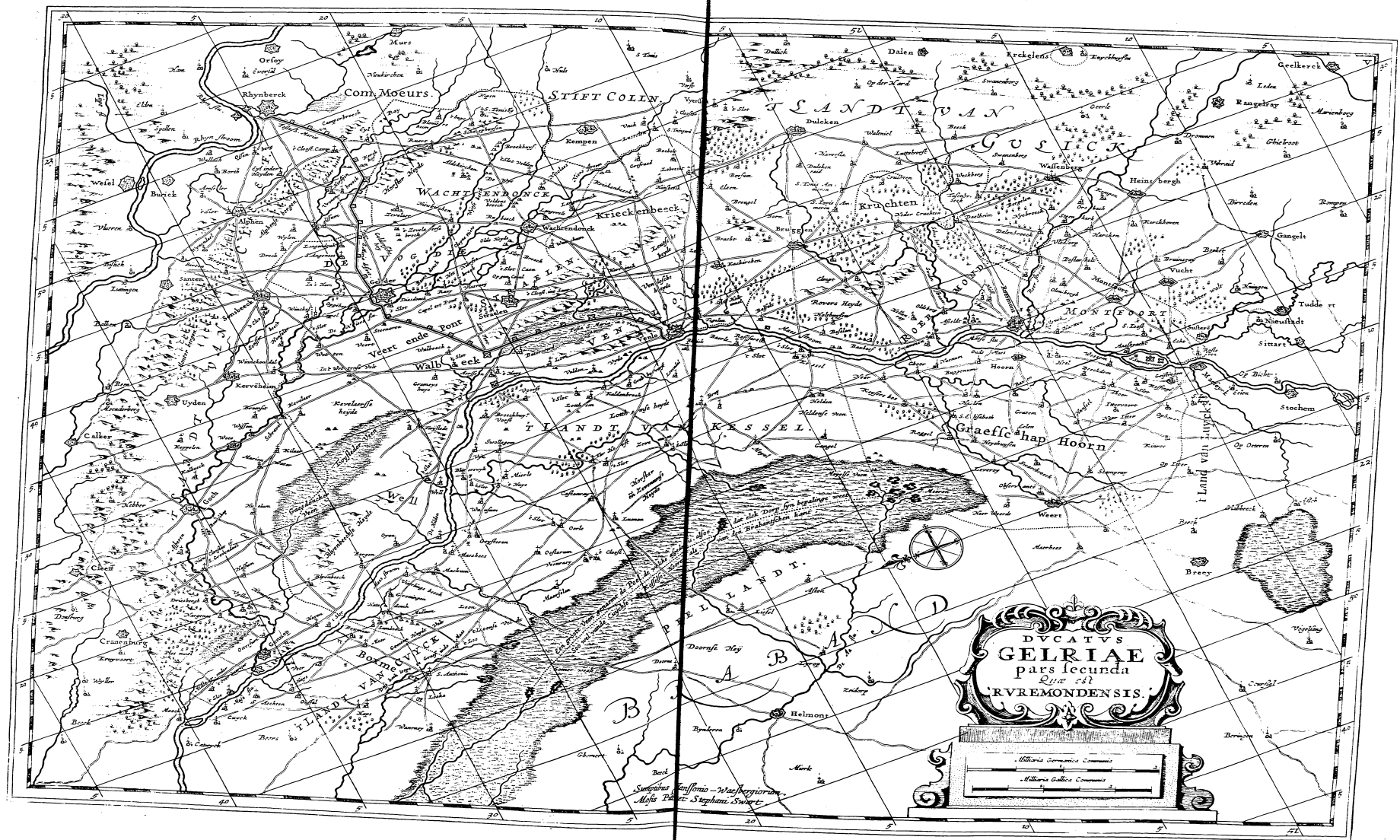
still retains its ancient name, stands a small Fort, call'd the *Tol-buys*, which is a plain Castle with one great Tower, guarded only by a Ditch and a Wall, and standing within a Musket-shot of the River; and has its denomination from having been formerly the Custom-house to the Dukes of *Cleve*. Upon the tenth day of *June* 1672 *Conde* assaulted this place, endeavouring here to pass the *Rhine*, which was effected by the *French* two days after, tho not without considerable loss, *Conde* himself, with eight or ten Dukes, Earls and Lords being wounded, and the Duke of *Longueville* with several persons of Quality slain in the Action; the success whereof, and the loss of the *Betaw* which ensued thereupon, is imputed by the *Dutch* to the treachery of one *John Baron of Mombas*, who was depriv'd of all Office, and condemn'd to further punishment; but he made his escape and fled to the enemy.

Buren and *Culenburgh* are put by *Brietius* and other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Geldre*; the first whereof stands not far from the River *Linghe*, upon a small stream that runs into it, call'd *het Molen-water*, and is a mile distant from *Tiel*. It had an ancient Castle in *Benooglio's* time, with a large and deep Ditch, wherein he says consisted the greatest strength of the place. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, to whom it descended from *William* the first, who possess'd it in right of his first Wife, Daughter and Heir of the Count of *Buren*.

Culenburgh is situate upon the left side of the *Leck*, being one mile distant from *Buren* and two from *Vianen*; a very fruitful and pleasant Country lying round about it. It is a County by it self, tho a very small one, and is reckon'd by some not to be comprehended in the Seven Provinces, altho it be obliged to pay its quota in all public Taxes and Contributions.

Culenburgh.







THE
QUARTER
OF
RUREMOND.



THE Jurisdiction of *Ruremond* makes one fourth part or Quarter of *Geldre*; tho it is very oddly bounded, and hangs but loosely to the other members of the body of that Province, the Western limits of it being the River *Mose*, from the Village *Afferden*, within a mile of *Genep*, to another Village call'd *Echt*, and lying two miles beyond the City of *Ruremond*, the Metropolis of this Tetrarchy. From *Echt* (as *Janfon* informs us) to have the Southern bounds of it, we must draw a line between certain Villages of *Juliers* and *Geldre*, that is, by *Pefferholt* and *Kercken*, *Vlodorp*, *Schleemkercke*, *Herckenbosch*, and *Dalenbroeck*; and passing by *Bereck* turn our course to the North, which must be continued by *Dalem*, *Overwecht*, *Elmpt*, and *Belfeld* to *Venlo*. From *Venlo* we must turn about to the North-east, and pass by several good Villages of *Juliers* and *Colen* till we arrive at *Blommers*; and from thence continuing our course to the North, and afterwards to the North-west, we shall (as he tells us) meet with divers other good Villages in our way till we come at length to the above-mentioned *Afferden*, which bounds this Quarter at the *Mose*.

The City *Ruremond* stands upon the mouth of the little River *Roer* (as the word plainly expresses, *Mond* signifying in the old *Teutonic* a Mouth, and making in like manner part of the names of other Cities in these Countries) just where it empties it self into the *Mose*, being distant from *Venlo* about three Leagues. *Bentivoglio* says, that in his time it was a large Town but not populous, yet by reason of its situation, esteem'd of considerable importance; but it appears from *Blaeu*, that since it is become a rich and well peopled City, and is remarkable both for the strength of its Walls and the neat-

ness of its Buildings. Its principal Church is dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and was upon the new erection of Bishopricks in the time of *Philip II.* made an Episcopal Cathedral. In this City is that ample and wealthy Monastery of the *Carthusians*, so much commended by Travellers. The Country adjoining is very fertile in all sorts of Grain and Fruits, which frequently occasions its being visited by unwelcome Guests; that is, as often as any Armies happen to come into the neighbouring parts. The City it self in the first war with *Spain* was sack'd and almost ruin'd by the Prince of *Orange's* Army, coming out of *Germany* against the Duke of *Alva*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* in the year 1632, tho with the much regretted loss of Count *Ernest Casimir* Governor of *Friseland*; but was at the conclusion of the Peace of *Munster*, and is (together with the whole Quarter, if I am not much mistaken) at this day under the dominion of *Spain*. The learned men which this City has produc'd were as *Blaeu* tells us, *Bartolomæus Ruremundensis*, Prior of the Monastery of *Berblehem*, the Author of divers works; *Dionysius Richelius*, a Monk in the same place, a learned and reverend Divine, and famous likewise for his several Writings; and *Theodorus Gramineus*, a learned Professor of the Mathematics.

About a mile from *Ruremond* stands *Kessel*, call'd in *Latin* *Casselia*, and by some *Castellum*; a very large Village, upon the top of a high Hill, and under the Government of its proper Lord. It makes one of the Country Districts of this Tetrarchy, being commonly call'd *r' Drost Ampt van Kessel*; and was, according to the probable conjectures of some, a place of great fame and moment in ancient times, being suppos'd that *Castellum* of *Ptolemy* which was the Metropolis of the *Menapii*.

Venlo is situate upon the same bank of the *Mose*, and is about three miles distant from *Ruremond*. It is a place of note for the great quantities of Corn which are sold at it, and for the course

courfe of Mariners and fuch as trade upon the River. The *Brabançons* alfo and the *Hollanders*, with their neighbouring people, repair constantly higher in great numbers to buy Freestone, Marble, Brats, and Coal; all which are brought down the *Mofe* out of the Country of *Liege* and other parts of *Germany*. This City was befieged in vain by *Margaret of Austria*, Dowager of *Savoy*, Aunt of *Charles the Fifth*, in whole nonage firft, as afterwards in his occafional abfence, Governors of the *Netherlands*; nor could he himfelf fome years after that (*viz. an. 1543*) gain admiffion into the fame with his victorious Army, before he had granted this and the reft of the Cities of *Geldre* fuch conditions as one would judg rather demanded by a conquering party, then indulg'd to fuch as were fubdued. Its name is without doubt deriv'd from *Veenen* and *Loo*, which words fignifie flat, fenfy, and pafure grounds; fo that it really bears the fame denomination as the City *Lovain* in *Brabant*; only in one of the names the *Veenen* is put before the *Loo*, and in the other the *Loo* before the *Veenen*. It was endow'd with the privileges of a City by that *Reinold* who was the firft Duke of *Geldre*, *an. 1343*. *Venlo* was the birth-place of *Hubertus Golzjins*, famous efpccially for the difcoveries made by him out of ancient Coins towards the illuftrating of the *Roman* Hiftory; to which end he travell'd thorow *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. *An. 1636*, The *Spaniards* having loft all hopes of driving the Prince of *Orange* from the fiege of *Breda*, the Cardinal *Ferdinand*, to gain fomewhat towards the balancing of that lofs, took the City of *Venlo*, and fhortly after that of *Ruremond*; both which places had been in the hands of the Confederates from the year 1632.

Geldre.

The City of *Geldre*, (which gives name to the whole Province, tho not to any of its Quarters) receives the little River *Niers* into its Trenches, comprehending a lefs fpace of ground within its Walls than the already defcrib'd *Venlo*. It has a Caftle of great antiquity, the ancient feat of thofe who were Governors of this Province, under feveral Titles; which together with the City it felf is ftrongly fortified by the Marfhes that encompass them both; but whether it may be imputed to this, or to the firm loyalty of the inhabitants, that it was never yet brought under the jurifdiction of the Union, I fhall not prefume to determine. Subject to the City of *Geldre* are the three Villages *Aldekerche*, *Niekercken*, and *St. Thomas*. Learned men born here, and commended by *Blaeu*, are *Gerardus Matthijus*, *Gulielmus Veldius*, and *Johannes Feroilius*, concerning whom he that lifts may find a larger account in the faid *Blaeu's* defcription of this City.

Stralen.

The next place in dignity is *Stralen*; tho it has no great matter of Territory. *Johannes a Stralen* is commended by *Blaeu*, and is to be found in *Trubemius's* account of men famous for learning and virtue. Near unto *Stralen* is the Village call'd *Zant*, fuppos'd by fome to be the place mention'd by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary under the name of *Sablonas* or *Sabulones*.

Wachtendonck.

About a mile and half from hence, and two miles from *Geldre*, ftands *Wachtendonck*, being feated upon the River *Niers*; the Territory whereof *het Droftamp van Wachtendonck*, is reckon'd among the City Diftricts. It is one of the ftrongeft Towns in all this Province, for being furrounded by low moorifh grounds, there is hardly any accels to the Walls thereof; upon which account it is capable of holding out long fieges, and accordingly it was begirt and vigo-

roufly affaulted by Count *Mansfield* for the fpace of three months, *an. 1588*, (there being but 400 men in Garrifon) and was deliver'd at laft without any neceffity (Count *Solms* and *Schenck* being near at hand with fuccours) by the treachery or cowardice of the Governor, who falfly pretended want of powder to the other Commanders, and fearing to be call'd to account for fo bafe an action, fled into *Lorain*, and durft never after appear in the Confederate Provinces. *An. 1600* it was surpriz'd by *Lodowick of Naffaw*, who pafs'd his Soldiers over the Trenches upon the Ice, which the Townsmen, not dreaming of an Enemy fo near them, had neglected to break. Some three years after it was near being loft again, by a ftratagem of the Earl of *Bery*, which was manag'd in this manner: A certain Fifherman having hid about 12 Soldiers under fome bundles of Straw in his Boat, row'd to the Caftle, and being come to the Bridge, defired the Sentinel to lend him his hand to draw the Boat clofe to the fhore; which he had no fooner done, but he was prefently drag'd off by the Fifherman and ftab'd in the water, whereupon the forefaid Soldiers immediately started up from under the Straw, and poffefs'd themfelves of the Caftle, fcurving *Ribovius* the Governor thereof; but by the vigorous oppofition of the Citizens, and the accidental coming of two troops of Horfe into the Town, (who were alarm'd at the noife and tumult as they were paffing by) the fame was clofely begirt, and for want of victuals in fix days time reftor'd to the former owners. Yet *an. 1605*, this place was taken for the *Spaniard* by the Earl of *Bucquoy*, fent thither by *Spinola* with 5000 Foot and 1000 Horfe.

Erckelins (fuppos'd to be the *Herculis Castra* fo much celebrated by *Amnianus Marcellinus* and others; tho fome will have it call'd from I know not what Maid nam'd *Erka*) is five hours journey diftant from *Ruremond*; and is feated in a fufficiently fruitful foil, productive of all manner of Grain, upon which account moft of its inhabitants apply themfelves to Agriculture. This Town with its whole Territory, call'd the *Voechdye van Erckelins*, lies wholly within the Dutchy of *Juli-ers*, altho it appertain to the Province of *Geldre*. It was plunder'd in *May 1674*, by the *Colen* Forces, and the *French* drawn out of the conquer'd places. *Newftadt* is likewife within the Territory of *Juli-ers*, altho it belong to *Geldre*; being four hours journey diftant from *Ruremond*. Its walls and fortifications were all long fince demolifh'd.

Near *Ruremond* is an ancient Town call'd *Echt*, almoft ruin'd at this day by the injuries of time and wars, yet gives name to a pleafant Wood, call'd from thence *Echterwald*. The Town of *Echt* is within the Diftrict of *Montfort*.

The Caftle of *Montfort* was begun by *Henry* Bifhop of *Liege* *an. 1251*, and *an. 1267* finish'd with the Vich part of *Maelricht*, lately raz'd to the very ground by the faid *Henry* in his wars with the *Brabançons*. In this Tract are alfo two Country Jurifdictions, one call'd *Kriekenbeke*, the other *Middelaer*; which laft fome writers contend to be the *Medadacus* of *Antoninus*, for which they argue from its fituation and the found of the word, condemning *Claver* for imagining it without fufficient ground to be *Sualen*, another fmall Village in this Province.

Odilnberg, or the Mount of *St. Peter*, is hard by the *Roor* about one hours journey above *Ruremond*; where are faid ftill to remain fome footfteps of the habitation of three holy men *Wiro*, *Plehelm*, and *Orber*, who were the firft that planted Chriftianity in thefe parts.

THE



THE QUARTER OF ZUTPHEN.



ZUTPHEN is the third Quarter or Tetrarchy of *Geldre*; it being in like manner as the others, call'd from its principal City, and making formerly one of the Seventeen Provinces, but not now one of the Seven; for both by Marriage and very ancient Confederations it has for feveral Ages been united to the Dutchy of *Geldre*, and has more efpccially fince the erection of the Dutch Commonwealth made together with that one entire Province. The firft coalition of thefe two Provinces happen'd by the marriage of *Orbo* of *Naffaw*, firft Earl of *Geldre*, with *Sophia* Daughter of *Wichman* Earl of *Zutphen*; by whom he had but one Son nam'd *Gerlac*, who dy'd without iffue; and after whose death this County was look'd upon as inefeparably annex'd to that of *Geldre*. This County is by the *Iffel*, and *Drufus's* Channel, deriv'd into the fame from the *Rhine*, wholly feperated from the *Velow*; its other principal boundaries being *Overyffel* to the North; and to the Eaft, Southeaft, and South, *Wefpalia*, *Cleve*, and the River *Rhine*. The true Etymology of its name is no queftion from *Veenen* and *Zuid* or *Zuidt*, which denote a fituation upon the Southern Marfhes or Fens, for the opinion of its being deriv'd from the *Ufpetes* (whom nevertheless we acknowledg to have border'd upon the *Sicambri*, and to have been the ancient inhabitants of this Country) is a groundlefs fancy, and that it comes not from *Zuet* and *Veen*, that is a place of fweet pafure, as *Pontus Heuterus* would have it, is apparent from there being a piece of the like ground on the North fide of the City call'd *Noortveen*, which queftionlefs was fo denominat'd with relation to, and in diftinction from *Zuidt*, or *Zudtveen*. And indeed it is a very true obfervation of *Georgius Beccaus*, that not only here, but in feveral other

Countries of *Europe*, thofe Cities whose names either begin or end in *Veen* or *Ven* (as *Venice*, *Venlo*, *Zutphen*, *Lovain*) are all feated in a wet moorifh level. We have from others a very probable Etymology of this word, for they tell us, that *Zutphen* in ancient times was poffefs'd by the *Frifons*, who inhabited formerly a much larger fpace of ground than they do at prefent; and that this Province making the moft Southern part of their Country, was upon that account and by reafon of its forementioned low and moorifh foil, call'd by the name of *Zuydrveen*.

Zutphen.

This City of *Zutphen* is both rich and populous, and was in the time of *Alva* a place of good ftrength, being wall'd about after the ancient form, and every where provided of good and deep Ditches, but fince it fell into the hands of the Union, it has been made one of the ftrongeft Towns in all thefe Countries. When it was attack'd by the *French* in 72, it was fortified with nine Baftions, almoft all cofted on the outfide, four half Moons, and two Horn-works; beyond all which was a very broad Ditch, befides an inner one twice as broad and flat bottom'd; having alfo trebble Ramparts, which together with the other fortifications render'd it a place as one would have thought impregnable; and yet it made no great matter of refiftance to the *French* Forces, being yielded up to the *Monfieur* upon the 26th of *June*, upon no other conditions, as we are told by a *French* writer, than that the Garrifon fhould remain prifoners of War. The Dutch fay, that the *French* King having taken *Doesburg*, march'd in haft to *Zutphen*, and poffefs'd himfelf alfo of that City without any trouble; in whose hands it continued till *April 1674*. In the firft war with *Spain* it was wholly fack'd by *Alva's* Army, and ufed after the manner of *Mechlin*; and in the fame war being begirt by the Confederates, the fiege was much fhorted by Sir *Francis Vere's* taking a Fort, which flood on the fame fide of the *Iffel* with the City, and was by continually galling the Enemy, a great defence

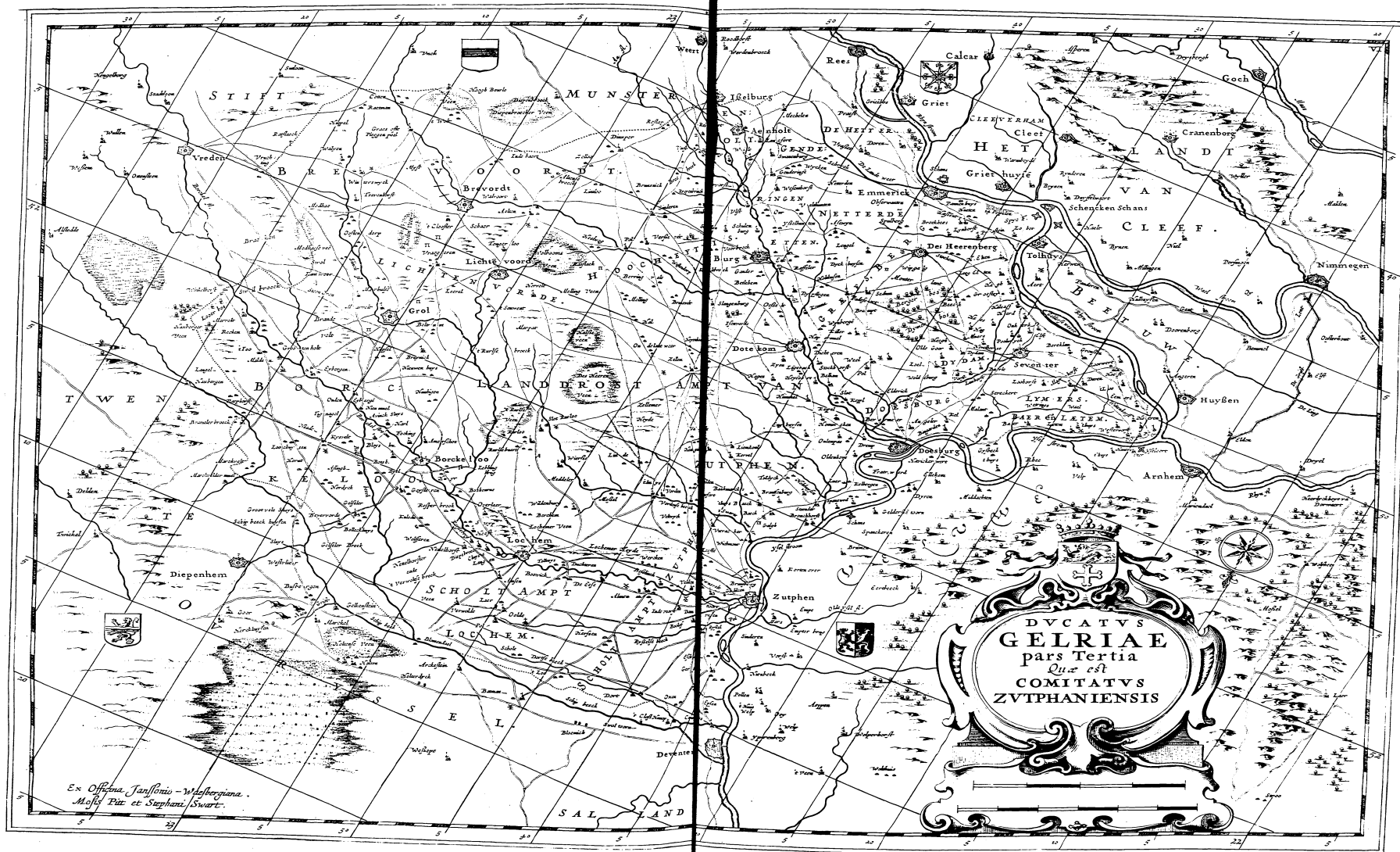
defence to the fame; nor could it well have been taken but by a stratagem, which was effected in this manner: A good number of lusty young Soldiers were habited like Country-women, and some like the men of those parts, carrying Baskets and Packs, and such other burthens as are usually brought to Market, with Pistols, short Swords, and Daggers under their Clothes. These coming early in the morning, by two or three in a company, and resting themselves near the Gate of the Fort (as if they expected the Ferry-boat of the Town) seiz'd immediately upon the same as soon as it was open'd, and being assisted with about two hundred men laid in covert not far off, quickly made themselves masters of the place. *Zutphen* is distant from *Arnhem* four miles, from *Doesburg* one and a half, and from *Nimeguen* six, being seated upon the right side of the *Iffel*, just where the *Borke* (a lesser River) enters into it, which turning several Mills as it passes thro the City, divides the same into two parts, (join'd together by two several Bridges); whereof one is call'd the Old City and the other the New. The *Dutch* themselves commend the Air of this place, tho it cannot, as one would judge from its situation be very healthful. The neighbouring Country is indeed very good pasture ground, bearing also good Corn. The Citizens are said to be courteous, there being many Nobles and persons of Quality amongst them. That they have been in former ages very religiously inclin'd, appears from their several buildings erected for pious uses; among which, besides others of a different nature both for men and women, were an Hospital for sick persons, and another for Strangers, and a third for Orphans, and a fourth for the old and decrepit. Without the Walls and beyond the *Laer*-Gate towards *Westphalia* stood a Monastery of the Minorites, of the Order of *St. Francis*, call'd by the name of *Galily*; which is now quite demolish'd and level'd with the ground.

In the old City stands a very stately Church, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Walburgh*, a neat sumptuous and ancient Structure; of far greater antiquity (as appears from *Blaeu*) than those imagine who would have *Otho* of *Nassau*, the third of that name, to have been its Founder; altho *Janfon* supposes them to be in the right, for which he brings no other argument than a handfom Monument thought to belong to the said *Otho* and his Wife, and still to be seen in the middle of the Church; the Tower whereof being of exceeding great highth, was, as is express'd by inscriptions remaining upon the doors of the same, twice fir'd by Lightning, viz first in the year 1446, and afterwards *an. 1600*. The same was about the year 1635, by the care of the Curators or Wardens of the Church, rebuilt in a more curious and costly manner. This Church is enobled by a College of Canons, the Provostship whereof was in former ages accounted of so great honour, that the Earls themselves have not disdain'd to bear the Office. The Font or Baptistry made of Brass, but very remarkable for its capaciousness, as well as elegancy and choice workmanship. At the East-side of the Church is the publick Library, indifferently well stor'd with Books, the number whereof is continually increasing by the liberality of the chief Magistrates of the place. Near hereto stood formerly the City School, translated sometime since by order of the Senate to the Monastery of the Preaching Friars, which was situated much about the middle of the City, and had been founded by *Margaret* Daughter of *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, and Wife

of *Rainold* the First, Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*, deceased about the year 1321. Within this City are also to be seen the remains, or rather the ruins of an old Palace, suppos'd to have been the habitation of ancient Earls of *Zutphen*; upon which account the place by the *Fisher's*-Gate is call'd *op des Graven Hoff* to this day. Not far from thence stands a very high Tower, built of Brick in form of a quadrilateral Pyramid, and vulgarly call'd from one by whom it was anciently inhabited *Drogenaps-Toorn*, being a great ornament to the City, and affording a free and large prospect thorowout the neighbouring Country. It formerly serv'd as a Gate into that Castle which *Charles* of *Egmond* built on purpose to curb this place, when he, despairing of legitimate issue, intended to make the King of *France* his Successor in the Principality of *Geldre*, but could not prevail with the States of the Country to give their consent thereunto. Near unto the Church, of which we have spoken already, stands a large and magnificent structure, having three such different fronts that a man would judge the whole to be as many distinct buildings; in one part whereof the Colledge of the Deputies of the County does usually meet. Besides these, the Palace of the Earls of *Bronckhoff*, built several years ago for the accommodation of that Family, deserves to be mention'd; nor must we omit the old Tavern, which for the reverend face of Antiquity which it bears, is thought fit to be commemorated both by *Janfon* and *Blaeu*.

The Government of the City is Aristocratical, and is administer'd by the Consuls and Eschevins, who are twelve in number, according to *Blaeu*, tho in the additions made to *Guicciardin* they are 18, 15, 14, and sometimes but 13; the two seniors of whom are for greater dignity call'd by the foresaid name of Consuls, the same being term'd also Seal-Bearers or Keepers of the Seals. These meet yearly (as some tell us, but according to others, once in two, three, or more years, as they shall judge it requisite) upon the 22d day of *February*, at nine of the Clock in the morning precisely, to fill up their number if it be defective; and the foresaid hour is so superstitiously observ'd, that if any thing happen to retard their meeting, nay if any one of the number be absent, except upon the most urgent necessity, the publick Clock is kept back, and not suffer'd to strike; each of the twelve Senators being oblig'd, unless in case of dangerous sickness, to make their appearance in the same place for fourteen days together before the said day of Election. The same day is the administration of Justice taken care of for the ensuing year; their Judges being two of these Senators (a Senior and a Junior) for every two months; whose Office it is likewise, to preside in the Senate, and to convene the same upon all extraordinary emergencies. The dignity and place of Senator is for life, unless a man voluntarily resign, or commit some offence for which the rest think fit to turn him out. These Senators choose out of the common people eight or nine men, whom they term *Geemens-Lieden*, and who have no vote in any case, being only call'd upon occasion to give their advice. There lies an appeal in all intricate cases from the inferior Cities hither (but not from this Court to any other) which is made in a solemn manner, with certain usual ceremonies, as to a common place of Judicature; to which also the Town of *Gente* in the *Betawe* has recourse in the like cases. In deciding controversies they are guided both by the Civil Law (wherein some of the Senators are said to have been always very well skill'd) and by cer-





Ex Officina Janssonii - Wessbergiana.
Moffa Paz et Stephani Swart.

tain Statutes and Customs of the Country; divers Cities in the *Velaw* and *Cleve* being in Judicial matters directed by their way and method of proceeding.

When affairs of a higher and more publick nature require it, the Estates of the Quarter of *Zurphen* (which consist of their Nobles and the Deputies of their Cities) are conven'd by the Magistracy of this place, and those Eschevins who are Judges for the time being preside therein, putting the question, and taking the suffrages; all things being resolv'd on that side to which the votes of the Nobility (as *Blaeu* tells us) and the Capital City of *Zurphen* it self incline; the Secretary of this City registering their determinations, and laying them up in the publick Archives. It is manifest from several privileges and immunities indulg'd them by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, that the inhabitants of this City were in former ages much addicted to traffick and merchandize, which is yet made more evident from their having been anciently incorporated into the *Hanseatic* Society, being included in the Circle of *Colen*; which confederation was renew'd by them since the beginning of this present Century, viz. during the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. This City did also in ancient times enjoy the Royalty of a Mint; but an. 1604 the States General judging it for the benefit of the Union to have no money coin'd but in the name and by the directions of the Provinces, agreed with the Magistracy to make them an annual payment for quitting that right; which sum has been ever since inserted under its proper stile in their publick accounts. *Gerard of Zurphen* (whose Scholar was the well known *Thomas a Kempis*) is commended by *Trithemius* for his writings; as likewise *Johannes Vorstius*; the latter especially, for his Book entituled the *Phenix*, wherein he draws a parallel between the exploits, counsels, and successes of the two famous Emperors *Charles the Great* and *Charles the Fifth*. I omit others to be found in *Blaeu*.

The County of *Zurphen* is in point of Jurisdiction divided in this manner: It consists of four Baronies, the first whereof is that of *Bronckhorst*, which not many years since (as I suppose it may to this day) belong'd to the illustrious Family of the Earls of *Limburg*, Lords of *Sittum*. *Bronckhorst* is seated upon the right side of the *Rhine*, about a mile from *Zurphen*, and is an indifferent good Town. The second is that of *Bergben*, the chief place comprehended therein being the Town of *Heerenberg*. Both *Bronckhorst* and *Bergben* have gone by the name of Earldoms, but their possessors were in their ancient Assemblies of the States only accounted Barons, and at present they are reckon'd among the number of the prime Nobility of the Province. The third in order is the Barony of *Wisch*, according to *Janson*, tho *Conringius* (who says it belongs to the Lords of *Anholt*) makes it the fourth. The fourth is the Barony of *Baer*, according to the foresaid *Janson*, who tells us, that it was purchas'd from the Admiral of *Fignond* by *James Lord of Bronckhorst* and *Batenburgh*, for the Lord of *Anholt*.

Next to the Baronies come the Cities; the first whereof, after *Zurphen*, is that of *Doesburg*; which has not long been a place of any account, that is, not till the Confederate States found it necessary for the preservation of their Commonwealth to fortifie all Towns and passages upon the *Ifsel*. It is suppos'd to take its name from *Drusus* (and therefore call'd by some in *Latin* *Drusburgum*) by whom it was built, as well as situate about the place where the Channel cut

by him derives the waters of the *Rhine* into the foresaid *Ifsel*. Concerning *Germanicus's* passing by this Channel, as his Father *Drusus* had done before him, into the Lake *Fleus*, and so to the Ocean, we have an express account from *Tacitus* in his second Book of Annals; whose words are these, *Jamque Classis advenerat, ad principium Agri Batavi* (that is, to the place where now stands *Schenckscence*) *cum præmissis commeatu, & distributis in Legiones ac Socios Navibus, Fossam cui Drusianæ nomen, ingressus* (*Germanicus*) *precautusque Drusum Patrem, ut se eudem ausum, libens placatusque exemplo ac memoria consiliorum atque operum juvaret; lacus inde & Oceanum usque ad Amisiam fluvium secunda navigatione advehitur*. His sailing to the River *Ems*, was because thereabout began the Country of the *Cherufci*, against whom this expedition was undertaken. An. 1672 it was found by the *French* to be a Town in a very good condition of strenght, having no contemptible fortifications, which for the most part were coated on the outside. It is defended on the one side by the River, and on the other by a great Marsh, lying between it and *Arnhem*, which together make it inaccessible save only by one neck of Land. Nevertheless it was immediately yielded to the *French* King upon his appearance before it, towards the latter end of June in the foresaid year; altho it was provided of a reasonable good Garrison, as the *Dutch* tell us, tho indeed the *French* say otherwise. Upon the taking of *Doesburg* at that time there was a descent (by some accounted ingenious) made upon the names of three *French* Gentlemen, viz. *Martinet*, *Sourry*, and *Ciron*, besides whom there were very few *Frenchmen* slain at the attacking of this place, viz. that *Doesburg*, for the preservation whereof the *Hollanders* were so solicitous, had cost the *French* King but one *Swallow*, one *Mouffe*, and one *Worm*; alluding to the genuine and original signification of the foresaid words. This place was wholly dismantl'd by the *French* in April 73.

Dotecom (call'd in *Latin* *Dotechemum*, *Deutecomium*, and *Deutecomium*) is seated upon the old *Ifsel*, about a mile above *Doesburg*, and is encompass'd with a brick wall, but of no considerable strength. Not far from hence stood in former days two Religious Houses, one whereof call'd *Berblehem* was inhabited by *Monks*, the other nam'd *Sion* belonging to a Society of *Nuns*. *Dotecom* was surrendr'd to the Prince of *Conde* on the 9th of June 72.

Lochem was in the same month taken by the Bishop of *Munster*. It lies upon the little River *Berckel*, and is distant from *Zurphen* about two miles.

Groll is about as far from *Lochem*, as that place is from *Zurphen*; suppos'd to have been at first call'd *Greenlo*, which signifies a green level. Its natural defence on one side is the River *Slinck*; and in the first war with *Spain* it had on the other side a Line well flank'd, and beyond the chiefest Ditch there stood other Flanks with Ditches likewise. It was in vain besieg'd by Prince *Maurice* an. 1595, *Mandragone* Commander of the *Spaniards* in those parts, with almost equal forces causing him to desist from the enterprize; yet was it yielded up to him an. 1597, without having made any considerable resistance, the reason whereof was judg'd to be its want of provisions for undergoing a siege. It was also taken in a few days by *Spinola* an. 1606; by whom it was the same year reliev'd with a small Army, when besieg'd by Prince *Maurice*. The Confederates notwithstanding that *Spinola* would have undertaken a design wherein he must probably meet with

such infinite dangers and difficulties, had made no great hast in fortifying their Quarters; wherefore upon the approach of the Spaniards, Count Maurice not judging it expedient to come to the decision of a Battel, drew off with his Army, and fairly quitted the siege. It was observ'd by Charles the Fifth to be feared upon an important Pass, as lying upon the borders of Germany; and he in consideration thereof is said to have rais'd its first fortifications, which were (like the Art it self at that time) but rude and imperfect; tho they were afterwards much improv'd by the Spaniards, when they likewise endeavour'd with great cost and labour to make Bois-le-Duc in Brabant, and Damme and Hulst in Flanders, places of greater strength and consideration. The famous siege of Groll (taken at last by Prince Maurice for the United Provinces, tho the acquisition was less welcome to the States for the death of William of Nassau, a person of great hopes, slain with a Musket-cullet) an. 1627, is written at large by the learned Hugo Grotius, from whom Blaeu has his account of the same in his *Theatrum Urbium*, to either of whom we refer the Reader, who cannot expect to have all the particulars thereof in a work of this nature; yet some things we shall insert here, which more immediately relate to the Town it self. Its fortifications at that time consisted of five large Bulwarks, shooting forth in shape of a wedge, the inmost parts thereof being join'd together at right angles by a very broad and high Wall, which passes from one to the other; so that the assailants must at the same time expose themselves to the shot of the besieged from several quarters. Along the foot of the Wall on the outside ran a lower Rampart or Wall, thorow which (themselves being defended by the same) the besieged might greatly endamage the Enemy in their nearest approaches. Beyond this is the Ditch, supplied with water from the River *Slinck*; and somewhat farther, a way sufficiently cover'd by a Rampart to secure and hide the small shot that should be placed there; the said Rampart being made to slope on the outside, in such a manner that the shot of the Town had a direct passage to the Enemy, but that of the Enemy was occasion'd to fly over the Walls without doing them any prejudice. Upon the 25th of May an. 1236 the Town of Groll was purchas'd by the Earl of Geldre and Zutphen from Henry of Borckelo, to the Lordship of which place it had to that time belong'd. To conclude our account of this place, it has been of late years reckon'd the strongest Hold in the County of Zutphen; yet was it after very little resistance given up to the Bishop of Munster on the 9th of June 1672.

Hattum.

Hattum is situate upon the bank of the River *Iffel*, being two miles distant from *Elburg*, and but half a mile from *Spoll*. This place was in former ages defended by a very strong Castle, built by that *Reinold* that was the first, and fortified with new Works and Trenches by Charles

of *Egmond*, whom some account the last Duke of *Geldre*; tho its ancient greatness appears now only in its ruins.

Breevoort (call'd in Latin *Bredfordia* as well as *Bresfordia* and *Bresfurtum*) was about 120 years ago fortified in an indifferent manner by Martin of *Rosheim*. It is so absolutely begirt by Marthes and Fens that there is no access to it but by a very narrow path, and a bank cast up for that purpose, which leads into the Town on one side and out at another. The nature of the soil round about is so spongy and moist, that if the season be but indifferently wet, an Army can neither cast up any Works, nor by the best art and help of Wind-Mills be able to drain it to any purpose. Upon this account Prince Maurice besieging it an. 1597, could not assault the place either in the exact way of a Land or Water fight, being forc'd to make an amphibious kind of swimming Vessel, or Machine, which was not properly to be term'd either Bridge or Boat, tho it carried an exceeding great weight, and serv'd as occasion offer'd it self instead of either. But notwithstanding all his skill and diligence, he lost more men in taking this place, then in possessing himself of many other Towns the same Summer, altho *Oldenzyl*, *Linghen*, *Otmarsen*, and *Groll* were in the number of them; which made the besiegers at length attack it with such rage and fury that nothing was able to resist them; nor did the Princes commands signify any thing, when he perceiv'd the Town was won, and would have prevented the usual and dismal fate of the women which met the Soldiers in the most supplicating manner proving likewise ineffectual, so that they presently fell to the dividing of the spoil, which was found exceeding rich, (the Country people having brought their goods hither as to a place of security) wholly plundering the Town, and committing several acts of cruelty and violence upon the inhabitants; tho the slaughter and bloodshed prov'd not near so great and universal as generally happens in cases of the like nature. It continues I suppose to this day by way of pawn or mortgage in the possession of the Princes of Orange, to whom it was formerly in that manner engag'd by the Provincial Estates of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Next to the Cities of this Quarter come those Jurisdictions which they call Prefectures, the first whereof is that which they term *het Landt-Drostamt des Graef Schaapes Zutphen*, which has two Courts of Judicature, one at *Dootem* and the other at *Doesburg*; the second is the Prefecture of *Zutphen*, call'd *het scholt amt van Zutphen*; the third that of *Breevoort* or *Bredford*, nam'd *het Drost amt van Bredford*; the fourth is still *het Richter amt van Doesburg*, and belongs to the Town of *Boesburgh*, as the fifth and last does to the Town of *Lochem*, from whence it is denominat'd *het scholt amt van Lochem*.

THE



THE
QUARTER
OF
GELDRE.



THE fourth Quarter of *Geldre* takes its name from its chief City, call'd *Arnhem*, and in Latin *Arnhemum*, and by some *Arnehemium*, which imports as much as the habitation of the Imperial Eagle; and indeed not only the City it self, but divers of the prime Nobility of this Province, give Spread-Eagles in their Coats of Arms. Most learned men agree in the opinion that this was the *Arenacum* mention'd by Tacitus in the fifth Book of his History. Not far from *Arnhem* stands a little Village call'd *Rencum*, from whence some derive the ancient name of this City, supposing only A, which denotes a River to be prefix'd to it; for that makes *Arenacum*, between which and *Arenacum* there is little difference; but this is no more then conjecture, and has in reality no foundation at all, since the name of the foremention'd Village appears in the writings of former Ages to have been not *Rencum*, but *Redinchem*.

Arnhem is the capital City of the *Betaw*, and the seat of the supreme Council of the Dukedom of *Geldre*. It is seated on the right side of that branch of the *Rhine* which retains its name, being about two German miles distant from *Nimeguen*, and as many from *Doesburg*; and is a very large, neat, and strong City. The *Rhine* washes its Walls at the Gate call'd *Sabels-poort*; and some part of it standing upon a higher, some upon a lower ground, the whole is on the *Velaw* side commanded by a Hill, which in requital for the injury it may thereby do it, sends forth a large current of water, which does not only turn several Mills in the Suburbs, and one within the Walls of the City, but fills also a large flat bottom'd Ditch, all lin'd with Freestone, which almost furrounds the place, and is said to be the fairest and largest that is any where to be seen. The other fortifications are

all lin'd with Brick, their Ramparts being great and well built; so that upon the whole they have not many stronger Towns in all their Provinces. Altho it was in such a condition of strength in 72, yet was it then attack'd and surrender'd the same day; and the French in the beginning of the following year judg'd it requisite to add to its fortifications, raising also a large Magazine for all manner of provisions, and bringing hither the great Guns from *Utrecht* and *Harderwyck*; which thing, together with their enlarging the Works of this place, even after they had thrown up the greatest part of their Conquests in the United Netherlands, rais'd great jealousies among the Dutch of some farther design; but their minds were soon quieted, the French at length departing hence also, after an agreement made of 170000 Guilders to be paid as a ransom for this City and the whole *Velaw*. The hard usage which this Town met with from Charles of Burgundy is to be seen in the Annals of these Countries. It was taken by the Earl of *Mearns* in the time of the Prince of *Parma*, about the year 1585.

From the foremention'd Hill, which on the *Velaw* side overlooks this place, there is a very pleasant prospect into the fields of the *Betaw*, which in the proper seasons of the year are cover'd all over with Wheat, Barley, Oats, and all manner of Grain and Pulse. Towards the North you behold the several Hills, Woods, and Heaths of the *Velaw*, which are principally reserv'd for hunting, being sufficiently stock'd with most sorts of Game; as was formerly in a more especial manner, a Park of the Dukes of *Geldre*, not far from *Arnhem*, wall'd and ditch'd about for that purpose; where the Citizens at present take the air, applying it to little other use, and only making it serviceable in that manner to their health and ordinary recreations.

Arnhem has five Gates, four whereof (being built of Brick) were made so very strong that they serv'd in ancient times as many Fortresses against any foreign assault; and that which is

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call'd *St. Johns-Gate*, was an. 1537, by order of Duke *Charles of Egmond*, upon the apprehension of *Charles the Fifth's* approach with his Army, fortified at the charge of the City with exceeding large Works; the neighbouring Bulwark towards the *Rhyngate* (which exceeds all its other fortifications) and that call'd *de Geldersche Toorn*, that is, the *Geldre Tower* (of which the ruins are still to be seen) being also the same year erected by command of the forsaide Duke *Charles*. Near unto the *Rhyngate* is a passage over a bridge of Boats into the *Betaw*. Before the first tedious and sacrilegious War with *Spain* here was a College of Canons, which having been founded at first by *Walgar Lord of Teirsterbant*, in the Town of *Tiel*, was afterwards, viz. an. 1328, translated hither, as to a place of greater defence and security. In the South part of this City stood also a Convent of *Franciscan Friars*, in the East part of the Chappel whereof is the Heart of *Charles Duke of Geldre* (I suppose the forsaide *Charles of Egmond*) reported to have been interr'd. In the East side of *Arnhem* was another Convent of Nuns; and on the North side an Hospital of the fraternity of *Rhodes*; the last whereof was a building of exceeding great antiquity, as appears from its Church (dedicated to *St. John*) tho much impair'd and depriv'd of one of its Towers by that dreadful Fire which an. 1525 is recorded to have burnt the whole City in a manner down to the ground. *Arnhem* did in former Ages receive a Toll or Tribute for all commodities brought to its Fairs out of the *Velaw*; but this was bought off by *Orbo* the second, about the year 1240. Among the three publick Buildings for pious uses, whether is made the last and best retreat of honest poverty, is the Hospital for aged persons, call'd anciently the *Island of God*, endow'd with very good Revenues, and made the comfortable receptacle of the poorer Citizens; where those whom the world (as we say) has frown'd upon are neatly and plentifully maintain'd. The Church of *St. Martin* (for to him was it dedicated at first, tho from the year 1453 it has been denominat'd from *St. Eusebius*) is a very noble building, adorn'd with a stately and beautiful Tower. The Hall or Palace, formerly one of the Habitations of the Princes of *Geldre*, was thro the carelessness of those who should have kept a better eye upon so terrible an inmate as Gunpowder, almost wholly blown up and ruin'd about the year 1589. Besides that at *Redinchem* or *Rencum*, there were three other Monasteries in the Suburbs and neighbourhood, all of them seated in the most pleasant part of the Country, and very near equally distant from *Arnhem* itself. The first in dignity was that of *St. Augustine*, and famous beyond the others for its charity to the poor. The second was built by *Reinald* the second Duke of *Geldre*, and his Dutchess *Leonora* Daughter of the King of *England*, memorable for the Tombs and Vaults of divers Princes and persons of highest Quality; the Intrails of the so often mention'd Duke *Charles* being laid up in this place. It was a magnificent Building, and of a very great circumference, as appears from Duke *Arnold's* having his Lodgings in it, distinct from the rest of the Convent; where he made almost his constant abode, and did not now and then take up only for want of a better accommodation. The third was call'd *Berthany*, and belong'd to a Society of Nuns; whereof, as of the other two, there is nothing now remaining, but some broken pieces of ancient Walls, and other awful remembrances of antiquity. Nor must we pass by *Oosterbeck*, a

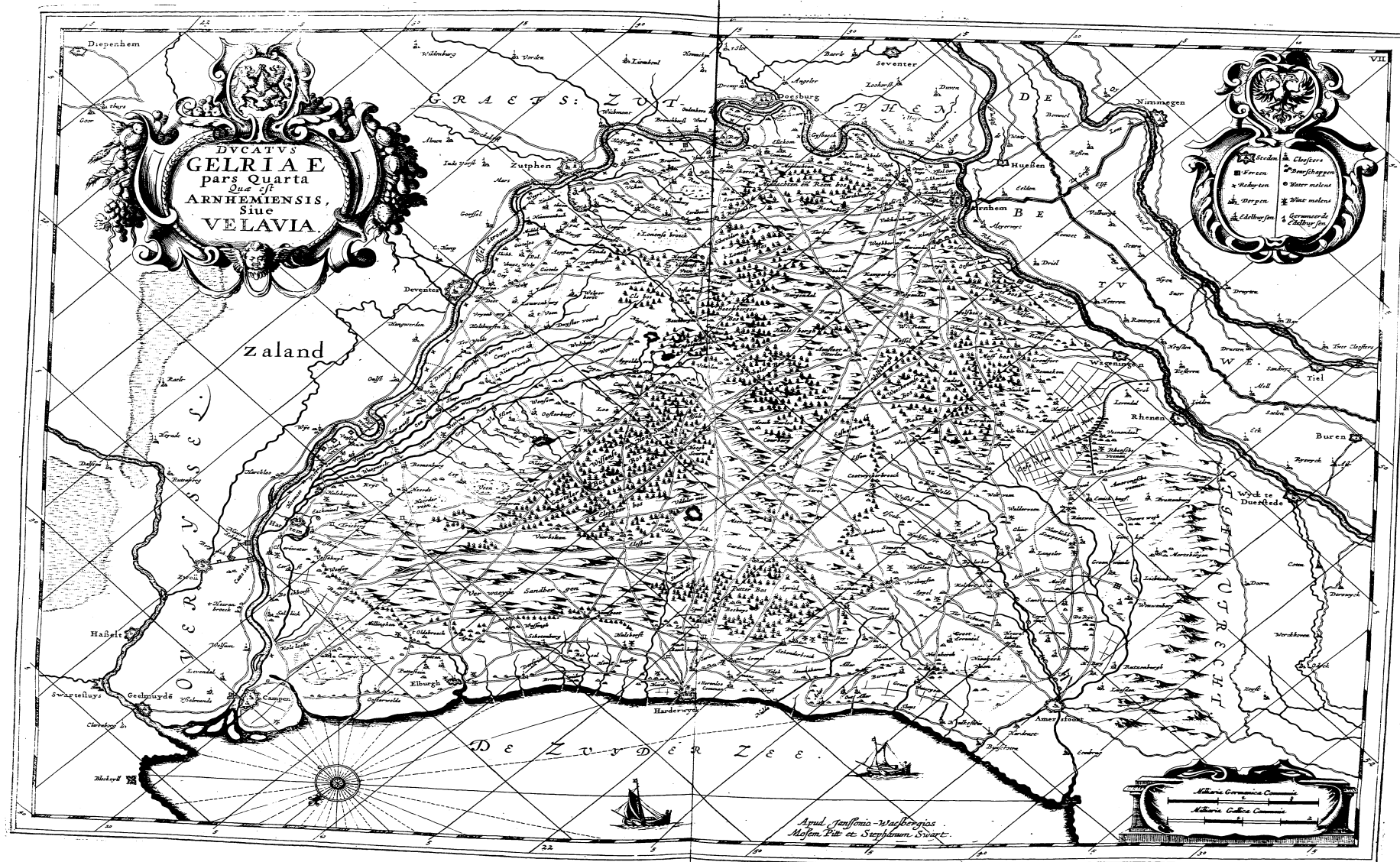
small adjoining Village, but ennobled by the birth of *Henry* the third, as is recorded in the History of *Geldre*, under the year 1027; which was a lucky accident to one *Bernoldus* the ordinary Pastor of the Village; for he immediately carrying the news to the Father, at that time Emperor, was by him presently gratified with the Bishopric of *Utrecht*.

The Government of this City is thus constituted. In the first place they have a Judge, who claims that Title not only over *Arnhem*, but over that other particular District which is call'd the Border or Skirt of the *Velaw*; and presides in all Judicial affairs, whether of a Civil or Criminal nature; as likewise in such causes as lye between Strangers, or between Strangers and Citizens, and are determinable in the inferior Courts. The absolute appointment of this Judge I suppose when *Janfon* wrote (that is, in the vacancy of the Stadtholdership) belong to the States Provincial; but both before and since the custom was for the Terrarchy to nominate, and the Governor or Stadtholder, together as some tell us with the Chancellor and Provincial Senate, to chuse and ultimately resolve on the person. Next to him they have two Burgomasters, who yearly upon the Feast of the Conversion of *St. Paul* are chosen by the Eschevins out of their own number. Their Office is to preside over, and direct the Eschevins in all causes whether Civil or Criminal; the number of the said Eschevins being twelve, who together with the Burgomasters hear and determine all suits and controversies of what nature soever, audit the publick accounts, and have the superintendence in all things relating to the common weal and state of the City. When an Eschevin dies, or in any other manner quits his Office, another is chosen into his place by the votes of those who remain, according to the Grant of *Orbo of Nassau*, the first Earl of *Geldre*. In the fourth place there are six Masters of the Guilds, or Fraternities, inferior and subservient, especially in matters of Taxes and publick sales and impositions, to the Burgomasters, by whom, together with the Eschevins, they are chosen out of a certain number propos'd to them by the Guild-masters of the precedent year, and the Tribes or Companies of the people. Besides these there are forty-eight Jurats (stil'd by them *de Geeswooren Gemeente*) elected in the same manner, and concern'd in matters of the like nature, but under the Guild-masters, the senior of whom consults and employs them upon occasion. The Magistracy of this City is reported to have been several ages ago of so great fame for wisdom and justice, that divers foreign Towns, particularly that of *Culenburg* in the *Betaw*, were wont to have recourse hither in the most difficult and intricate controversies.

Arnhem was first wall'd about and fortified by *Orbo* Earl of *Geldre*, about the year 1233; and was afterwards endow'd with very large privileges; such as were, the exemption of the Citizens from paying any Toll or Custom throughout the whole Dutchy and Earldom, and the immunity from arrests in any part of the *Betaw*; to which we may add, the privilege term'd *De non evocando*, enjoy'd by them in common with the inhabitants of the rest of the Cities of this Province; this place having also, about the year 1443, been incorporated into the body of the *Hanseatick*, or Free Cities of *Germany*. *Anselmus de Boot* tells us of false Diamonds found near unto *Arnhem*, such as are likewise natural to some places of *France*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *England* and *Hungary*. The *Geldrians* are us'd to

say,





fly when they compare those Cities together; that it is *Nimeguen* the Ancient, *Ruremond* the Great, *Zutphen* the Rich, and *Arnhem* the Pleasant.

Reinerus Tegnagelius, a person of noble descent, Professor of Law in the University of *Lovain*; wrote, (besides other things) an Historical account of the Princes of *Geldre* down to *Charles* the Fifth. 2. *Fredericus Sandius* wrote an excellent Book of the Feudal Law, publish'd after his death by his Brother *John*. 3. *Henricus Aquilius*, his Compendium of the *Geldrian* Chronicle is well known in these Countries.

Harderwyck stands upon the South side of the *Zuyder-Zee*, the waters whereof make such continual encroachments upon it, especially to the Eastward, that they have taken full possession of those places where not many years since were rich fields of Meadow-ground; the inhabitants being at a great and constant charge in maintaining their old, and casting up new banks and fences, whereby to secure the very Walls of the City, not only to the North, where it lies altogether upon the Sea, but also on the East and West parts thereof. Over against *Harderwyck*, or between it and *Friseland*, lies a little Island call'd *Urk*, suppos'd to have been the seat of the ancient *Urit*, but now reduc'd to very small dimensions; there being men alive about thirty years ago who remembered large parcels of Land taken from it by the Sea; upon some part whereof stood a Church not above eighty years since, the ruins whereof are only to be seen at low water. Not far from *Urk* is another small Island, wherein are two poor places inhabited by Fishermen, call'd *Emelvoort* and *Ens*; and near to which, when there is a very calm Sea, Cawseys and pav'd ways are plainly discover'd, with Poles and Oars; there being sometimes no considerable depth of water in such places, from whence we may very well conclude, that a large portion of this South Sea was formerly inhabited and possess'd by men; and indeed it sufficiently appears from several testimonies of Chronologers, that the inmost part of the said Sea between the *Ulie* and the mouth of the *Iffel* have been exceedingly enlarg'd since the time of the *Romans*; it having been then of nothing near the present breadth and capacity.

Harderwyck is so call'd either from the hardness of the soil, which is especially remarkable where at present is the station of their Ships; or as others will have it from its having been formerly a Village of Shepherds. It was anciently possess'd of a famous School, which has been by the Provincial States some years since (*viz. an. 1648*) erected to the dignity of an University; (having been augmented and made more illustrious about twenty years before under the patronage and by the authority of the *Velavian* Tetrarchy or Quarter of *Geldre*) at which time Professors in the Languages, Divinity, Law, and Philosophy were instituted, together with their certain Salaries assign'd them, and a publick Auditory or piece of Building for their solemn Lectures. The Library belonging to the same is much commended by their own writers; by whom it is reported to be excellently furnish'd with all sorts of Books; not only in *Latin* and *Greek*, but also in the Eastern Tongues, such as are *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Arabick*; having moreover several Volumes brought out of *China*, and printed in the language of that Country. The Students of this place enjoy the usual exemptions and privileges of foreign Universities; among which one is that whereby they are excused from paying the usual Taxes and Customs upon Beer and Wine. The Rector, who is the supreme Magistrate, is chosen yearly by the six

N E T H E R L A N D S.

Curators. Here is also a Staple of Fish, call'd *den Afslag*, and granted to this Town, with exclusion of all other places, by *Arnold Duke of Geldre*, *an. 1443*. *Harderwyck* is said to owe its most ancient Walls to *Orbo* of *Nassau*, the first Earl of the Province; whereunto long after, that is in the time of the first war with *Spain*, a Rampart of Earth and some other fortifications were added on the *Velaw* side. About the year 1503 there happen'd a most dreadful fire, by which it was almost utterly consum'd, not above six or seven Houses remaining; a great number of men and women being destroy'd in the flames, among whom were not a few Scholars. The present Buildings are said to resemble those of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*; the Porches and Entries whereunto are large, and proportionable to the stories of the Houses which are very high; this being especially remarkable in that Street which in their own language they call *de Donckerstraete*. Among their publick Edifices, the Cathedral Church of *St. Mary* excels all the rest. It has an exceeding high Tower, which may serve as a Sea-mark to those Ships and Vessels that pass to and fro within sight of it; not only the outward appearance of the Church itself being stately and august, but the workmanship of its inward parts, especially Roof and Arches, such as very powerfully detain the eyes of admiring strangers and travellers. This place was moreover adorn'd in former Ages not only with an Hospital for the poor, but six Religious Houses, three whereof belong'd unto Friars, and the other three to Nuns; all of them being at this day either inhabited by the Townsmen, or (which may seem to answer the end of their first institution, or at least to come much nearer to it) are converted to the uses of the University; the Library of which takes up some part of those ancient Buildings. The first and chief of them stood without the City, and was dedicated to *St. John*; the second belonging to the order of *St. Jerom*; and the third to the *Franciscans*, which last was founded by *Eleanor* Wife of *Reinold* the second, who took care to have it provided of a very good Church, and endow'd with considerable revenues. The same was utterly ruin'd at the taking of this place *an. 1572*, the Church being burnt down, and part of the Church-yard converted to the publick uses of the City. The other three Religious Houses were appropriated to Female Societies, of the Orders of *St. Augustin*, *St. Catharine*, and *St. Francis*; the first of them being dedicated to *St. Agnes*, altho the Vow of its Nuns and their course of life and devotion was according to the Rule, as is said, of *St. Austin*. I omit their old Castle, on the East side of the City, and some other buildings long since buried in their own ruins.

The Woods near *Harderwyck* abound in the season (which continues but six weeks) with great plenty of that Berry which is call'd in their language *Blauwe-bessen*, *Kraeck-bessen*, *Klappe-kornen*, and *Ever-bessen*. They will not keep above three or four days, and are reckon'd at *Amsterdam* and thoroughout *Holland* among their chiefest second Course Dainties; into which Province there are such quantities of them transported during the foresaid small space of time, that the very freight amounts usually to above 30 or 400 Crowns.

About the beginning of 1673, the *French* lessning the number of their Garrisons, for the reinforcement of such as must be maintain'd (not being able to spare men out of their Armies for that purpose) caus'd the Walls of this Town among others to be pull'd quite down; and in *August* the same year part of it was burnt

by

by *Luxemburg* as he march'd to the relief of *Naerden*; it being again set on fire by the *French*, even to the ruining of one third of the whole, in *October* following, at which time they were upon quitting this together with several other conquer'd places. They demanded 12000 *Guilders* to save the City from total destruction, and blowing up two of its Gates, left it so naked and defenceless that it was in effect no other than an open Village; nor did the States judge it a place of so great consideration as to deserve the care and charge of having its fortifications thoroughly repair'd; yet by the industry of the Citizens it was in a short time fence'd about with *Palisades*, and a Breast-work cast up to secure them from roving parties.

Learned
men.

Petrus Guinellus wrote a Book of the Doctrine and Art of Demonstration, an. 1554. *Gerardus Voetius* is commended for his skill in the Law, and several Embassies wherein he acquitted himself very well; and is said together with *Elbertus Leoninus*, his predecessor in the Chancellorship of *Geldre*, upon the erection of the *Dutch* Commonwealth, to have contriv'd the model of the present Aristocracy of this Province.

Wagenin-
gen.

Wageningen, a Town of very great antiquity, is two *German* miles from *Arnhem*, and as many from *Nimeguen*. In some ancient writings it is call'd *Wagen-eynd*, and *Wagenunewa*; and is concluded by most to be that *Vada* mention'd together with *Arenacum* and *Grinnes* by *Tacitus*, by whom they are term'd indifferent good Villages. The same *Vada* was assaulted by *Civilis* the *Batavian*, but stoutly defended by *Julius Brigrantius*, his Sister's Son; who out of a hatred conceiv'd against his Uncle, join'd with the *Romans*, and serv'd them in the war. *Wageningen* is at this day not seated upon, but near unto the *Rhine*; standing on a moorish and clay-ground, which adds much to its strength and defence; nevertheless neither it nor *Elburg*, *Hattem*, *Harderwick*, *Amersfoort*, *Rhenen*, or *Naerden* were capable of making any manner of resistance to the *French* in 72; the reason whereof was (as is suppos'd) that lying so far within the Dominions of the States, it was thought superfluous to furnish them with good Garrisons, or to keep up their Works in constant repair; this place having at that time, as we are told, hardly any other fortification besides its Rampart. On the upper side of *Wageningen* lies a Heath, four or five Leagues broad in the narrowest place; and on the other side are very good pastures, intermixt with some very fruitful arable lands.

Hattem.

Hattem stands upon the West side of the *Iffel*, and has the prospect of *Swoll*, from whence it is distant but half a *German* mile; being about four times as far from *Elburg*. It was furnish'd in ancient times with a very strong Castle, built by *Reinold* the first, whereunto *Charles* of *Edmond*, accounted generally the last Duke of *Geldre*, added new works and fortifications; whereby it was put into so good a posture of defence, that it held out a siege against *George Schenck* Governor of *Friseland*, who begirt and assaulted it with exceeding great forces. It is now quite demolish'd, and only shews by its ruins what it has been. *Hattem* was wholly destroy'd by fire about the year 1429.

Elburg.

The last City of the *Velaw* is *Elburg*; concerning which place it does not appear of what antiquity it is; yet that it is not so ancient as any of the former, seems probable both from the fashion of its buildings, and from its not having been wall'd about before the time of *William* the Son of *Reinold* the third; altho it be found together with *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, and other places of *Geldre*, in the number of the *Hans-Towns*. It is of a square or oblong figure, and stands upon the shore, and in a kind of a Creek of the South-Sea; having three Gates, whereof two are directly opposite to one another, the third opening to the Port, which was begun to be built not many years before the time of *Isaac Pontanus*. A small River passes thorow the middle of it, over which are built five Stone-bridges; from the middlemost whereof (upon which is kept the Fish-market) you have a clear view of all the three Gates. Some will have the name deriv'd from *Edel*, (which in *Dutch* signifies Noble) and *Burgh*. The opinion of *Stephanus Pighius*, who brings it from *Aelius Gracilis* Legat under *Nero* in *Gallia Belgica*, seems far fetch'd and merely conjectural, having indeed no other foundation but the resembling found of a very short syllable. Others will have it to nam'd from a long Street in it call'd *Elle*. But *Isaac Pontanus* approves rather of an etymology which he says was accidentally hinted to him by a friend and fellow Student; who told him, that the best part of this Town stood upon a field formerly call'd *Elle*, and that he did not question but from thence it took its denomination.

The *Veluwe* or *Velaw*, which makes at this day a considerable part of *Geldre*, and was at first cut off from the Body of *Germany* by *Drusus's* Channel; is in most places, especially in the middle, very barren and cover'd with Heath; from whence it is suppos'd to have had its name, for the *Dutch* *Ouwe* or *ouwe* denotes a field, and *vael* signifies an ashy or heathy colour; or such a one as is proper to those places which are seldom bedeck'd with a fruitful green; the Country between the *Waal* and the *Rhine* being call'd in opposition to this (which is no way comparable to it for the goodness of soil) *Betuwe* or the *Betawe* (from *bet* or *bat*, which signifies better, and the fore said *ouwe* or *ouwe*) which plainly imports more rich and fruitful fields and pasture grounds. The *Betaw* indeed is very reasonably thought to be the ancient *Batavia*, or at least the best part of it; nor will this opinion seem inconsistent with the newly mention'd etymology, if we consider the stability as well as great antiquity of the *Teutonic* Language; and may believe it probable, that this tract of ground took its name rather from the nature of the soil, then from its first *German* inhabitants the *Batavi*; of whom we must give a more large account hereafter.

A large portion of the *Veluwe* was annex'd to *Geldre* by *Henry* the first, third Earl of the Province, to whom it was given in Dowry with *Sinarda* Daughter of *Godfrey* Duke of *Lorraine*; having before that time appertain'd to the Dukedom of *Brabant*. The whole was anciently honour'd with the title of an Earldom, as appears from an old Charter bearing date in the year 1196. It is bounded at this day by the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Bishopric of *Utrecht*, the *Rhine*, and the *Iffel*; and is water'd only by some small currents, not deserving the name of Rivers; such as are the *Grebbe*, which runs between *Wageningen* and *Rhenen*; the *Grist* by *Hattem*; and the *Doorvaert* between *Deventer* and *Zutphen*. The Lake, or rather standing Pool, which lies towards the middle of the *Velaw*, call'd *Viddermeer* and *Viddermeer*, is of no great compass, hardly equalling (as *Janfon* tells us) the *Italian* *Avernus*, near *Naples* in *Campania*.

In the *Velaw* are divers good Mannors and Seats of Noblemen; such as are *Scarpenzeel*, *Staverden*, *Rosendaal*, *Kannenburg*, *Vorst*, *Middachten*, *Hugh*, *Mars*, *Dorfsweert*, *Hulkenstein*, *Hasselo*, *Putter*

Kernhem, *Schoonderbeek*, *Halle*, &c. In former ages were many more, among which we find the strong Castle of *Suaneburg*, whereof famous mention is several times made in the Actions of Duke *Arnold*, about the year 1425. On the *Utrecht* side, towards the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Town of *Niekerck* is a great ornament to this Country, it being a place particularly commendable for its pleasant situation. Here was a Fortrefs of good strength built by *Charles* of *Edmond*, in the course of that war which happen'd between him and the *Burgundians* about the Title to the Dutchy of *Geldre*. A great part of the *Velaw* is cover'd (as has been said) with large Woods, which consist not wholly of *Copfes* and *Thickets*, but in many places are made up of goodly Oaks and Beech-trees. Among these are the *Putter-bosch*, *Gortler-bosch*, *Speulder-bosch*, *Boersche-bosch*, *Soerder-bosch*, &c. with several others to be found in the Map.

The Country Prefectures, or Governments, in this Quarter, are of two sorts, the Greater, call'd by them *Groot-Ampten*; and the Lesser, term'd *Kleyne-Ampten*. The Greater, and which include the Territory of the lesser, are those

of the *Velaw* and the *Veluwe-zoom*. The Lower *Velaw*, which lies to the West-ward, is surrounded by the Upper, the *Rhine*, the Dioceses of *Utrecht*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*; and contains within its Jurisdiction five Tribunals, or Courts of Judicature, call'd by them *Scholampien*, and seated at *Eede*, *Barneveldt*, *Niekerck*, *Putten*, and *Ermel*; under which are again other lower places of Justice, as under *Eede* are *Veen* (part of which Village belongs to the Bishopric of *Utrecht*), *Beanekom*, &c. under *Barneveldt* are *Vorthuyfen*, *Garderen*, &c. The *Veluwezoom* lies along the bank of the *Iffel*, and has its name from its situation; for the *Dutch* word *zoom* signifies a skirt, hem, or border of a Garment; and such seems this tract to be in relation to the body of the *Velaw*, the Upper District whereof is bounded on the East side by this, and on the West by the Lower *Betaw*; but concerning any inferior Courts either in that or the *Veluwezoom*, I find no mention in *Janfon* or others. They tell us, that from any of these Country Prefectures there lies an Appeal to a place call'd *Engelander-Holt*, which is situate towards the middle of the whole Tetrarchy.





A N

A C C O U N T

O F T H E

Ancient Batavia.

The Batavi descended from the Catti.

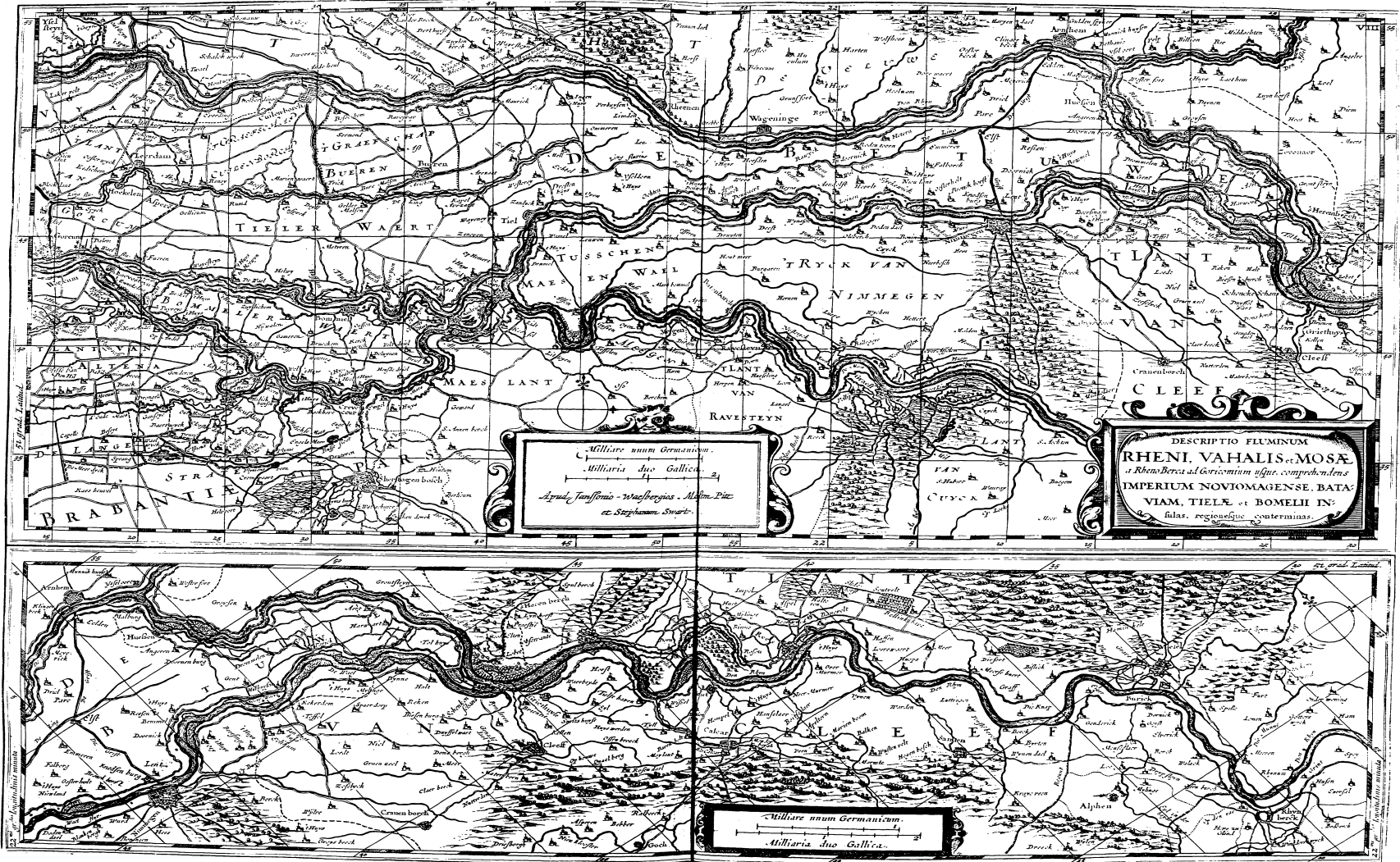


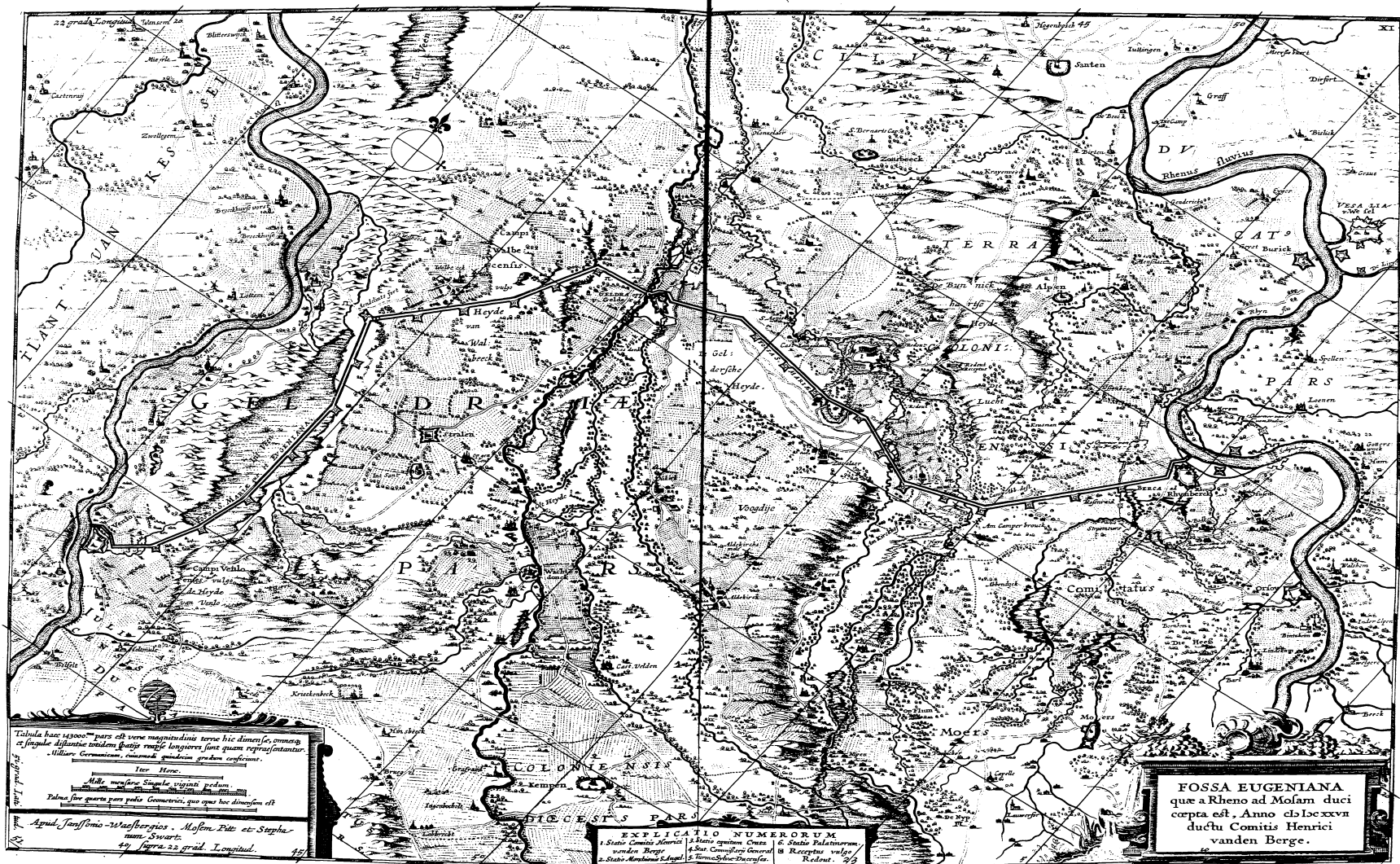
THE Ancient Batavi are generally suppos'd to have descended from the Catti, they being one part of that Nation whilst they continued in Germany; but being upon certain intestine discords, forc'd to retire, and seek out a new seat for themselves in some remote and foreign Country, they came at last to the borders of Gaul, and are said to have taken possession of the Island of the Rhine, and some other places then void of inhabitants; but as for the exact limits of the ancient Batavia they cannot be agreed upon by the most learned and inquisitive of the Belgic Writers. The foresaid descent of the Batavi, and their transmigration into these parts, are very evident from the words of Tacitus, in his Book De Moribus Germanorum where he says, *Omnium harum Gentium virtute præcipui Batavi, non multum ex Ripa, sed Insulam Rheni annis colunt; Cattorum quondam populus, & seditione domestica in eas sedes transfusus, in quibus pars Romani Imperii fierent.* The same Tacitus's words are yet more full and clear, as to this point, in the twentieth Book of his History, for there he tells us, that Batavi donec trans Rhenum agebant, pars Cattorum, seditione domestica pulsæ, extrema Gallicæ ora, vacua Cultoribus, simulque Insulam, inter vada sitam, occupare; quam mare Oceanum a fronte; Rhenus annis tergum ac latera circumluit. A further confirmation of this, if any were wanting, would be the two Catwycks, one upon the ancient Channel of the Rhine, and the other not far from thence upon the Sea; as also Catz, a Town of Zealand drown'd many years since by the Sea, the memory of it being in the time of Hadrianus Junius preserv'd by an high Tower, or Spire, which still appear'd above the waters. Concerning the part of Germany inhabited by the said Catti, the

opinions are various; but that of the newly mention'd Junius, who would have it to be the present Haffia, seems most probable; for he brings very good proof thereof, as that Tacitus says their Country began at the Hercinian Wood, and border'd upon the Cherusci and Hermunduri, the last of which people are suppos'd, by the best modern Geographers, to have inhabited Misnia and the Upper Saxony, as the first the territories of Lauenburg and Brunswick. Add to this, their long discord, and fatal battel with the Hermunduri for the possession of the River Sale; and the River Adriana (now Eder) being said by Tacitus to run thorow part of their Country; together with the County of Catzenelbogen in the Landgraviate of Haffia, and the Castle there call'd by the single name of Catz. But the same Junius is deserted by most learned men in his opinion concerning the etymology of the name Batavia; affirm'd by him without any doubt or scruple to come from Have, which signifies a possession or estate, and Bato the name of a Prince of the Catti, whom he reports to have been led and commanded by him in their transmigration into this Country. This he hopes to confirm by telling us, that Bato was an usual name among the Germans and Dalmatians, whereof he brings two instances; which I think will hardly serve turn, since no Author before him ever made mention of this Bato; neither is there so much as his name in Tacitus, tho the same Junius says (by what mistake I cannot tell) that he reports Civilis to have been descended from the said Bato; whereas he says no more but that Julius Paulus and Cl. Civilis excell'd all others, as being of the progeny of their Kings, or (as some will have it translated) Princes, or supreme Commanders. Their trifling is altogether as notorious, who in as pedantical as precarious a manner will needs have Batavia come from the Greek word βατρία, and that forsooth because the situation of the Country is very flat and low. Those seem to come nearer the truth who affirm the

The name Batavia







the Country to have been denominated, not from any particular person, but from the body of the people themselves; but whether they brought this name with them out of Germany, or had it afterwards impos'd for some special reason, or upon any particular emergency, seems not easily determinable. *Tacitus*, it is true, in one of the forefaid places says, *Batavi dum trans Rhenum agebant pars Cattorum, &c.* but why may not this be suppos'd a very natural *Prolepsis*, and to import no more then that the people when he wrote call'd *Batavi* were in Germany part of the Nation of the *Catti*; especially seeing it is more then probable they brought the name of *Catti* along with them into these parts (as is manifest from the two *Catwycks*), and the name of the *Batavi* does not appear to be of equal antiquity. Which if true, the etymology of *Betave* or *Betaw* (and from thence the Latin *Batavia*) given in our foregoing account of the *Ysel*, may perhaps (if we consider, as is there said, the great antiquity of, and little change that has been made in the Language) prove even as good as the best.

The Territory of these ancient and famous *Batavis* (for such they were in the most flourishing times of the Roman Empire) is certainly by some too much contracted, who confine it to that space of ground which is almost encompass'd about by the two present branches of the *Rhine*. For it is manifest from several evidences, and particularly from *Tacitus's non multum ex ripa*, in distinction from the *Rhine*-Island it self, that the best part of the tract between the *Rhine* and the *Mose* made a portion of their first and original seat in these Countries; *Nimeguen* having been undeniably their chief City and Metropolis. Besides this, those that maintain the forefaid opinion seem to forget that the *Rhine* in former ages, and for a long time, as is believ'd by some, after the cutting of *Drusus's* Channel, or (if we grant the course of it to have been first alter'd by *Civiltis*) for a long time at least after that the *Batavi* left Germany, and came to seat themselves in these Countries, ran from *vick de Duerstede* to *Utrecht*, and from thence to *Woerden*, *Bodegrave*, *Leyden*, and so by *Rhinburch* and *Catwyck* to the Sea, it being not above 8 or 900 years ago (in the judgment of many) since (partly by accident, and partly by art) it was turn'd into the *Leck*, whose Channel it afterwards made its own; so that to exclude out of the ancient *Batavia* any part of that tract of ground which would have been encompass'd by that River had it continued its ancient course to this day, seems altogether unreasonable. Upon the former considerations we may very safely adhere to the opinion of *Hadrianus Junius* in this matter, who puts these down for the principal Towns comprehended in the true old Island of the *Rhine*; viz. *Heusden*, *Tiel*, *Buren*, *Vick de Duerstede*, *Vianen*, *Culenburg*, *Asperen*, *Heuclom*, *Leerdam*, *Ijsselstein*, *Montfort*, *Woerden*, *Oudwater*, *Gorcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Dort*, *Goude*, *Leyden*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Sciedam*, and the *Brill*; omitting *Nieuport* and *Haeftstraet*, because other Towns have been since built upon the places formerly possess'd by them. For a further confirmation of this point, and to make it sufficiently evident, that the Island of the *Batavi* was bounded on the far side by the old Channel of the *Rhine*, we have *Ptolomæus Alexandrinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Marcus Antoninus*, expressly putting *Leyden* (which he calls *Argesum Batavorum*) among the Towns of that people; and certainly if it had not been so, *Tacitus* would not in so solemn a manner have given

us the *Mare Oceanum* for a boundary of it on one side; which certainly has little or nothing to do with it, especially to such an intent, according to the opposite groundless opinion.

We shall not insist here upon the old course of the *Rhine* by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* (which *Pliny* calls its middle Channel), nor upon the Channel by which *Drusus* deriv'd a great part of its waters into the *Ijssel*, having spoken sufficiently of both towards the beginning of our first General Description; but we must take notice, that by the latter the property as well as face of the whole Country was perfectly alter'd, for thereby a large tract of ground was cut off from the body of Germany and added in effect to the possessions of the *Batavis*; whose Territory (call'd by some *Pliny's Batavia*, and the *New Batavia*) was accounted not long after to comprehend *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and part of *Geldre*; including the whole of that much larger Island made by the *Rhine* and *Leck* on the one side, and the *Rhine* united with the *Ijssel* on the other; besides the whole *Betaw*, and a good part of the Country between the *Waal* and the *Mose*. This is the *Batavia* describ'd by *Hadrianus Junius*. And as for the former, which we have affirm'd above to be the true old *Batavia*, even that is much larger then what is esteem'd the old *Batavia* by *Blaeu* and *Jansson*, as appears from the Inscription of their Maps and account of places contain'd therein, most whereof (and no doubt with exclusion of all others) they suppose within the real bounds of the *Batavian* Territory; wherein their opinion seems to be as erroneous as their pains are certainly superfluous, to say no worse, in describing several Towns, and some of them *totidem verbis*, both here and in the Provinces whereunto at this day they belong; which for our part we shall only enumerate in this place, referring the Reader for a full account of them to their said respective Provinces. It cannot be imagin'd, that they should mention several of those places as comprehended within their own *Batavia*; and yet there seems no great reason why they should describe them here merely for neighbourhood or good fellowship: for certainly it would be very impertinent for Geographers in their description of one Country to do any more (and that only when some particular consideration makes it requisite) then barely mention the adjacent places of those that ly'e next it. *Schencksconce* (with which we begin) is in the first, as *Arnhem* and *Wageningen* in the fourth Quarter of *Geldre*. *Rhenen*, *Vick de Duerstede*, and *Venendal* are in the Bishopric of *Utrecht*. *Vianen*, *Leerdam*, *Asperen*, and *Heuclom*, in South *Holland*. *Nimeghen*, *Buren*, *Culenburg*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel* in the first Quarter of *Geldre*. *Gorcum*, *Worcum*, and *Heusden* in South *Holland*. *Bois-le-Duc*, or the *Buis*, in the fourth Quarter of *Brabant*; as also are *Creepeleur*, *Ravestein*, *Gennep*, and *Grave*. The lesser of the two Maps given us together by *Jansson*, contains the course of the *Rhine* down from *Rhinberg*, or the utmost bounds of the Territory of *Colen*, to the division of the River at *Scencksconce*, and thence to *Arnhem* and *Nimeghen*; upon each side whereof stand *Burick*, *Wejfel*, *Rees*, and *Emmeric*; all which Towns, as well as the forefaid *Rhinberg*, were famous in the wars between the *United Netherlands* and *Spain*, most of them having then held out very considerable sieges; but nevertheless by a strange (tho I think not unaccountable) fate, were given up the other day to the *French King* as fast in a manner as his Armies could move from one place to another.



T H E

Channel of Eugenia,

Otherwise call'd

St. Mary's Channel.



ALMOST infinite is the number of the Channels made for the convenience of Trade in the Low-Country Provinces; but the most capacious, and of great note and antiquity, are those of *Drusus*, *Corbulo*, and *Civilis*. The first (whereof we have already made frequent mention) was cut by *Drusus Germanicus*, to bring a good part of the *Rhine*, for reasons specified in our first General Description, to the River *Nabalia*, afterwards call'd the *Issel*; that is, from the Village of *Isseloot* to the Town of *Doesburg*, which are about 8 or 10 miles distant from each other. The second is that of *Corbulo*, recorded by *Tacitus* in the second Book of his *Annals*, to have been drawn for the space of twenty-three miles (*Italian* no doubt) between the *Rhine* and the *Mose*. The third being dug by *Claudius Civilis* (that there might be another fence besides that of the *Waal* to stop the progress of the *Roman Arms*), and suppos'd by *Claver* and others to have given beginning to the *Leck* branch of the *Rhine*, which before in those parts pass'd only by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* to the Sea. An attempt of the like nature, tho' not so successful as the former, was that of the *Spaniards* under the Arch-Dutchess *Isabella* an. 1626, and an. 1628; in which years they with great labour and charge endeavour'd to unite the *Mose* and the *Rhine*, by a Channel of great length drawn between *Venlo* and *Rhynberg*; not at all doubting, but if this were once effected, they might with equal facility continue the same to the *Demer* and *Scheld*, and so at once both enrich their own Provinces by the trade of Iron, Brass, Timber, and such other commodities as the *German* Countries afford, and impoverish in some measure the Confederate States, by cutting off so considerable a part of their Com-

merce. Besides, another advantage would thereby accrue to them, and that was the hinderance of the *Dutch Cavalry*, which was wont to forage thereabouts, and in roving parties mightily infest the extremity of *Geldre* and the neighbouring Territories. Add hereunto, a great point of policy, as 'tis said to have been account'd at that time not only by themselves but the *English* and *French*; and that was the stopping of all passage, at least by Land, so such foreign assistance as should upon occasion be sent to the Confederates; which for some time had been esteem'd a thing of very great moment, especially since Count *Mansfield's* joining with Prince *Maurice* (an. 1622) and so compelling *Spinola* after a vast expence of blood and treasure, to give over the siege of *Berghen-op zoom*; that enterprize of the *Spaniards* being then by no means in a desperate condition. As for the so far draining the main body of the *Rhine* into the *Mose*, that there should not water enough pass downwards to its two great branches below *Schenckscence*, whereby the natural and principal defence of the United Provinces would have been taken away, it presently appear'd altogether impossible; for the situation of the interjacent Country was found in many places so much higher, that if the *Spaniards* had never been interrupted in the perfecting of this great work, they could not have contriv'd the supplying of it generally with water from the *Rhine*; so that they must have made vast receptacles, with proportionable sluices, as well for the *Niers* as for such smaller streams as might be brought by Trenches out of the neighbouring Fens and Marishes; for otherwise they would not be able especially in the drier seasons, to pass to and fro with their Vessels even in an ordinary way of traffick.

Upon the 21 of September an. 1626, was this grand design put in practice, the Earl of *s'Herenberg*, and after him the Earl of *Isenburg*, and other chief Officers of the *Spanish Army*, in a

very

very solemn manner throwing up the first Earth; and in that year was the Channel made fourteen foot broad and as many deep; being no less then 10 horary miles (as they sometimes call them in these Countries) in length; which I suppose may be near equal to the like number of Leagues. There were also built twenty-four small Fortresses, and several other lesser places of retreat, intended for the security of those that labour'd in the work. The Confederate States we may well imagine were not asleep all this while, nor yet could they be ignorant how far it concern'd them to hinder the accomplishing of this great undertaking; wherefore in June following the Prince of *Orange* by their order having got together a good Body of Horse and about four hundred Foot, and being provided of four Field-pieces, and furnish'd with provision for several days, march'd with all expedition to give the *Spaniards* some interruption; nor did he fail therein, for at the first assault he master'd one of their largest fortifications, slew forty of their Soldiers, and took an hundred prisoners; and having ruin'd divers Sluces and Water-Mills, and demolish'd several Blockhouses and Sconces, burning the Timber and other materials provided for this great work, return'd in triumph into the Confederate Territory, bringing back with him a great Brass Gun, taken formerly from the enemy from Count *Mansfield*. This misfortune was so far from discouraging the *Spaniards*, that they set about the business with more ardor then before, above three thousand Labourers being employ'd therein; so that the Confederates thereupon, tho' to little purpose, caus'd it to be proclaim'd in several places of *Geldre*, that whoever were found employ'd in this work should without quarter or compassion be deliver'd up to the first rage of their Soldiers. About the latter end of June the Arch-Dutchess *Isabella*, accompanied by the Cardinal de *Queva*, and Marquis *Spinola*, with thirty Troops of Horse

and 2000 Musketeers, came to see what progress was made in this grand undertaking; to which a further stop was put by the *Dutch* in August following; for one Captain *Wolfe*, with about 1000 Musketeers, fell upon that which was call'd the Kings Fort, and having slain such as refus'd to yield, and burnt the Huts of the Labourers, return'd home with 400 prisoners and two pieces of Ordinance. Nevertheless in the month of January 1628, the *Spaniards* apply'd themselves anew to the perfecting of this Channel, being especially employ'd between *Geldre* and *Rhynberg*; and indeed so far had they now proceeded therein, that there appear'd tolerable hopes of success, and its proving useful for some of those ends at least for which it was originally design'd, when the Cavalry of the Confederates gave them a third interruption, and forc'd them to desist. From that time forwards this work has not receiv'd any tolerable advancement; for upon the taking *Burick* and *Wesel*, which happen'd the following year, those that labour'd therein were so continually expos'd to the incursions and assaults of their enemies, that they were forc'd to leave off and wholly abandon their design. It was call'd the Channel of *Eugenia*, from *Isabella Eugenia*, Arch-Dutchess of *Austria*, and at that time supreme Governess of the *Spanish Netherlands*; the other name being given it in honour of the blessed Virgin, whom they hop'd by that means to oblige to their assistance, and the furtherance and accomplishment of their undertaking. At the two ends of this Channel, stand *Venlo* in *Geldre*, and *Rhynberg*, anciently under *Colen*, but now and for a long time past possess'd by the *United Netherlands*; the City of *Geldre* being about the middle of it, and not far off on the Southern side, *Stralen*, *Mæurs*, and *Wachtendonck*, an account of which places the Reader may find in the description of the Counties whereunto each of them belong.



A N



T H E
P R O V I N C E
O F
O V E R I S S E L.

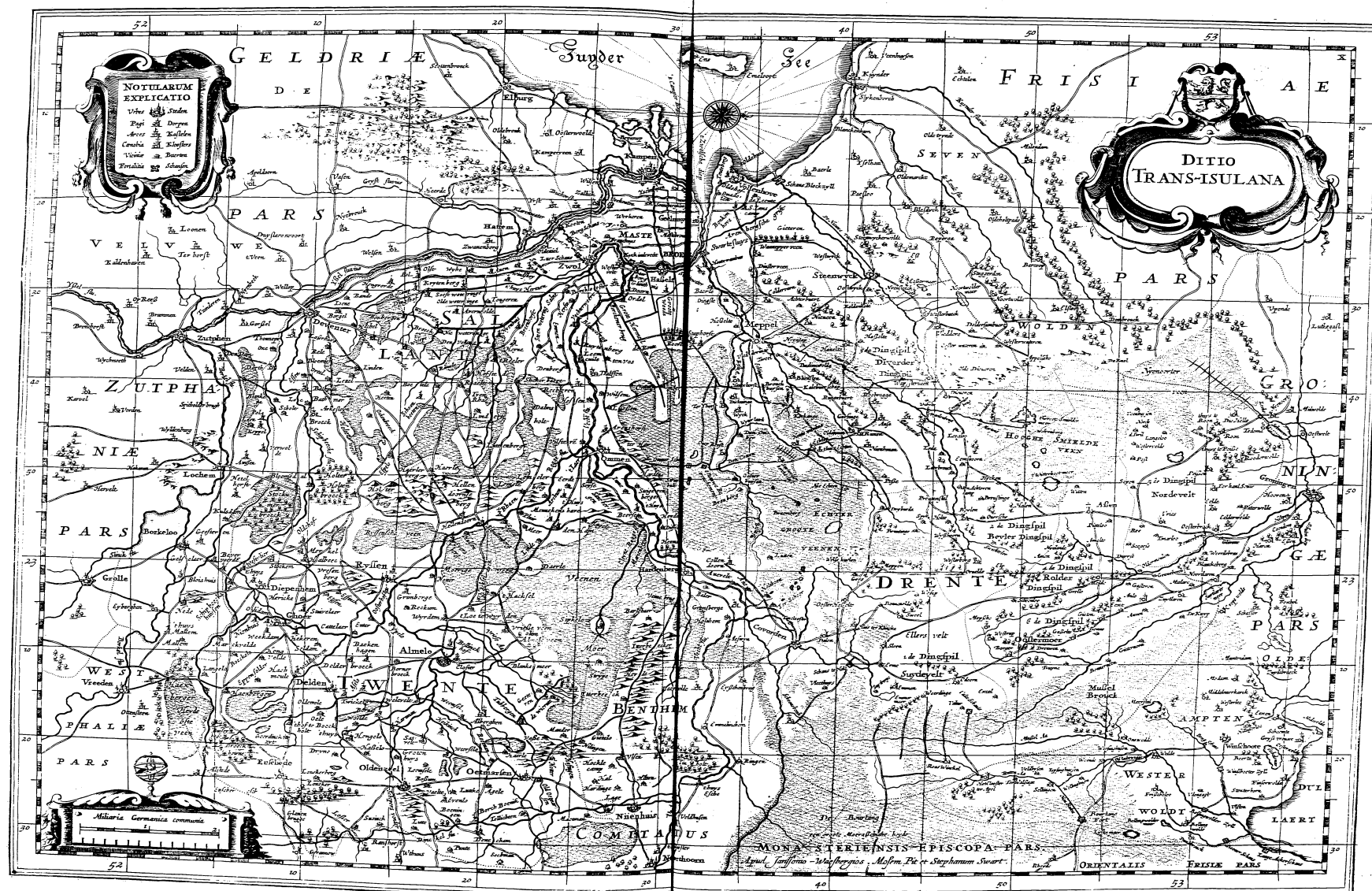


THE Province of *Overijssel* was so call'd from its lying beyond the *Iffel*; altho some places (particularly the Town of *Campen*) are at this day on the *Geldrian* side of the same River. It is bounded by *Frizeland*, *Groningen*, part of *Westphalia*, the County of *Zutphen*, the *Iffel*, a small part of *Geldre*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*. This County lies more open then any other of the Seven to the incursions of a foreign enemy, upon which account it has suffer'd much, especially by inroads made into it on the side next *Germany*; whereunto it is the more expos'd because it is but ill furnish'd with those natural Gaards of Woods and Rivers.

There is nothing more strange then to meet with such different accounts as are given of the soil of this Province, in respect of sterility and fruitfulness. *Goropredus* commends it, and says it is in most places very fertile, producing good Wheat in abundance. *Janfon* tells us, that its situation is generally flat and low, that the fields produce great quantities of Corn, especially excellent Wheat; and that it is likewise furnish'd with very rich pasture grounds. He confesses indeed that some part of it is moorish and boggy, and that in other places it is barren and heathy, which he principally affirms of the Country of *Twente*; but as for that of *Drente*, acknowledging it not to be very considerable for Grass and Pasture, he assures us it does so abound in Corn (except where there are some few Marshes and Heaths) that the people of the adjoining Countries, especially the *Groningers*, look upon it as their Principal Granary. After this if we con- means happy in grazing Grounds, and that so much of it is either heathy or lies upon a sand and gravel, that upon the account of soil scarce a

third part of it can deserve commendation. And as for *Drente*, he says it is a gravelly, sandy, and barren County, there being very little of good Land contain'd in it; the same *Conringius* telling us afterwards of the Country in general, that it is not very populous, and that it can never be expected it should be so (except it could draw to it self a great trade, which the nature of its situation will hardly bear) because its natural barrenness is such, that it cannot produce what is sufficient to maintain any considerable number of inhabitants.

This Country is suppos'd by *Claverius*, in the more remote ages of dark antiquity to have been inhabited by the *Bructeri*, to whom *Schulreus* adds another people, call'd by him *Ansharii*. Others (not without reason) make it one part of the Seat of the ancient *Frizons* (of whom more hereafter) denominated before the conquest of *England* by them *Saxons*, from a weapon in shape of a Scythe, with the edge outwards, us'd ordinarily in their wars. The *Tanssalanians* have it is true suffer'd great alterations in succeeding ages, both as to their language, habit, and manners; yet do they still retain some obscure indications of their true origine and descent from the old *Frizons*; such as are, the liberty of the Peasants, and the immunity they enjoy from Taxes, which is much greater then can be found in most other Countries; together with their manner of proceeding in the distribution of Justice; and the right of Hunting and Fowling, which belongs to the meanest of them, if posses'd of any Lands in the place. This Province was formerly subject to the Bishops of *Utrecht*, by whom the ordinary Prefect or Governor was appointed, whose Right and Title to this Principality was grounded partly upon force of Arms (to which some give the better founding name of Conquest) and partly upon Imperial Donations; but in the year 1628, the Temporal Jurisdiction of *Overijssel* was (as shall be more fully related anon) resign'd upon certain terms



to Charles V. by Henry of Bavaria, Bishop of Utrecht. In some parts of this Province, that is in the Country of Drent, are stones of such a prodigious bigness, that neither the strength nor art of men or beasts can be imagin'd sufficient to have brought them thither; nor is there any reason to suppose them the natural productions of the places where they are found. Some of them lie upon the ground, on the top of which others are plac'd in such a manner that there is room for a man to creep under and between them; which (according to tradition) such miserable wretches were in the times of Heathenism compell'd to do, as being sadly bewitch'd in their passage with the ordure of the rabble, were afterwards sacrific'd to Pagan Idols. This barbarous custom they say was not abolish'd before the time of Boniface Bishop of Utrecht; a very filthy name being likewise continu'd unto this day among the inhabitants for such bloody and execrable Altars.

This Province is divided into three members or parts, whereof that which lies next the *Iffel*, bears the name of *Iseland* (or rather *Isaland*), and *Salland*, or *Sallant*; that which is situate to the East of it towards *Westphalia* being call'd the *Twente*; as the third, which lies to the North and beyond the *Vecht*, *Drent*. An account of the principal Towns and Villages within the two former we shall deliver here, referring for what concerns the last to its proper Map and description.

Daventer (or *Deventer*) the principal City of this Province, stands upon the Eastern bank of the *Iffel*, about four Leagues above *Swoll*. It is a large Town, and the buildings of it, both publick and private, are exceeding neat; the inhabitants being also very numerous, and (as *Conringius* tells us) in former ages, as well as at this day, much addicted to learning and traffick. When it came into the hands of the Confederate States it was judg'd a place of so great moment, that Prince *Maurice* took care nothing should be omitted whereby the fortifications might be any ways improv'd; altho the double wall, and broad and deep Ditch whereby it was encompass'd, with several other good works, had render'd it before a Fortrefs of no mean account. It is seated in a pleasant as well as fruitful Country, abounding both in excellent pasture grounds and in fields producing all sorts of grain. It has a large Market-place, upon which stands a publick building where the armed Companies of Citizens keep continual watch. Close by the Cathedral Church is their Guild-Hall; a very spacious but old fashion'd structure. The said Church is dedicated to St. *Levin*, contiguous to which on the West side is a lesser, consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*; there being also a third, call'd St. *Nicola's* Church, and from its standing in the higher part of the City, the *Bergkerck*. There were formerly in this place five Monasteries or Religious Houses, with their respective Churches; besides divers other publick Buildings, and amongst them five Hospitals for Strangers and one for Orphans. This was one of the *Hanseatick* or Free Towns of the Empire, to which it was suppos'd by some that the Bishop of *Munster* would the other day have restor'd it. It is possess'd of the prerogative of Coining money; and besides the weekly Markets, has five great Fairs or solemn Marts in the year; having also a School, said to have flourish'd about 150 years ago, wherein the famous *Erasmus* is also reported to have studied; and which about forty years ago had its Professors of Philosophy, Divinity, Law, and the Hebrew Tongue, assign'd it by the States of

Overissel. It has six Gates, whereof some are of curious workmanship, particularly that which they call *Brinckpoort*, and which is adorn'd with several Statues and Inscriptions, and among others with that of Charles the Fifth; as is express'd in these words, *D. Carolo Cæs. V. Imperatori max. S. A. P. L. Vindici P. P. S. P. L. Davonturienfis monumentum hoc defensionis ergo posuit anno M.D.XLIV. posterius diligenter conservanto*. But the Tower of *Noremburg*, adjoining to the Gate of the same name, excels all the public Buildings in *Daventer*, whether you consider the strength or nearness of its work; for it is eighteen foot thick, nor can the most steady hand with the best pair of Compasses draw a line more accurately circular then is the body of this Fabric from the bottom to the top; the lower and uppermost parts whereof are of Freestone, the middle being built of Brick. The shape of this City would be almost an exact Oval, did it not fall in and contract it self into a dent about the *Brinckpoort*. This place was treacherously deliver'd to the Spaniard by Sir *William Stanley*, the Governor thereof in the time of the Earl of *Leicester*, viz. an. 1587, to the great scandal and reproach of the *English* Nation; upon whom notwithstanding it cannot so much reflect if we consider what *Bentivoglio* tells us, viz. that he was a Catholic, and seem'd to do it chiefly out of a zeal for Religion. Some years after, viz. in May 1591, it was recover'd by Prince *Maurice*, and continu'd under the jurisdiction of the States to the fatal year 1672, at which time it was taken by the Bishop of *Munster*, who since return'd under the dominion of the United Provinces. When the said Bishop came with his Army before it, it is said to have been gallantly fortified and provided of all things, with a strong Garrison, besides 1450 South *Hollanders*, and such a number of arm'd Citizens as together with the others made at least 10000 Soldiers, and such as were universally accounted resolute men; yet (as their own writers inform us) by the treachery of some of the chief Civil Magistrates, and the artifices of one Colonel *Broersma* (remov'd hither from being Governor of *Coeveden*, upon suspicion of his intending the same kindness for that City which he effected for this) who chiefly wrought upon the Governor of the Town, it was without the knowledge or consent of the Garrison or common Burghers, betray'd on the 21th of July at night to the enemy; who we may suppose judg'd five days well enough employ'd in patiently waiting for the voluntary surrendry of a place of so great consideration. I cannot tell whether the Keys of this Town were anciently kept by the Civil Magistrate, or whether it had been so here as in many other places only since the year 1650; but however it is not amiss to observe from this base and treacherous yielding up of *Daventer*, that the States General were much out in their policy when they made that considerable change in the custody and government of their Garrison'd Cities. Upon the division of the conquer'd places between the military Prelates this fell to the share of the Bishop of *Colen*; by whom it was quitted in April 74; 42000 Rix-dollars being demanded and agreed upon as a ransom for the Fortifications and Guns.

Here were born, that *Gerard* who for his signal virtue and writings was surnam'd the Great; *Alexander Hegius*, memorable for having been the Schoolmaster of the unparallel'd *Erasmus*; and *Jacobus Davenarius*, commended for his Geographical writings.

The Government of *Daventer* belongs to two bodies of Magistrates, the first whereof consisted

Learned men.

Government.

Five

not

not long ago of twenty-four, and the second of ninety-six men; each of whom had a particular denomination with relation to the several Streets and Quarters of the City; the account of the authority of both as we have it from the Dutch writers, running thus: The twenty-four were the Consuls, Eschevins, and Senators, whose Office was annual; and in whose daily meetings (for so they term them) were several things transacted relating to the publick, particularly such as concern'd the ordinary administration of Justice. The ninety-six represented the whole Community, and met about four or five times, or oftner if there were occasion, in the year; their business being to consult about matters of the highest nature, such as are the making of Peace or War, imposing of Taxes and Contributions, enacting or abrogating of Laws, and the like. This it seems was the power, and these were the numbers of their Magistrates of both kinds (tho the first are more especially so denominated) in former times; concerning whom the rest of the Discourse to be met in *Blaeu* and *Janson* (and from this last in the *additamenta ad Guicciardinum*) is very intricate, and perplex'd; Neither do they wholly agree in their accounts of the way and method of the yearly elections of Magistrates in this City, which we shall therefore put down according to the relation of *Conringius*, both because of the discrepancy of the others Discourses, and because he is at least in this matter a more coherent and intelligible writer. The publick Government of this City (among the inhabitants whereof are a great many Nobles or persons of Quality) is (says he) manag'd by sixteen men, call'd Consuls, Eschevins, and Senators, and vulgarly *Borger-Meesters en Raedt*; four of these being particularly term'd Senators, as the other twelve are Eschevins; two of which twelve bear the Office of Consuls together for as many months, so that it comes to each of their turns in the course of the year. To these is added a Council of Forty-eight, who are in the nature of Tribunes of the people, and are commonly call'd *Gemeenfluyden*, and by contraction *Mienfluyden*; being divided into eight several Classes; according to the number of the chief Streets of the City, from which all of them have their particular denominations. These make yearly choice of the other Magistrates, which is done upon the Feast of St. Peter ad Cathedralam (that is on the 22th of February, New Style) in this manner: First, they all go with the Consuls, Eschevins, and Senators of the last year to the publick Church, and having heard a Sermon and had Prayers celebrated according to the manner of the place, repair to the Guild-Hall of the City. Here the foresaid eight Classes, or Wards, reduce themselves to the odd number of seven, which is done by putting seven white Beans and a black one into a Hat together; after which, those seven Wards that happen to draw the white Beans are sworn by the Magistrates of the last year to give their voices for none but those whom they in their consciences believe to be most inclin'd to the publick good, and best qualified for such an employment. After this the four first Wards chuse each of them two Eschevins, as each of the others do an Eschevin and a Senator. The above mention'd writers tell us, that the first Officers they chuse are two *Weydegraves*, whom we may call Land-Bayliffs, their business being to look after the common pasture grounds belonging to the City, and lying on both sides of the *Iffel*, into which every free Denizen has the liberty of putting a Bull, three Cows, and a Horse. All these cited writers tell us that there being just

eight votes in all (according to the number of the chief Streets, some of which have the preference of others) if in the Election of the Eschevins and Senators they happen to be equally divided, (which supposes not their being reduc'd as *Conringius* had told us before to an odd number) the Magistrates of the last year give it to which side they please; to whom also it appertains to approve of the choice made by the others, and if sufficient cause appears, to null the first and order them to go to a second Election. After all is over they go again to Church, from whence they return to the Guild-Hall, or Court, and wear the newly chosen Sixteen; who upon the eighth day following divide the several charges and businesses of the City among themselves; one of whom, and generally out of the seniors, is made Chamberlain, or Treasurer. We are told also of four Secretaries belonging to this place, whose Office is for life, unless upon committing some heinous crime or misdemeanor it be judg'd expedient to turn them out. An. 1677, some of the Officers of this City (call'd by those who give us an account of the matter Jurats, and as may be gather'd from *Conringius* the same with the Council of Forty-eight) refus'd to own the authority conferr'd by the States General upon the Prince for seeing the Government of *Overijssel* and the other Provinces, lately cut off from the Union. They pretended that such a power was destructive of the ancient Sovereign Rights of the three Cities, viz. *Deventer*, *Campe*, and *Swoll*; but upon the displacing of two or three and twenty persons, the rest submitted, and all things were quieted.

Campe (in Latin *Campi* and *Campe*) the second City of this Province, is seated near the place where the *Iffel* empties it self into the *Zuyder-Zee*, but stands on the *Geldre* side of that River, altho it be under the Jurisdiction of *Overijssel*. It has its name from those pleasant fields that are round about it. 'Tis a large and nearly built Town; and about five leagues distant from *Deventer*. Its Churches are memorable for their capaciousness and curious workmanship, as also is the Guild-Hall upon the later account. The Custom-House not far from the Bridge, does not only attract the eyes of every ordinary Traveller, but is deservedly admired by the most skilful Architects; it being in this place that Princes and persons of the greatest quality are usually lodg'd and entertain'd with the best accommodations. The Bridge over the *Iffel* is of a great length, and stands only upon vast pieces of Timber driven into the bottom of the River, over which it seems to hang in a very uncouth manner. Its farther end is defended by a Fortification with its Bulwarks, all made of earth; and as for the City it self, it is encompass'd by a high thick wall, with frequent Towers built very strong after the ancient fashion, but of no great consideration in respect of the modern way of sieges and assaults, so that its main strength lies in its situation. The Dutch tell us, that upon the treacherous surrendry of *Deventer* an. 1672, this place presently capitulated and yielded up it self; being afterwards upon the division of the conquer'd places allotted to the French; by whom it was forsaken towards the later end of 73, and no fewer than 80 thousand Gilders exacted to save the City from being fired and plunder'd; to which there was nevertheless considerable prejudice done, particularly by almost ruining the Fort upon the *Iffel*, and making several breaches in the wall. *Campe* is likewise said to enjoy the prerogative of a Mint; besides divers large privileges and exemptions; but has of late years suffer'd a decay in its trade, the mouth

Campe

of the *Iffel* being so far choak'd up that it cannot admit Vessels of great burthen; yet were the Citizens in *Blaeu*'s time both wealthy, industrious, and courteous to strangers. *Albertus Pigbius* was a Senator of this place; a man of great Learning for the age wherein he liv'd, being commended for his skill in Cosmography and Mathematicks, and his writings against *Martin Luther*; upon all which accounts he was in great honour and esteem with Pope *Adrian* the sixth, *Clement* the seventh, and *Paul* the third; by whom being sufficiently enriched during his abode with them at *Rome*, he at length return'd into his own Country; for what *Paulus Jovius* relates in the 26th Book of his History is far from truth, viz. that at the time of the inauguration of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth (which was about the year 1530) *Albertus Pigbius* was slain at *Bononia* by the accidental fall of a Bridge.

The Government of *Campe* is manag'd at this day by fourteen Magistrates, whereof ten are call'd Eschevins, and the other four Senators; two of the first number presiding by the name of Consuls and Burgomasters for the space of ten weeks, after which time they are succeeded by others in Office and authority. To these fourteen are added twenty-eight Jurats, call'd by them *Mienfluyden*, who are not conven'd but upon extraordinary emergencies, and about matters of the greatest concern. Twelve out of this last Body (which is divided into four Tribes or Wards, call'd *Elpeken*) do upon the next Sunday after Epiphany, call'd by them the day of the three Kings, elect the first mention'd Magistracy for the year following. The two Consuls for the time being make a kind of inferior Tribunal, discussing and determining causes of lesser value and moment; but those of a higher nature are brought before all the sixteen; that is, the two Consuls, eight Eschevins, and four Senators; and from the sentence pronounc'd by these there lies no appeal to any other Court of Judicature.

Swoll had its name (if we believe *Blaeu*) from a kind of a diccas'd dwelling to which the Cattle was formerly subject that graz'd in the neighbouring fields, being anciently call'd *Middlemyck*; at which time it was only a small Village. The privileges of a City were granted it about the year 1230 by *Willebrord* the 35th Bishop of *Utrecht*, as a reward for the experienc'd valour and fidelity of the inhabitants in his wars with the people of *Drent*. It is seated in a fruitful soil, two miles from *Campe*, and four from *Deventer*, and about half an hours journey from the *Iffel*, upon a little River which running afterwards into the *Vecht*, passes along with it to the *Zuyder-Zee*. The same small River is deriv'd at first out of the said *Vecht* into those which are call'd the black waters, and running afterwards thorow the City is the chief cause of the cleanliness of its streets; being yet more obliging to the place by affording it the manifold advantages of commerce, wherein it is assisted it self by the tide which constantly flows up its Channel. The prospect into the neighbouring Orchards and Meadows, and the rows of trees planted some years ago both within and without its Trenches are much commended; as likewise are its three Suburbs, resembling so many Villages, unto which open three Gates, very large and strong, and answering to the old Walls and Towers (in number twenty-four) the principal defence of the City in former ages. But to the Wall and double Ditch were added before *Blaeu*'s time ten good Bastions, built according to the Rules of modern fortification. There was several years ago a double Trench, as there is now

but a single one drawn between *Swoll* and the *Iffel*, and upon the present one are four good Fortresses, three whereof are so large that they may be accounted small Towns. The trade of *Swoll* consists most in Timber, Cattel (fed especially in the neighbouring pasture grounds of the Country call'd *Mastebroek*), *Bentem*-Itones, Wool, Corn, and such meats as are made of Milk. The inhabitants are commended for their courteous behaviour towards strangers, and their charity to the poor.

The Church of St. *Michael* excels all their other public Buildings, standing upon the great Market-place, and possessing a very large space of ground. It is much celebrated for the workmanship in general, and particularly for that of its porch or entrance; its Organ also, and Pulpit, its harmonious Bells, and more especially its wonderful high Sceptle and Tower, are all of them reported to be eminent in their kinds. We pass by the Church of St. *Mary*, and those belonging to the several Monasteries, formerly flourishing in this Town, the chief whereof are that of *Bethlehem*, and that which formerly appertain'd to the Order of St. *Dominick*. Their Guild-Hall is commended for its antiquity; as also the adjoining Tavern for the Image of St. *Christopher*; neither are there wanting in this place divers public Hospitals of different natures, as likewise a good Arsenal and Granary. *Swoll* had a Grammar School from the very foundation of the City, in which was afterwards erected a Colledge for the benefit and improvement of young Students. As the School deserves to be remembered for its antiquity, so does it also for its number of Scholars, which since the year 1470, is said to have frequently amounted to at least five hundred at a time. *Blaeu* commemorates *Arnoldus ab Haerfolshe*, *Franciscus Somsbekius*, and *Paulus Bistius* as famous Writers, and oblig'd for their education to this place; as likewise one *N. N.* Abbot of *Spanheim*, who is recorded to have obtain'd for it the Royalty of Coining, which together with other large privileges, particularly such as are enjoy'd by *Deventer* and *Campe*, and several chief Cities of these Provinces, it is, (as far as is consistent with the constitution of the Union) possess'd of unto this day. Here all Causes, as well Civil as Criminal, are ultimately determin'd; but there are frequent Appeals made to the Judicature of *Swoll* from divers of the smaller and inferior Towns of *Overijssel*, as *Steenwyck*, *Geelnuerden*, *Hardenberg*, *Gramsburg*, *Willem*, and *Grasshoft*.

The Government of this differs little from that of the two last describ'd Cities; for it consists of an annual Magistracy of sixteen; whereof eight by couples preside as Consuls; and a Council of forty-eight Jurats, by twelve of whom (pick'd out for that purpose by lot) the foresaid sixteen are yearly chosen out of the whole body of the Citizens; which election is celebrated upon the 25th day of January, or the Feast of the conversion of St. *Paul*.

Out of the number of the eight Eschevins or Consuls, and sometimes out of the eight Senators or Councillors, is one constantly appointed to reside in the Colledge of the Deputies of the Provincial Estates; to which are brought Causes of a more public nature; those, together with such matters as concern the whole body of the Province, receiving a full hearing, debate, and determination from the said Deputies; although things of the highest nature are said to be refer'd to that universal Convention (as *Blaeu* styles it) which usually but once in the year passes in manner of a movable or itinerant Court of Judicature between the three Capital Cities.

H h 2

More-

Buildings.

Famous men.

Government.

Moreover, one or two of the forefaid Efchevins or Senators refide in thofe Colleged or Conventions of the Generality which confult and determine concerning the affairs of the whole Union.

Territory.

Under this City is a Jurifdiction call'd from it the *Præfecture* or Majoralty of *Swoll*, in which are comprehended no fewer than eighteen Villages, and thofe both large and populous. The Praetor or Mayor is chofen by the fixteen, out of their own number, though they generally pitch upon the fenior, except there be a confiderable difparity between him and others. Not only from the fentence of the faid Major, but from his Court upon the very firft commencing of a Suit, the Defendant may without ever pleading Appeal to the Magiftracy of *Swoll*.

Within this Diftrict of *Swoll* flood in ancient times two Monafteries or Religious Houfes, of great fame thoroughout the world. The firft was call'd the Priory of *Winfem*, under which were at leaft feventy Convents of the fame Order or Rule. The other had the denomination of Mount *Agnes*, made for ever memorable by *Thomas a Kempis* Prior thereof; by whom was written that pious and ufeul Treatife *De Imitatione Chrifti*.

This City is much blam'd by the *Dutch* for its behaviour in the late dreadful invafion of thefe Countries, it being reported upon the furrendry of *Deventer* to the Bifhop of *Munfter*, not only to have capitulated and yielded to the enemy, but in the name of the States of *Overiffel* to have fummon'd all the Cities of the Province, commanding them to fend their Deputies, and make the beft agreement they could for themfelves. Thus (fays our Author the *Netherland* Hiftorian) were *Hattem*, *Campen*, *Swaertfluyce*, &c. and in effect the whole *Overiffel* Provincially given up to the enemy; *Frizeland* being alfo by this means put into a fair probability of undergoing the fame fate. In the month of April 74, *Swoll* was quitted by the Bifhop of *Colen's* Garrifon, by whom the two Burgomafters, and as many other Citizens were fent to *Maefricht*; there to remain prifoners till fuch time as this City fhould pay an hundred thoufand Gilders for its ranfom.

Not only the three principal Cities *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, but all other places of *Overiffel* were of old (as *Aitzema* tells us) poffefs'd of the right to chufe their own Magiftrates, without any approbation to be had of the Prince or Governor of the Province; yet towards the end of 74 the Prince of *Orange*, being therunto empower'd by the States General, found it requifite to make an almoft univerfal change in the Magiftracy of this County, the fame having been done a little before by him in *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Arms of Swoll.

The ancient Arms of *Swoll* were St. Michael the Archangel (to whose patronage the place did originally fubmit it felf) beftriding the Dragon, and bearing in his hand a Shield wherein was painted a white Crofs. But now they are only a Crofs Argent in a Field Azure.

There are the three principal Cities of *Sal-land*; befides which there are in the fame Divifion of *Overiffel* (according to *Conringius*) fix leffer ones, viz. *Haffelt*, *Ommen*, *Hardenberg*, *Willem*, *Geelmuyden*, and *Grasfhorft*; which tho they have their peculiar Magiftrates, chofen by their own inhabitants, yet fend they no man to the Convention of the Provincial Eftates, but are for the moft part fubject to the jurifdiction of certain Prefidents and Majors affign'd them by authority of the whole Province; concerning the number of whom and their feveral

Diftricts, he that pleafes may fee more in the newly mention'd Author's account of Republics.

Haffelt ftands upon the River *Vidrus*, or *Vecht*, about two leagues from *Vollenboven*; and is an indifferent rich and pleafant City, made fuch by the Bifhop of *Utrecht* an. 1252, having its privileges confirm'd by the following Bifhops, and by *Charles* the Fifth an. 1527. Its fituation is convenient to oppofe the *Frifons*, to whose Province it was in a fair way of uniting it felf, had it not been prevented by Prince *Maurice*, Governor of *Overiffel*, about the year 1589. It is govern'd by a Council of Eight; whereof four are Efchevins and four Senators; the Election of whom is made much after the manner of the three principal Cities.

Ommen is diftant from *Hardenburgh* about two fmall leagues, being fittuate upon the *Vecht*. An. 1382 it was wall'd about by Bifhop *Florent van Wevelinckhoven*. About a fmall league from thence in the marfhy grounds ftands a Fortrefs call'd the *Ommervouce*; the Sovereignty whereof was in April 1674 by folemn Act of the States General conferr'd upon the Provinces of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*.

Hardenberg is feated alfo upon the *Vecht*; of which we have no more to fay than that it was encompass'd with Walls by *John of Arckel*, Bifhop of *Utrecht* an. 1355; and that an. 1385 the forefaid *Florent* built a Fortrefs in this place with a Stable for two hundred Horfes.

Geelmuyden ftands at the mouth of the *Vecht*, about midway between *Vollenboven* and *Haffelt*, each of which places are a league diftant from it. It was made a City by *John of Naffaw*, Bifhop of *Utrecht*, and had formerly a good ftrong Caftle, which flood upon the *Swaart water*; the ruins whereof are ftill remaining. *Willem* and *Grasfhorft* are (as *Blaeu* tells us) no other then ordinary Villages.

The fecond Diftrict of *Overiffel* is (according to *Conringius*) that of *Twente*, call'd in *Latin* *Twentia* and *Tubantia*; and containing within its divifion feveral leffer Towns, viz. *Oldenzyl*, *Almelo*, *Enfchede*, *Goor*, *Delden*, *Diepenhem*, *Gramberg*, and *Omarfen*; which like the inferior Cities of *Salland*, chufe their own Magiftracy, but have no Representatives among the Provincial Eftates. The whole of *Twente* is divided into nine Jurifdictions, each having its peculiar Court of Juftice; concerning which we refer the Reader to the frequently mention'd *Conringius*.

Oldenzyl (in *Latin* *Oldenfalja*, and *Oldfalja*) feems to have been the feat of the ancient *Salii*, and from them to have taken its denomination; of whom we find mention made in the feventeenth Book of *Ammianus Marcellinus*. It is about a league from *Omarfen*, and was never of any fame for ftrength or magnitude; tho by reafon of the frequent changes that were made of its matters, it is often met with in the Hiftories of the wars with *Spain*; in the firft of which it was furrendered to *Hoeno* fent thither by the Prince of *Orange*; and afterwards retaken by *Rennenbergius*, and an. 1596 from the *Spaniard* by Prince *Maurice*, as again an. 1605 by *Spinola* from the Confederate States. Being recover'd by Prince *Henry Frideric* in the courfe of the fecond War, its Walls were demolifh'd, and it was render'd a place of no defence. Upon the retaking of this Town and *Almelo* by that excellent Soldier Colonel *Rabenhaupt*, the whole *Twente* was freed from the enemy in April 1674. Altho the inhabitants of this whole Province are generally of the Reform'd Religion, and much more unanimous in matters of Faith than thofe of *Holland*; yet is liberty faid to be granted in *Oldenzyl*

denzyl to the Roman Catholic Profeflion.

Almelo is three leagues from *Omarfen*, and about as far from *Oldenzyl*, lying to the Weft and Southweft of thofe two places. Of this Town and of *Enfchede* I find nothing memorable; and I think the like may be faid of *Goor*, *Delden*, and *Diepenheim*.

Gramberg is one of the ancient Caftles of the *Twente*. It lies between *Hardenberg* and *Coeverden*, and is become more memorable fince 1672, for in that year having only a Garrifon of 36 men it was twice form'd by 900 *Munfterians*, to whom at laft it was yielded upon good terms; but the forefaid fmall Garrifon had made themfelves fo confiderable by their oppofition, that contrary to their Capitulation they were kept prifoners of War. The Bifhops men afterwards thought it worth while with great labour and care to fortify this place, and put it into a full pofture of defence; the Bifhop himfelf coming hither in perfon to expedite the finishing of a great Bank call'd *crofs the Vecht*, and defign'd partly by ftopping the waters to diftreff *Coeverden*, and hinder all incurfions which might be made from thence; and partly to facilitate his own paffage thro the Marfhes into *Drente*; there being likewife three or four good Sconces call'd up for the fecurity of the faid Bank.

Omarfen, diftant about three leagues from *Almelo*, is a Town of great antiquity, having been formerly encompass'd by a Rampart and double Ditch; and owning (if we believe *Trihemius*) *Odornarus* King of the *Francs* for its Founder. By him it is faid to have been built at the place where one *Vechtannus*, a learned Druid and his moft intimate favourite, lay buried; tho others will have it, that *Odornarus* himfelf was here entomb'd, and that from him the Town had its denomination. This place was in 72 plunder'd by the *Dutch* forces of *Coeverden*; it being then in the Bifhop of *Munfter's* hands, by whom it was afterwards quitted upon the retaking of *Niemenhuyl* for the United Provinces.

Vollenboven, according to fome, gives name to a particular Divifion of this Province, call'd by them *het landt van Vollenboven*; and comprehending the four following places of remark.

Vollenboven, ftanding upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, about two leagues from *Steenwyck*, is a neat and handfome Town, and is very commodiouly fittuated for trade, efpecially for the importation of Corn, which is brought hither in great abundance both by land and water; upon which account chiefly it was the feat of the King of *Spain's* Grand Council in thefe parts, while under the jurifdiction of that Crown. There was alfo no appeal from the Magiftracy of this Town, tho their power was refin'd and limited; neither were they to pronounce fentence but in the prefence of the Provincial Governor, whose refidence was therefore generally here (altho he were at the fame time entrufled with the Government of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*) where alfo at this day the greateft part of the Nobility of the Province are faid to make their utal abode.

Steenwyck is but a fmall Town, and not above 1500 paces in compafs; neither was it accounted a hold of very confiderable ftrength before its being fortified by Prince *Maurice*, who recover'd it from the *Spaniard* an. 1592, after a very fharpe fiege of about five weeks and three days; the Governor faying at the furrendry thereof, that he had been dug out like a Fox, and that otherwife he would never have valued their great Guns, with which neverthelefs he could not deny

NETHERLANDS.

but he had been fufficiently ply'd. The Garrifon at firft confifted of 1000 Foot and 60 light Horfe, of which number upon the rendition there were remaining 600 found men and 200 wounded. Some years before, viz. an. 1581, it had been befieg'd by the *Spaniards*, under Count *Rennenberg*, and (as *Bentivoglio* tells us, who calls it a place of importance) freed at laft, after feveral vain attempts made upon the Ice, to bring relief into it, by our Colonel *Norris*, who being recruited with fome frefh forces, compell'd the enemy, after a fiege of three months, to raife his Camp and be well fatisfied that he could march off in good order. Towards the end of 1673, *Steenwyck* was forc'd to pay a ranfom of 10000 Gilders to the Bifhop of *Munfter's* forces, who being about to march off, threatned utter ruin and defolation to the place and inhabitants except they would come to a compofition; and after all compell'd the Country people, whom they had fummon'd in for that purpofe, to flicht the Breaf-work, chop off the Thorn-hedges and Pallifadoes, and as far as could be fuddenly done, to ruine the Fortifications; they themfelves upon their departure blowing up two Gates of the Town and the Ammunition-houfe.

It ftands upon the very confines of *Overiffel* and *Frizeland*, and is contiguous to a rifing and well cultivated Country, which lies to the Eaft and South of it; but towards the Weft and North it has the profpect of a moorish bottom, yet fuch as generally produces very good paffure. The River *Aa*, which rifes in *Drente* and enters it felf at *Blockzyl* into the *Zuyder-zee*, runs clofe by one of its Gates, but its courfe lies fo confiderably lower than the level of the Town, that in the foremention'd famous fiege of 1592 the inhabitants were forc'd to make ufe of Wind-mills for the filling of their Ditches with water.

Among the feveral Fortreffes built by the Confederate States in the courfe of their Wars with *Spain*, *Blockzyl* is none of the leaft confiderable. It ftands at the mouth of the *Aa*, not far from *Vollenboven*, and on the edge of the *Zuyder-Zee*, upon the traffic and navigation whereof it has no fmall influence; having it felf feveral years ago attain'd to a good commerce, and upon that account, and the great number of its inhabitants, become able to vie with divers Towns and Cities of tolerable note. In *Blaeu's* time there were, befides a good number of leffer ones, above two hundred of thofe Veffels which they call *Caravels* belonging to this place.

Swaartfluce, fo call'd from the *Sluce* that is there, and the *swart* (that is black) water that runs by it; is moft commodiouly feated, as being in the public road from *Emiden*, *Groningen*, and other circumjacent Countries, into the Province of *Holland*. The Turfs which are dug at *Meppe*, and part of them made at *Gieftborne*, and other neighbouring places, pafs this way to the feveral Towns and Cities of thefe Provinces, where they are afterwards diftributed and vendid. It was a neat Fortrefs (comprehending the greateft part of the inhabitants houfes) feveral years ago; but in the late Wars it feems to have been a place of more then ordinary confideration; for an. 1673 it was more ftrongly fortified by the Bifhop of *Munfter's* men, who rais'd a high Wall by the Haven, fencing off the *swaartwater* with vaft pieces of timber; in which work the Citizens of *Geelmuyden* were compell'd to labour. In the courfe of the fame war the recovery of this Sconce was thrice with great

11

lofs

lofs and without fucces attempted by the *Dutch*, whose forces the third time were in great danger of being all cut off; the enemy upon notice given before of the design, having for that purpose drawn considerable forces together at *Campen* and *Swoll*.

Thus have we done with all places of any note in *Salland* and *Twente*, and (according to *Comingius* his division) in the District of *Vollenhoven*; and for an account of *Drent*, our third part of *Overissel* (tho some discourse of it as of a wholly distinct and separate Jurisdiction) we refer to the next Map; proceeding now to what concerns this Province in general.

Governors
and Go-
vernment.

While *Overissel* continued under the Bishops of *Utrecht*, it was far from being govern'd by them in an arbitrary way; for the supreme power and authority was still inherent in the States of the Province, that is, the Nobility and the three chief Cities, *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*; the Bishop only presiding over them, and being obliged after the end of the Convention to put their Decrees and Resolutions in execution; claiming no jurisdiction over the three foresaid Cities, nor so much as over any Ecclesiastical person belonging to the same. Nevertheless, what by intestine dissensions, and what by the ambitious designs of powerful neighbours, *Overissel* was frequently in great danger of being utterly ruin'd, so that the Bishops of *Utrecht* being also unable to defend it, this Province was necessitated at length to call about for some more powerful Prince, from whom it might expect safety and protection; which being most likely to be obtain'd from *Charles* the Fifth, at that time Emperor, and hereditary possessor of almost all the the neighbouring Countries; the States of *Overissel*, with the consent of *Henry* of *Bavaria*, then (which was *an. 1528*) Bishop of *Utrecht*, submitted themselves to the foresaid *Charles* and his Heirs and Successors, Dukes of *Brabant* and Earls of *Holland*, upon the following terms and conditions: Both all and singular the privileges and immunities of *Overissel* shall be preserv'd inviolate. There shall be no alteration made in the Courts and methods of Judicature; neither shall the inhabitants be forc'd to seek Justice elsewhere [such certainly must be the true sense of this Article, for I see not otherwise how it is reconcilable with one of those which comes afterwards]. *Cesar* and his Successors shall at their own charges oppose and repel any enemy whatsoever making war against this Country; the true bounds and limits whereof shall by them likewise be asserted, and suffer no diminution nor contraction. The pecuniary Contributions requir'd of them in time of War shall be moderate, and proportion'd to the abilities of the Cities. The inhabitants shall not be compell'd to appear, or be detain'd in any other Province subject to *Cesar*, upon the account of any public Debt, whether contracted by the Prince, or the Province, or any private person; but for private Debts between man and man they may. *Cesar* shall at his own charge make war against the Duke of *Geldre*, till such time as the said Duke shall make restitution of what he has taken from the Province. It shall be lawful for the States of *Overissel*, by authority from *Cesar*, to impose such Taxes upon the inhabitants as shall be found requisite for discharging the public Debts contracted in time of War. *Cesar* shall take care, either by persuasion or course of War, that the pecuniary mulct, for the payment

whereof the Bishop with those of *Swoll* stood engaged by Bond to the Duke of *Geldre*, be remitted or restor'd. If any difference have or shall arise between the inhabitants of the Province, *Cesar* and his Heirs and Successors shall with all possible expedition procure that the same be reconciled; defending them equally with the rest of his Subjects from all injury and violence. The exportation of the Fuel-turfs shall not be permitted but in certain manner and quantity; and care shall be taken, within the space of three years, that the Province it self be reduc'd into a better state and condition. The yearly Revenue receiv'd hitherto by the Bishop shall henceforward be paid to *Cesar*; till such time as there be some further course taken in this matter. As for what concerns the Coining of Money, the business shall be transacted with those who belong to the Imperial Mint. The annual Contributions paid in the Bishops time for the occasions of War, shall be still continued. These things being agreed upon, *George Schenck*, Baron *Tautenberg*, and Governor of *Friesland*, in the name of *Cesar* took possession of the Province, and in all considerable places had solemn Inauguration.

At this day the States of *Overissel*, who enjoy the same supreme power as those of the other Provinces, consist of two members; the first whereof is made up of such as they call Nobles, and these are the Country Prefects, with others of the Order or Dignity of Knighthood. The Country Prefects, whom they term *Drosten*, are either of higher rank and quality, and such are those of *Salland*, *Twente*, and *Vollenhoven*; or of an inferior nature, and these are the Prefects of *Haexberg* and *Iffelmude*; the first whereof may be reckon'd to be comprehended under that of *Twente*, as the other under that of *Salland*; tho each of them enjoy and exercise a peculiar and distinct jurisdiction. The Knights are such as have a privilege grounded either upon more ancient or modern Right and Custom, of voting in their Conventions. The Magistrates of their three principal Cities, *viz. Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, constitute the other Member or Order of their Estates; which we must not suppose to meet always in their full number, for in this as in the other Provinces there are certain persons deputed and impower'd to act in the name of the whole Community; these being in *Overissel* six, three whereof are nominated out of the three superior Prefectures, and the other three out of the often mention'd principal Cities, which Cities are made by turns the seat of their public Assembly. The same persons are generally continued in this trust and office for the space of three years.

Towards the beginning of *March* in the year 1774 (according to our account) the Deputies of *Overissel* and *Geldre* were readmitted into the Assembly of the States; and so, as one of their writers observes, the Union of *Utrecht* made 1579, and of late almost ruin'd, was entirely restor'd. For it must be remembred, that as soon as the three Provinces of *Geldre*, *Overissel*, and *Utrecht*, had been conquer'd by the French and Bishop of *Munster*, or (to speak more properly) had basely (because in a manner voluntarily) submitted their necks to the foreign yoke, it was judg'd expedient to prohibit their Deputies from entering into the Assembly of the States General, against which prohibition there was a large Manifesto publish'd by the said Deputies, who therein endeavour'd to prove

prove by several reasons, that they ought not to be excluded and debarr'd Session, and power of acting in the public concerns of the Commonwealth. But all their arguments appearing as weak and invalid as most of their Towns had shew'd themselves impotent and defenceless (the effect of their fear or treachery rather than real state and condition) in the small, or rather no opposition made against the common Enemy, the Representatives of the unconquer'd Provinces found no reason why they should recede from their former order and resolution, and therefore they peremptorily commanded them to absent themselves for the future, and their Clerks to deliver up the Keys of their respective Offices; there being also thereupon issued out a Proclamation, whereby all persons were forbidden, under the several penalties, to hold any manner of correspondence with the enemies of the State. In the three greater Cities all Causes both Civil and Criminal are, as we have already re-

lated, determin'd by *Arrest* as they call it; neither is it lawful for any man to appeal from the sentence of their Courts; but from all others kept in the lesser Cities and Villages of the Province there lies an Appeal to a certain kind of Tribunal or Court of Judicature, which they call by the name of *Claringe*, and which is not held above once in eight or ten years, except it shall seem expedient to the Provincial Estates to have it more frequently conven'd. The place where it sits is by ancient custom the City of *Daventer*; the Judges or Justitaries being the Governor of the Province, or which (as *Comingius* tells us) was formerly usual, in his name and by special deputation, the Treasurer of *Salland*; those of the Order of Knighthood; four Eschevins of *Daventer*, with two of *Campen*, and as many of *Swoll*. The sentence pronounc'd by these is decisive and concluding; there being no further Appeal in any cause whatsoever.



THE



T H E

County of Drent

A N D

Lordship of Westerwold.



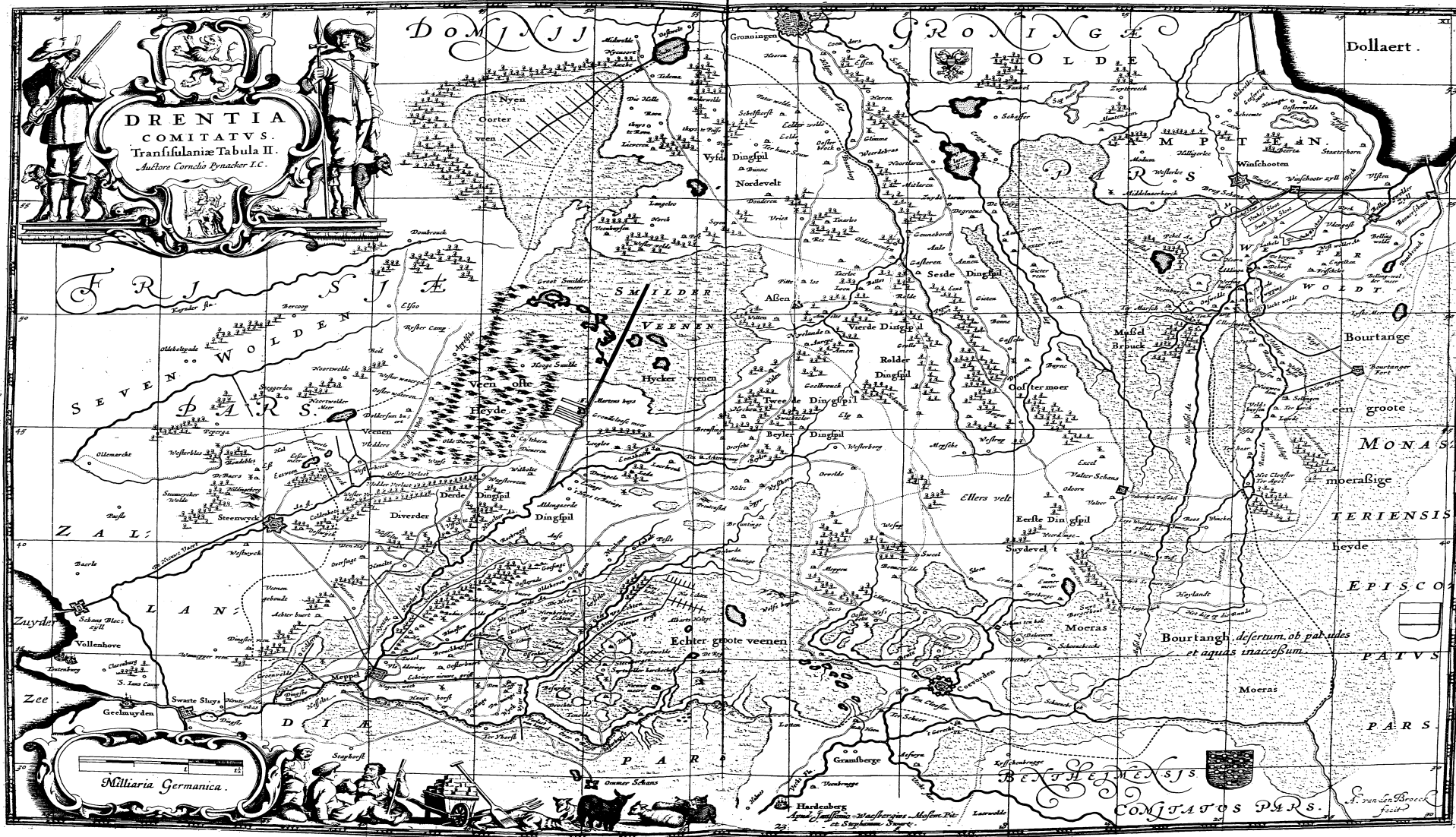
THE County of Drent lies between Salland, the Twent, Benthem, and some other parts of Westphalia, Westerwold, Groningen, and the Province of Frizeland, call'd by many writers (tho improperly as we have already shew'n) *West-frizeland*; to the last whereof it is almost equal in extent and magnitude, but much inferior in riches and cultivation. A great part of it is possess'd by Marishes and Heath; but those two large Fens call'd *Smilder-veenen* and *Echter-veenen* (the first of which lies between Groningen and Steenwyck, and the other between Coeverden and Meppel) do sufficiently recompense the owners for the want of other productions, with the Fewel-turf which they afford them, and which are convey'd in great quantities into the neighbouring Countries, and particularly into the Province of Holland.

Drent is a distinct County by it self, yet makes it not one of the United Provinces, altho it be oblig'd to pay its *quota* in all public Taxes and Contributions; having moreover as well as each of those, the right to chuse its own Governor, as also an ambulatory Court of Justice (call'd *Lotrinck*) which passes thorow the Villages, and from whence there is no appeal. Notwithstanding these privileges, as also its having power within it self to nominate Commissioners for the Treasury as well as matters of Justice (these are the Governor and four Deputies, who hold their solemn meetings in the Village of *Assen*) yet has it not hitherto obtain'd Session in the great Assembly of the States General; the reasons whereof are assign'd by some, that it did not come into the Union so early as the other Provinces; tho I find it urg'd by those of Drent themselves as one reason for their admission to be a member of the State; *an. 1651*, that they

had signed together with the rest at the very beginning of the said Union. At the same time they also pleaded their having a particular Stadtholder and Governor, and that they had a summons sent to them, dated the 6th of the foregoing November, wherein they were order'd to send their Commissioners to that Grand Convention of the States, which being produc'd the Lord President deny'd his knowledge of any such summons (altho it appear'd to have been sign'd by him) throwing it upon the error or corruption of the Secretary. Among other things which they suppos'd to make for them, was their having been admitted into and continu'd a distinct member of the Union till they were torn from it by the loss of Groningen, Coeverden, and Steenwyck; their having been look'd upon as a distinct Province not only when under the Bishops of *Utrecht*, but afterwards in the time of *Charles the Fifth*, by whom the States of the Country of Drent were (*an. 1555*) as solemnly summon'd as any others, to give their consent to the Resignation of all the Low-Countries to King *Philip*. But notwithstanding these and other allegations (to be seen at large in *Aitzma*) and their complaining, that they were now aw'd by their own Confederates, and dealt little better with then Tributaries, they were at length remitted to the ordinary Assembly of the States General, from whom I do not find that they have to this day obtain'd their desires.

Upon the Southern extremity of Drent, and not far from the *Vecht*, stands *Coeverden* the chief place of the County; and a Fortrefs for the strength of its Works inferior to none in Europe, altho it is reported to be not above 650 paces in compass. It is distant from *Hardenberg* one mile, from *Groningen* seven, from *Steenwyck* six, from *Swoll* five, from *Daventer* nine, from *Oldenzyl* five, and from *Linghen* in *Westphalia* as many. It is a place of greatt moment in time of War, being so sitat that it commands considerable Passes into both the *Frizelands*, as well as into Drent.





Drent and the *Omlands*; all the public ways near about it, except that which leads to *Groningen*, being moreover so narrow and incommodious that he who leads an Army in those parts must encounter great trouble and difficulty. It is guarded on the North-East as far as *Wedde* in *Westervold* by an ouzy and impervious Country; and on the West by a Marsh, which reaches beyond *Hasselt*; having to the Northward the Village *Daelhem*, and a Heath continued even to *Groningen*; and on the other sides such moorish and fenny grounds as together with its strong Works have been judg'd to have render'd it an impregnable Fortrefs. In the year 1581 it was presently surrendred to the Earl of *Rhennenberg*, after his having routed the Confederate forces under the Earl of *Hobenlo* in the fields of *Hardenberg*. Not long after, *Hobenlo* having got fresh forces together out of *Holland*, *Brabant*, and other Countries, and endeavour'd in vain to draw *Rhennenberg* to a Battel, turn'd suddenly aside with his Army and recover'd *Coeverden*; altho it was a little while after, viz. upon *Hobenlo's* being beaten a second time by *Rhennenberg*, retaken by the *Spaniards*. An. 1592 it was besieg'd by Prince *Maurice*, who advantag'd by the dryness of the Summer season (which made the very bogs and marshes passable) made Galleries cover'd with earth cross the Ditch, and so came to the fapping of the Rampart without any possibility of being hinder'd; so that upon his beating the *Spaniards* under *Verdugas*, who were sent to raise the siege, and assaulted the Prince in his Trenches, the Defendants, whose Parapets were also beaten down, so that they durst hardly appear upon the Works, despairing of relief, surrendred the place upon the same terms that had been granted those of *Steenwyck*. An. 1593 it was begirt and assaulted by the foresaid *Verdugas* for no less time then one and thirty weeks; but it was effectually reliev'd by Prince *Maurice*, the enemy finding themselves oblig'd to quit the siege. In the fatal year 1672 *Coeverden* stood fortified by a large and deep double Ditch, with very high and exceeding strong Ramparts. It was also defended by seven good Bastions, bearing the names of the seven Provinces, with excellent Parapets, false Brays, and other Outworks; and a Cattle by ancient writers esteem'd impregnable. Yet so universally at that time had Cowardice or Treachery overrun these Countries that it was quickly yielded up to the Bishop of *Munster*, who came before it upon the eighth of July, and had it surrendred on the 12th of the same month; the besieg'd having been scarce at the expence of one mans life in defence of so considerable a Fortrefs. The *Dutch* writers tell us, that tho the drought at that time was such as had not been known in the memory of man, yet the enemy in their approaches were fain to run knee deep into the water, and could not possibly have had any success if the Garrison had made but tolerable resistance. In December following it was recover'd by some *Dutch* forces sent privately from *Groningen*; yet was it not absolutely taken by surprize, for the *Munster* Garrison in the Town had notice of the design given them the day before, and upon that account had sent to *Swoll* for succours; so that the place was carried by little less than an open assault, being in all respects very well provided, and in expectation of such an attack, which cost the Assailants at least 150 men. They indeed confest, that their coming thither several hours later then the appointed time (a thing which has made many attempts of the

N E T H E R L A N D S

like nature miscarry) did very much contribute to the happy success of their enterprize; for upon that account they say the Defendants began to disbelieve the information given them by the Renegadoes, the greatest part of them, who were pretty well tir'd with watching, and the more because it seem'd to be to no purpose, having betaken themselves to bed. To this they add, the thick fog, which happen'd to fall in the morning, and which as it did them some prejudice by hindering the Guides from readily finding the way to the appointed places of assault, so did it abundantly recompense the same by hiding the numbers and approach of their men. Towards the end of 73 there was a very troublesome Blockado put to it by the Bishop of *Munster*, who with great charge and labour had rais'd a high bank almost round it, wherupon the Town was presently so annoy'd by the high waters, thus coop'd and pent up, that there was little probability of its holding out to the end of Winter. The *Dutch* were contriving all manner of ways to cut thorow the bank and let out the waters, when an obliging storm fav'd them the labour, and made three considerable breaches in it, whereby not only the place was reliev'd, but some part of the Bishops forces, which lay encamp'd about it, were surprized and drown'd.

Not far from the Lordship of *Westervold* is a Fortrefs call'd *Valter-schans*, of so great strength (as the *Dutch* tell us) that it is able to resist the most powerful enemy; between which and *Coeverden*, but much nearer the latter, stands another, tho smaller and of less consideration, the name whereof is *Schans-ten-Hole*.

The rest of the County of *Drent* is possess'd by the Villages, several whereof are both neat and large, especially *Meppel*, which is situate upon the borders of *Salland*, and is call'd by one an open Market-Town, others also telling us, that it is more like a Town then Village. In the Rescripts of the Council of State, the Lordship of *Runen* is usually mention'd together with the County of *Drent*. The same did formerly belong to the ancient Family of *Munster*, and has of late years endeavour'd to throw off all relation to *Drent*, and assert it self into the condition of a free and independant Dominion. Besides these, there are several other good Villages in *Drent*, the chief of them being *Eeld*, *Rold*, *Dever*, *Andlo*, &c. to which may be added the Monasteries of *Assen*, *Dicling*, *Schoonbeeck*, &c.

Concerning the descent of this people from the ancient *Frizons*, and their being formerly subject to the Bishops of *Utrecht*, we shall say, or rather repeat, nothing in this place; as having spoke of these things in the foregoing General Description of *Overijssel*, within the limits whereof, in those respects at least, this County must be supposed comprehended. The same is divided into six Prefectures or Districts, the names whereof are *Dingspil Suydevelt*, *Beyler Dingspil*, *Diverder Dingspil*, *Rolder Dingspil*, *Dingspil Noordevelt*, and *Dingspil Ostermoer*. Each of these has four Judges, appointed by yearly election, and taken promiscuously out of the Nobles and Country-Boors; whose office it is, not only within their proper Jurisdictions every week to distribute Justice, and determine Suits and Controversies, but to meet all together three times in the year, and hear such Causes as are of a higher nature, and concerning which there is an Appeal made to the supreme Tribunal of the Province; and from the sentence of that Court, which is held in the open air, and wherein the

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sconce.



Governor of *Drent* presides, there lies no further Appeal. Besides these, there is a kind of a Judge in every Village, call'd a *Scultes* or Scout, to whom it belongs to put an end to the lesser controversies of the common people, and who has power to make distress upon their Goods. *Coeverden* and *Runen* are exempt from the jurisdiction of all their Courts; the latter of them being only subject to certain Nobles, and the other to the Governor of the Province; whose general residence is in the Castle of *Coeverden*.

Wester-
wold.

Westerwold lies between *Drent* and *East-Frizeland*, and the soil of it is generally moorish, except in those parts which are next the Bay of *Dullert*. This Territory was anciently possess'd by part of that people, from whom the tract of ground between the foresaid Bay and the River *Emis*, call'd *Reyderlandt*, receiv'd its denomination; but afterwards for some ages it did belong to the noble Family of the *Addinges*, Lords of the ancient Castle of *Wedde*, and better

known by that which they took from this Lordship then by their proper and original name. It has since descended to the Family of *Arenberg*, and contains about twelve Villages, and two Religious Houses; and is situate in such a manner between *Drent* and *East-Frizeland* that each County may seem to lay a good claim to it, tho its Language, Laws, and Customs for several Ages past must needs give it to the former. Its most ancient Governors were the *Groningerii*, from whom it came to the *Selverdi*, and from them to *Utrecht*, and afterwards to *Geldre*; but at length descending to the House of *Burgundy*, it was by them bestow'd upon the Senate and people of *Groningen*, who were oblig'd to make no alteration in the Laws, nor abridge the liberty of the Villagers, as *Janfon* tells us; who therefore would I think have done well to have given an account of it rather in the Description of this Province than in that of *Drent*.



THE



THE PROVINCE OF GRONINGEN.



GRONINGEN, comprehending the *Omlands*, is encompassed by *Frizeland*, the Ocean, the Bay and Washes of the *Emms* and *Dullert*, and by *East-Frizeland* and the County of *Drent*. Its ancient inhabitants are upon good grounds supposed to have been the *Frizons*, who formerly were possess'd of a far larger tract of ground in these parts than that which at present goes by the name of *Frizeland* and *West-Frizeland*; tho that Country which is now call'd *East-Frizeland* is peremptorily denied by good Authors to have been ever inhabited by them. *Emmius* tells us, that but an Age or two before his time it was call'd the Lesser *Frizeland*; and that altho the name of *Groningen* was in common use to denote the whole Country, yet it was by public Order to be call'd only *Omland* in their solemn Acts and Decrees; but at present the usual stile in all cases is *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. According to *Blaeus* Map, and his own illustration of the same (which is very imperfect) this people and Country are divided into two, tho unequal parts; separated by that River which is made at *Groningen* by the confluence of several streams as well out of *Drent* and *Fredewold* as from divers marshy parts of the Province on all sides of it, and which after an irregular and winding course empties it self into the Bay of the *Launers*. These are the *Langoswaldians* next to *Ostergo* in *Frizeland*, possess'd of thirteen Villages with Churches; next to whom are the *Fredewoldians*, bordering upon *Drent*, having ten Villages, and being seated as well as the foremention'd in a poor soil. Then come the *Hommerzians*, bordering upon the Bay of the *Launers*, reduc'd by inundations to the small number of three Villages, but possess'd of a rich and fertile Coun-

try. Along the course, and on the same side as the foresaid, are the *Medachians*, whose Villages are no fewer than nine, and whose soil exceeds in goodness that of the others already mention'd. On the other, that is the Eastern side of the River, are the *Hunfingonians*, who possess a large tract of ground, both rich by nature and by art well cultivated. Beyond these are the *Frielingonians*, who border upon the Bay of the *Emis*; and whose Country is divided into two parts, the first whereof contains thirty-one Villages, and has not only a fruitful soil but is enrich'd by the traffic which the foresaid Bay and the neighbouring Sea afford it; the other comprehends but nine Villages, and is very boggy and moorish, being call'd by the particular name of *Duiswald*. Besides these several people (as he terms them) there are the *Westerwoldians*, of whose Territory we have spoken in part already in the foregoing Description. But to trouble our selves no further with the more ancient and indeed obsolete division of this whole Province, that which we shall follow and which is more modern and more comprehensive, is in this manner. First, the whole is divided into two parts, *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. The Lordship of *Groningen* consists of the City with its neighbouring Territory, as *Goerecht*, the old *Ampt* and *Wesjerwold*; upon the soil of which last the City it self is accounted to have been built. The *Omlands* are made up of *Westquartier*, which lies towards *Frizeland*; and of *Hunfingo* and *Frielingo*, which lie upon the Sea and towards the mouth of the River *Emis*. *Langacker-sconce* (otherwise call'd *Nieuw-sconce*), *Bellingwolder-sconce*, and the Fort of *Bourtang*, which stands in the great Marsh that separates *Drent* from the Bishopric of *Munster* in *Westphalia*, are accounted by some as appendices to the Province of *Groningen*, altho most of them seem to be situated in one or other of the foresaid Districts.

Groningen is but of small extent, being scarce half

half so large as *Frizeland*; the soil of which Province and this are very much alike, tho that of *Frizeland* be richer, especially in Grass; the most fertile part of *Groningen* lying upon the Sea and towards the River *Ems*. Hardly any thing is more rare in this Country, than Stones and Wood, so that their Fuel is altogether Turf, which they dig in great abundance. They have plenty of fresh and salt water Fish; and keep good Herds both of great and small Cattel, but have scarce any wild Beasts, the number of their very Hares being inconsiderable. The City it self is populous; and so are those parts which border upon the Sea and the Bay of *Dulvert*. The Air is sharp, like that of *Frizeland*, and is made wholesome by the continual breezes which purge it; so that men ordinarily live here to 70, 80, and 90 years. The inhabitants somewhat resemble the *Frizons* in humour and inclinations, but they are more wary and more industrious, which is imputed to their commerce and the great number of strangers which dwell among them. Indeed the body of this people is at this day made up of *Westphalians* and *Drentians*, who feating themselves here, have in process of time bought out the ancient possessors of Houses and Lands; both their modern language and manners wholly differing them from the neighbour *Frizons* (from whence the other were certainly descended) whom they outgo in excess of Diet and Apparel, and other sorts of intemperance. The *Groningers* are (as one tells us) at this day of a fierce and turbulent spirit, and much given to innovations; altho their martial Genius be much enervated by the long and constant use which they have made of a foreign and mercenary Milice.

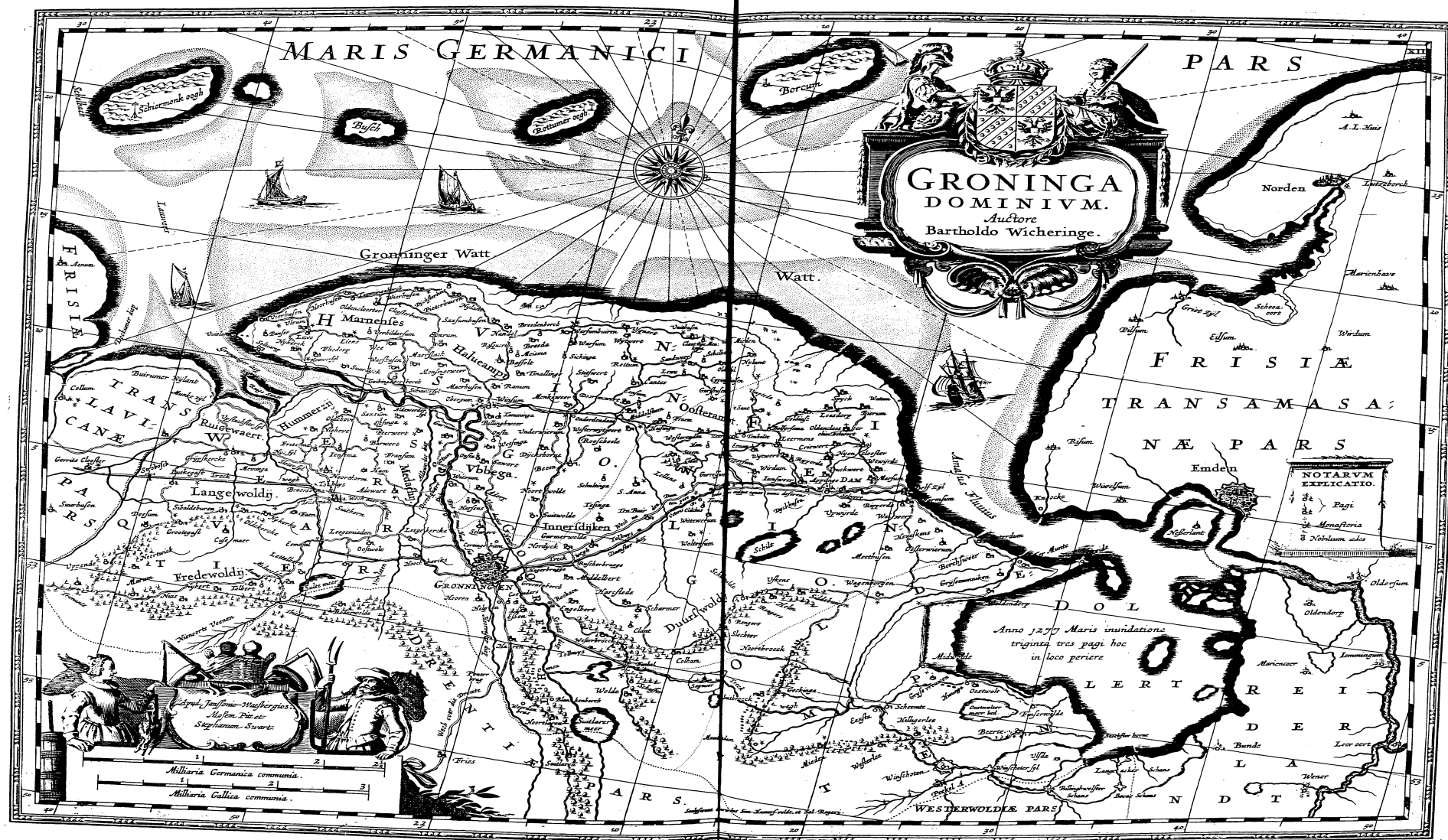
Groningen.

The Metropolis of this whole Province is the City of *Groningen* (written also *Groningen* and *Groninghen*) which for want of a better must be contented with one *Gronius* a Trojan for its Godfather (if he may be so term'd), whom *Munster* makes a *Franc*, and *Guicciardine* supposes may properly enough be accounted both, because the latter, as he says, derive their pedigree from the former. It is situate, according to *Guicciardine*, in 28 deg. 24 min. of Longitude, and 53 deg. 16 min. of Latitude, and is six leagues distant from *Leewarden* in *Frizeland*; being water'd with several Currents, which cut it in divers places, and are convey'd along both in natural and artificial Channels. *Groningen* appears to be situated in this manner. In the North and North-East part of *Drent*, that is in the *Oostermoer Dingspill*, and a little above *Valterfence*, arise two small Rivers, call'd the *Hunejus* and *Aba*, which running from the South-East to the North-West, are generally not above six or eight, nay sometimes no more than four furlongs asunder. The course of these two Rivers is thorow two low and marshy levels, separated by a rising ground of the same space and extent as the distance of the said Rivers, to the conjunction whereof it runs along in the shape of a Tongue, and upon the Tip or end of this Tongue stands the City of *Groningen*, which formerly took up only the very ridge of the rising, but has since extended it self on both sides upon the sloping descents, so as to take in the flat bottom. From hence it must appear to be very commodiously seated, having both the advantage of conveyance by water and land-carriage; which is common to it with very few places in these Countries. The foresaid ridge is continued but about some two furlongs beyond the City, for in the midway

between it and the Monastery of *Selwerde* it sinks into an even plain and level. The River *Aba* approaching the City on the South-West side, is admitted into the same thorow large Arches made under the Works, and having in its course within the Walls a Bridge of Brick built over it, passes out again towards the North-west thorow the like Arches, where it has a deep and broad Channel capable of a great number of Vessels; and where the *Hunejus*, running without the Walls and environing the East and North parts of the City, mixes waters with it. An. 1605, *Groningen*, measuring along the outward edge of the Ditch, was 2618 paces in compass; but after that the Wall on the South-side was new built, and set further out, being also made double, the lower and outmost whereof was plac'd upon the brim of the Ditch (which is of a breadth and depth rarely to be met with elsewhere) at twenty-eight foot distance from the inner one, which is much larger and higher. In the year 1615 the like alteration was made on the opposite side of the City, where an Area or plat of ground was taken in almost equalling that on which the whole of it stood before; the Ditch which encompasses these new Walls being at the surface of the water 270 foot broad. In short, it has seventeen vast Bastions or Bulwarks, and other fortifications proportionable; so that it is become a place of very great strength, and reckon'd, if well Garrison'd, in a manner impregnable.

In *Groningen* there were formerly three Parish Churches; besides which were also five others belonging to as many Religious Houses, and four to Hospitals. The chief of them, which stands at the end of the great Market-place, was dedicated to St. *Martin*, being before the Revolt from *Spain* subject to the Bishop of *Munster*; wherein was formerly to be seen an Organ, which *Rodolphus Agricola* was reported to have made with his own hands. Next to this both in place and dignity was that of St. *Walburgh*, to which is adjoining a very high Tower, as there is likewise to St. *Mary's* Church (it is call'd also from the neighbouring River the *Aa* Church) which stands in the West part of the City, and near unto the other Market-place. The first of these two last mention'd is of a roundish form, and a building of very great strength, and in it is said to be a never-failing Spring, and such as is subject to no abatement or decay. A late Traveller prefers the Tower contiguous to it (tho the very top thereof was some years since destroy'd by Lightning) before all buildings of the like nature thorowout these Countries; one of the Bells in it, which are in number sixteen, being also much admir'd by him for its bigness. At this day *Groningen* (as *Blaeu* tells us) consists but of two Parishes; those two which formerly belong'd to St. *Walburgh* and St. *Martin's* Churches being united and made one. But there was a few years since another Church building in this Town, call'd therefore the *Nieu-kirk*; which I suppose is before this time wholly finish'd; and has its parochial bounds assign'd it. The Church and Monastery of St. *Francis* are situate almost in the middle of the City; and that of St. *James*, with the Monastery of the *Dominicans*, stand on the North-side of the same, and not far from the City Walls. Besides these, *Groningen* was formerly beautified with several other public Buildings, tho of less note; such as was the Friery near St. *Walburgh's* Church, converted afterwards into the Bishops Palace, and since that become the Habitation of the Provincial Governor. One of





of the two principal Market-places (for there is a third indifferent large one call'd the Ox-Market) is 179 paces long, and almost as broad, being upon that account call'd the *Brede Merckt*; and the other call'd the Fifth-Market, taking in the Area of the *Aa* Church, exceeds it in length, tho it be inferior to it in breadth. In the former of these stands the Guild-Hall, of which I find no great matters spoken; but at these two Market-places are no fewer than seventeen large Streets reported to terminate, six whereof lead in a strait line to so many Gates of the City; and on each side of those in the old City are said to be Walks so neatly pav'd, that one may pass securely in the darkest night without either Torch or Candle. The number of spacious Streets thoroughout the Town has been along time twenty-six, to which was added some years since a new one, drawn cross the *Franciscans* Garden, and adorn'd with very curious Buildings. There are eight lesser Gates in the Rampart, at one whereof the cruel *Alva* began to build a Citadel (which was to have been a regular Pentagon) to bridle the inhabitants upon his first coming to the Government of the *Low-Countries*, but the ensuing wars and continual troubles hinder'd him from finishing it; and as some tell us, it was utterly demolished upon the Pacification of *Gaunt*, tho others say it remained to the year 1607, and that then at the earnest request of the Citizens it was laid open on that side which look'd towards the Town. The large Suburbs call'd *Schutendiep*, being formerly encompass'd by a deep Ditch and Earthen Rampart, are now taken into the City.

Upon the 23d day of *August* (upon which day has been ever since celebrated the yearly inauguration of the Rector) *an. 1614*, was an University founded here by the Provincial States, by whom, as *Blaeu* tells us, it was liberally endow'd out of the old Monastic Revenues, the place assign'd them being hard by the Church of the *Franciscans*. There is a Table provided for forty Scholars, each of whom pays yearly to the public Steward the sum of forty-five Carolin Crowns; the overplus of all expences being defray'd by the States. They have Professors in all Faculties, as also of the *Greek* Tongue and of the *Mathematicks*. The first Rector of this University was the famous *Vbbo Emmius*, whom we may justly stile the *Frizijb Cambden*. In the Library hangs a Tablet, with an inscription containing a very strange story, tho attested by very credible persons, of a Soldier having liv'd sixteen days after a wound receiv'd in the right Ventricle of the Heart. A late Traveller takes notice of their public School in the same place with their University, wherein he says seven Masters teach at the Provincial charge, having their Houses Rent-free, and 2680 Carolin Crowns annual stipend allow'd them. At the entrance into the School is this Moral inscription, *Fac ea que moriens facta fuisse voles*.

The Prince's Palace, call'd *Provincz-huys*, stands on the North-side of the City, where that Religious Order was formerly seated which they call'd by the single name of *Friers*; and in one of its Chambers are to be seen the Pictures of all the Princes of *Orange* and Earls of *Nassau* that have been. Adjoining to this, is an excellent Garden, and not far from it the Stadthouse; easily known by this inscription, *Jure & Tempore. Hic conveniunt proceres Civitatis, Nobiles Omlandii, & Rustici, de rebus ad Provinciam salutem pertinentibus deliberantes*.

The chief Magistracy of this City consists of

NETHERLANDS.

four Consuls and twelve Senators, whose Office continues for two years; one half of them, that is two Consuls and six Senators, going out yearly, into whose room there are as many chosen by the Jurats upon the eighth day of *February* in this manner: Having heard a Sermon, they meet in the Council-House, and the Consul for the time being puts 24 Silver Beans, answerable to the number of Jurats, into a Hat, among which there are 5 colour'd, by the drawing whereof are 5 Electors pitch'd upon, who being lock'd up together are not suffer'd to come forth till they have made choice of 8 persons to succeed those whose Office is then expiring. This was lately the method when these Provinces had no Stadtholder, but to him, as may be collected from *Blaeu*, the nomination of these 5 Electors did formerly belong; which authority whether it be restor'd to him since the Revolutions of 1672 I know not. This first Council has full Jurisdiction within the City and Territory of *Groningen*, in putting forth Orders and Edicts, in Citing, Apprehending, and Committing to Custody; in granting Pardons, or inflicting Capital Punishments; in managing the public Revenues, and creating several sorts of Magistrates, especially the *Hovetmanni* and the Governors of the Country Districts subject to the City: but in such things as are of the highest nature and concern to the whole Republic, viz the making of Peace or War, the concluding of Leagues and Alliances, and the like; it has been usual for them to call to their assistance those eight Senators who went last out of Office, together with the twenty-four Jurats. The Council of Jurats undergoes the same yearly change as the Senate, twelve of them quitting their places and as many being elect'd in their stead by five of their own number, appointed in the same manner as those that chuse the Senators. They are call'd Jurats from the Oath they take yearly to the Consuls, whereby they especially oblige themselves to meet and be assisting to the other Council whenever they shall be conven'd; and that they shall not raise or abet any factions or tumults, or hold any separate meetings. Three of these are as it were the Presidents or Rectors of the whole Council, whose sense and resolutions are deliver'd by this Triumvirate both in the Senate and elsewhere; upon which account they are commonly call'd the *Talemans* or *Taelmans*, that is, Spokesmen. It is customary also with the Senators for the gaining of greater authority to their highest Acts and Sanctions, to call to their assistance some Citizens of the best rank and interest, especially (till of late) the two *Ædils*, or Tribunes, who were the Masters and Guardians of those Societies into which the Officers are divided (these are said to be Eighteen, besides Brewers and others of higher Callings and Employments) and upon whom they have therefore a very great influence. But it seems they have been several times found to make very bad use of the sway they bore among the Commonalty, nay to have employ'd it for the promoting of sedition and tumults, such as happen'd particularly in the year 1657 and 1662; upon the account of which in *March an. 1663* the Senate judg'd it expedient by public Edict utterly to abolish that Office. There is another Colledge of Magistrates in this City, call'd the Chamber of the *Hovetmans* or *Hooftmanns* (that is Prefects or Governors), into which no Citizen is admitted except he has bore the Office of Consul; altho their jurisdiction is only over the Country Territory and the *Omlands*; there

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having been lately upon occasion of the tumults an. 1657 (as some tell us, tho this thing appears from others to bear an elder date) three *Omlanders* admitted into this Court of Judicature, who preside in the same by turns, in such order as is determin'd by lot. The Country Jurisdiction of this City comprehends two large Prefectures, call'd the Old one and the Suburban; the first whereof contains seventeen larger, and the other twelve smaller Villages, and formerly five Monasties or Religious Houses. The Senate, or Council of Sixteen, appoints and changes at pleasure the Governors of these Districts; the Prefect of the greater being generally of Noble descent and of Consular Dignity; and he of the other seldom under the quality of a Senator or Councillor. But concerning these, the foremention'd Court of the *Hoofmans*, the Masters of the Quarters or Wards of the City, as also the *Gildrecht* (to which last it appertains to inspect and superintend all maritime affairs, and the higher matters of trade and commerce) we cannot insert in this place, but must refer the Reader to *Blaeu* and others who have wrote more largely of these and other things of like nature; tho sometimes their accounts seem stale and obsolete, by reason of several alterations which time and different emergencies have introduced among them. None formerly were admitted into the Council of Sixteen but such as were of ancient and noble Families, several of which came ordinarily out of all parts of the Country, and settled themselves here; which course, as long as it obtain'd, is observ'd by some to have conduc'd very much to the quiet and prosperity of this City; nor is it at all improbable, since it has been abundantly experienc'd in all States and Governments that *new men* are most inclin'd to innovations.

The Citizens are reported to be very courteous and obliging, both crafty and industrious; and yet of a haughty disposition, and almost profuse in Diet and Habit; great lovers of liberty, and as greedy of gain as any of the *Netherlanders*. They are said also to be very tenacious of their Religion; that which is principally authoriz'd among them being the *Calvinistical* Reform'd, altho the Sect of the *Anabaptists* have a public toleration, which is granted to the *Lutheran* Profession. Some suppose that at least one half of the Inhabitants, tho they conceal their inclinations, are privately addicted to the Church of *Rome*. We are told moreover, that the women in this City generally wear Breeches; that at Marriage-Suppers there are by public Order to be but three Courses, and at each Course not above two Dishes of meat; that God-Fathers are not in use with them, but the Minister gives name to the Child; and that their Funerals are not celebrated either with Sermon, Psalm, or tolling of a Bell; only the latter of these is used in the Burials of Persons of higher rank and quality, after that the Corps is put into the ground.

The frequent Gardens and great number of Fruit-trees which appear every where between the Houses, are both pleasant and useful to the Citizens; but that which is most beneficial to them is the trade driven both upon the *Riet-diep* or *Huvelus*, and upon the Channel call'd the *Damster-diep*, which passing to *Dam* and thence to *Delfshuys* empties it self into the Bay of the *Ems*; by means whereof, and certain very ancient privileges, the *Groningers* have all sorts of Grain convey'd to them in such prodigious quantities, that they are almost constantly dog-cheap. *Groningen* some Ages ago became an

Hans-Town, and had an exemption granted them by the Emperors from being summon'd to appear before any foreign Tribunal. The right of coining Silver it is said to have enjoy'd above four hundred years; and of Gold from the year 1484. But concerning things of this nature, particularly the Staple, and other privileges of this place, consult *Blaeu* in his *Theatrum Orbium*, and *Conringius* in his *Thesaurus Rerum publicarum*. The particular Laws both of City and Country may be seen at large in the Additions to *Guicciardus Belgica Federata*. Among those of the City are these: The names of Bankrupts, if the Creditors require it, are publish'd yearly from an upper Window of the Council-House; upon which they were formerly put out of the protection of the Laws; but now it is only a matter of the highest scandal and reproach. Upon the death of the Parents the Son has only a double portion to that of the Daughter; which holds both in moveables and immovables. The Husband cannot sell, exchange, or mortgage the immovables of the Wife, without her free and express consent; the same holding *vice versa*. Those that are not baptized in the authorized and established manner are incapable of inheriting. A fourth part of such Estates as devolve to persons dwelling beyond the *Ems* and *Lauwers*, or beyond *Coeverden*, is escheated to the public Treasury of the City.

Henry the third, Emperor, surnam'd the Black, gave to *Berthold* Bishop of *Utrecht* all the right and title which he was possess'd of to certain Lands in the Town of *Groningen*; upon which score the succeeding Prelates of that See, wreiting the words of the Imperial Diploma as far as they could to their own advantage, are said to have afterwards laid claim to the whole Town, the extent whereof was then but small, and the strength so little that they were incapable of making any considerable resistance; altho frequent tumults and insurrections happen'd thereupon. At length about the year 1392, *Florent* the Bishop, with the consent of his Cathedral, relinquish'd, upon certain conditions, all manner of power either within or without the City of *Groningen*, deriv'd to him from the foresaid Emperor; the City however still acknowledging the Bishop for its Patron, and obliging it self to pay the yearly Canon. After this, viz. about the year 1401 the *Groningers* were reduc'd into their former condition by Bishop *Frederic*, but set at liberty again by *David* of *Burgundy* Bishop of *Utrecht* about the year 1460; after whose death, which happen'd an. 1496, the commotions and dissensions of *Friesland* (irreconcilably carried on by the two factions of the *Schiringers* and *Vetcoopers*) drawing *Albert* of *Saxony*, by order of the Emperor *Maximilian*, into that Country, the same did likewise occasion great troubles to the *Groningers*, especially in the years 1500 and 1505, in the latter of which they were almost brought to extremity by the *Saxon* forces, assisted by the Earl of *East-Friesland*. At length their Bishop proving very unable to relieve or assist them, they yielded up themselves to *Edzar* the said Earl of *East-Friesland*; but he after some years finding himself an unequal match for the *Saxon* Prince, who labour'd afresh to possess himself of this City and Country, call'd in the Duke of *Geldre*, and with the consent of the people resign'd all his right and title to him, about the year 1513. It was not long ere the patronage (for such it was originally pretended to be) of the *Geldrians* became very uneasie to the *Groningers*, these complaining, that the Articles agreed upon between

them were not at all observ'd, and that there was no account made of their ancient rights and privileges; wherefore they thought it most advisable to submit themselves to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who was in actual possession of almost all the *Netherlands*; which was done in the year 1536. In the year 1550 this City and Province swore fealty to *Philip* the Second, Son of the foresaid *Charles*, who afterwards govern'd them by these successive Deputies; the Earl of *Arrenberg*, *Jasper* of *Robles*, and the Earl of *Renneberg*, by which last they were an. 1579 put into the hands of the Confederate States, tho not long after they return'd with him to the obedience of *Spain*. An. 1594 *Groningen* was subdued by Prince *Maurice* for the United Provinces, in whose possession the whole Country has in a manner ever since continued.

In the year 1672 the City of *Groningen* was assaulted by the forces of *Munster* and *Calen* from the middle of *July* to the middle of *August*; and tho it was not thoroughly besieg'd, as being shut up only at two or three Bulwarks, yet was it most terribly play'd upon both with great shot and Granadoes; above five thousand of the latter being cast into the Town, whereof several weigh'd four or five hundred pounds. A great part of their Buildings was thereby ruin'd, but not above eighty persons slain; the resistance made by the *Groningers* being so brave, and the action continually so hot, that no fewer than five thousand of the enemy are reported to have been kill'd in the enterprise, so that by that means and the daily running away of their Soldiers, the Bishops Army in the foresaid space of time was mouldered away from 24 to 14 thousand; whereupon they were compell'd to raise their Camp and be gone, to their own considerable discredit and the no small commendation of the *Groningers* valour and industry, for which they were (as is already said in the account of *Geldre*) afterwards rewarded with a double vote in the Grand Council of State of the United Provinces.

There has been in all ages great feuds and contests between the City of *Groningen* and the *Omlanders*; but hardly ever greater than in the year 1677, occasion'd by the seizure and imprisonment in the City of one *Jean Rangers*, upon suspicion of his having held correspondence with the Bishop of *Munster* during the foresaid siege. He was Provincial Commissioner of the *Omlanders*, who therefore requir'd that he should be releas'd and deliver'd up to them, as not being subject to any foreign Jurisdiction, for such they accounted that of the City of *Groningen* in relation to themselves. We cannot insist on these matters, and therefore shall only add, that the Deputies sent by the States General gave it on the *Omlanders* side; the *Groningers* refusing to obey, and protesting against the decision, to which they were afterwards commanded to conform themselves; power being given to others, in case these should persist in their obstinacy, after fifteen days to act separately as to what concern'd the affairs of the *Omlands*. When or in what manner these differences were ended I cannot say; only it appears afterward, that the Stadholder of *Friesland* and *Groningen* took part with the City, but the States General confirm'd the determination of their Deputies, and of the Prince of *Orange*, who in a letter to them complains that by these quarrels the Province had brought it self into a condition of giving no assistance to the Union for almost two years past; refusing upon pretext of injury done to them to send forth their Soldiers, or pay their *Quota* in any public Contributions.

The City of *Groningen* gave birth to the famous *Rodolphus Agricola*, so much commended by *Erasmus*, by whom he is represented as one of the most accomplish'd Scholars that any age has produc'd; but least *Erasmus* may be thought to be sway'd by the consideration of neighbourhood and a kind of affinity of Countries, and thereby induc'd to enlarge in his character; the Epitaph written by *Hermolaus Barbarus*, a *Venetian*, upon the immature death of *Agricola* (for he died at forty) expresses as much, tho in fewer words. The fame was since engraven upon a Tombstone laid over him at *Heydelberg* in the Palatinate (as we are inform'd by *Blaeu*, tho *Janfon* says only, without naming the Town or City, that he was buried in the Church of the *Franciscans*) by his Countryman *Viglius Swithemius*; and runs thus:

*Invidia clausuravit hoc marmore fata Rodolphum
Agricolam; Fisiit spemque decusque Joli.
Sicilicet hoc otio meruit Germania laudis
Quicquid habet Latium, Græcia quicquid habet.*

This City was also ennobled by the birth of the great Philosopher *Weselius*, cotemporary with *Agricola*, and a person so excellently skill'd in all parts of Learning that he was usually call'd *Lux Mundi*. He dy'd about the year 1489; to whom *Blaeu* adds another *Groninger*, viz. *Regnerus Prædinius*; very much commend'd by him for his several Writings.

The *Bourtang-Fort* stands upon the edges of *Drent* and *Groningen* (though it b-long to the latter) being not far from *Westerwold*, and almost encompass'd by large and unpassable Marshes; in the middle whereof *William* of *Nassau* Governor of *Friesland* observing a narrow ridge of rising and firm ground to run, he judg'd it a very convenient place to build a *Sconce* upon, to facilitate the subduing of *Groningen*; tho it has serv'd since as a good defence against all hostile incursions into these parts. It was begun and finish'd in the year 1593, notwithstanding the interruption endeavour'd to be given to the Work by *Verdugo* the *Spanish* General, who appear'd before it with his whole Army in the month of *September*; but although the Fortifications were not quite finish'd, and the *Fens* almost dry'd up by the heat of the foregoing Summer, he was so briskly receiv'd by the Garrison that he presently drew off, without making any further attempt.

Bellingwolder-Zyyl or *Bellingwolder-Sconce*, (call'd also *Old-Sconce*) is situate upon the Bay of *Dul-lari*, the Sea coming up to it at high water, so that either by help thereof (which by opening the Sluces may be let into the Country) or by stopping the fresh water currents in their descent from the Inlands and Marshes of the *Bourtang*, whoever are Masters of this Fortrefs command one of the most considerable Passes between *East-Friesland* and *Westphalia* and *Groningen*. It was look'd upon as a great oversight in *Verdugo* the *Spanish* General, who An. 1593 lying with his Army within an hours march of it, neglected the taking of this Fort before it was thoroughly Fortify'd by the Confederates; in whose hands I think it remained to the year 1672, in which year it was taken by the Bishop of *Munster* and afterwards recover'd by the *Dutch*.

Winshoten is another Fortrefs, standing in the *Old Ampt*, not far from *Bellingwolder-Zyyl*, serving for the same purposes, and being fortify'd about the same time with that. It was plunder'd by the Bishop of *Munsters* Forces

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sconce.

about the beginning of March 1674. *Langacker-sconce*, call'd also the New-sconce, stands in the farther part of *Westerveld*, upon the Bay of *Dullart*, and is a kind of boundary between this Country and *East-Frizeland*. An. 1673 it was carefully block'd up all the Winter by the *Dutch*, to shut out the Bishop of *Munster* from the old *Ampt*, and the adjacent Countries; who having made two vain tho vigorous attempts to relieve it, was forc'd to desist, so that in June the same year the *Netherlanders* under the command of that brave Soldier General *Rabenaupt* took it by assault, with the loss of but two men (as the *Dutch* writers report) tho the Guns, Ammunition, and Booty found in it (for it had been a long time made the storehouse of the enemies plunder) would have sufficiently recompens'd them for far greater trouble and damage.

Midwold.

In the Old *Ampt* stands the ancient Village of *Midwold*; formerly a flourishing place, but now almost ruin'd by the outrageous *Dollart* (which word signifies mad and furious) reported about four hundred years ago to have fired it self upon the ruins of thirty-three good Villages.

Omlands.

The *Omlands* in some things act jointly with *Groningen*, but in others separately and independently as to that City and its Jurisdiction; tho together with it they are accounted to make one of the Seven Confederate Provinces. Never was any Country more troubled with intestine discord and broils than these of the *Omlands*, which (to pass by those of former times) were so great in the years 1655 and 1659 (to which we may add the dissensions abovemention'd ann. 1677 between them and the City of *Groningen*) that the States General were forc'd to use their utmost endeavours for pacifying the same, tho all the remedies they could apply to that purpose have I think hardly prov'd effectual. In the forcsaid year 1659 there were several Orders made upon this account, and establish'd by the supreme authority of the Union; a new division, or rather subdivision of the *Omlands* being then likewise contriv'd in this manner. The *Omlands* had been of old divided into three parts, call'd by some Triarchies, viz. *Hunsingo*, *Fivelingo*, and the West-Quarter (for so they term it, tho it be really a third part of the whole). But now each of these is subdivided in like manner; these lesser Districts being call'd *Smaldelingen* and *Onder-Quartiers*. *Hunsingo* is divided into *Manster-deel*, *Half-Amster-deel* and *Ooster-Amster-deel*; each of which contain seventeen Parishes, called by them *Carspelen*. *Fivelingo* consists of *Wolde-deel*, *Hoogelandt*, and *Ooster-deel*, every of which comprehends fifteen Parishes. *West-Quarter* is made up of *Oost-lange*, *Woolster-deel*, *Vre-de-Wolde-deel* and *Middagbster-deel*, in the first whereof are included eight, in the second thirteen, in the third sixteen Parishes. Among the abovemention'd Orders (which are too large and numerous to be inserted here) were these: 1. All Offices and public Employments (both within and without the Province) were divided between *Ennearchies*, or nine smaller Districts; which was done by way of a *Rota* or Cycle, the Revolution whereof was to be compleated in the space of twelve years. 2. A more equal and certain distribution was made of all such Employments, both within and without the Province, as were in common between them and the City of *Groningen*; the first given to the Triarchy of *Fivelingo*, and the second to that of *West-Quarter*. 3. There were divers things enacted for prevention and deciding of differences between the several Triarchies and

their subdivisions. 4. No man was to bear any other public charge before he had been two years at least employ'd in the public Convention of the Provincial Estates. 5. Some Orders were made to prevent the inconveniences which had been observ'd to happen by reason of the *Inter-regnums*, as some term them, or vacancy of Offices. 6. From that time forward no man was to have any public Employment except he were of the Reform'd Religion, of a clear Reputation, and known to be a lover of the common good of the Country, and in some Village (from whence it was not lawful for him to remove into another) possess'd of at least thirty Acres of ground (call'd by them *Derrich Grafen*) yielding eight Florens yearly Tribute to the public Treasury. 7. Before any man be admitted into the Provincial Assembly, he must produce his writings and make full proof of the value of his Estate; to be inserted into a particular Register kept by the Secretary of the *Omlands*. 8. The Father and Son, if they live together, must not sit in the Provincial Convention of Estates; into which no stranger can be admitted, tho otherwise qualified according to Law, before he has dwelt twelve, or if he has married an *Omlandisch* Wife, six years in the Country, &c. In the Tetrarchy of *Fivelingo*, upon the Channel call'd the *Damster-diep*, about two miles from the *Astuary* of the *Ems*, stands the Town of *Dam*, from whence the said Channel has its denomination. It is situate in a rich and pleasant soil, and beautified with goodly Buildings, but has no Walls or Bulwarks, for the want of which the inhabitants accuse the *Groningers*; whose envy or jealousy they say has twice or thrice within these hundred years frustrated their endeavours to raise some fortifications about the place.

All other places thorowout the *Omlands* are accounted no other then Villages, being in number about 160; many of which are so large, and so well built and inhabited, that they may deservedly be call'd small Towns. The chief of these, considerable either for their bigness or Forts or Castles, are in *Hunsingo* Triarchy, *Winsum* (a spacious Village, in which *Groningen* claims no small jurisdiction), *Bedum*, *Warsum*, *Vuitbuisen*, &c. In *Fivelingo*, *Delphzill* (of which anon) *Spyck*, *Bierum*, *Farmsum*, *Loppersum*, *Stedum*, *Garmerswold*, *Slocteren*, &c. In *West-Quarter*, *Hoocherck*, *Garnewert*, *Oostum*, *Perwert*, *Jensema*, &c. There were also no fewer then twenty-five Monasteries and Religious Houses for both Sexes in this Country; whose buildings were as magnificent as their endowments plentiful; the chief of them being that of *Adewart* in *West-Quarter*, which had jurisdiction over five Villages, and was famous for its great riches and stately Church.

The Fort of *Delphzill*, tho situate in *Fivelingo*, did formerly belong to *East-Frizeland*. It is furnish'd with a very good Haven, which for situation and other advantages exceeds that of *Embsen*; upon account whereof it has always been well fortified by such Princes as have had to do with the *Groningers* and *Omlanders*; such as particularly were *Edward* Earl of *East-Frizeland* about the year 1500, and after him *Charles* Duke of *Geldre*; the bloody *Alva* having also design'd to build a good City in this place, had he not been hinder'd by the turbulence and shortness of his Government. Its fortifications have been several times demolish'd and rebuilt, thorowout the course of the Wars of these latter ages. Ann. 1581, upon the overthrow of *Henric* with

the *Dutch* Army in the fatal Battel of *Aardenburg* it was surrendered to the *Spaniard*; and eight years after *William* of *Nassaw*, Governor of *Frizeland*, endeavour'd (for the streightning of *Groningen*) to retake it by stratagem; but the design miscarried thorow too much haste, and the not punctually obeying his orders; to whom nevertheless about the year 1591 it was yielded up upon the first summons, and even before a great Gun was fir'd against it; for which cowardly action twelve of the *Garrison* were put to death by the *Groningers*, all the rest being shamefully discarded and sent away without a stiver of pay. About three years after that, it was very near being surpriz'd by some forces sent privately thither by *Verdugas* the *Spanish* General in those parts; the principal cause of its preservation consisting in the obstinate resistance made by the Defendants.

Delphzill was some years ago with great charge

and labour better fortified by the States General; a Trench and Rampart being drawn about it which takes in so much ground as renders it equal in extent to a very good Town. Nor need the *Dutch* have repented them if they had been at greater expence in strengthening of this place, since the kindness which it did them in 1672 by securing their *East-India* Fleet, consisting of 14 Ships (the lading whereof was valued at 140 Tuns of Gold; that is, about sixteen hundred thousand pounds sterling) discover'd at first by the *Cambridge* and *Bristow* Frigats, and pursued afterwards by a good part of our Fleet of War; so that altho the opposition both of Wind and Tide hinder'd our speedy approach and befriended them, yet could they hardly have escap'd either being taken or destroy'd, if they had not had so good a Port in the outmost corner of their Provinces.



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THE
PROVINCE
OF
WEST-FRIZELAND.

THE Seat of the ancient *Frizii*, tho certainly in this part of *Germany*, is much controverted as to the point of its extent and compass. Some tell us, that in the times of *Tacitus* and *Pliny* they inhabited a good part of the Country between the *Rhine* and the Lake *Flevus*, now call'd the *Zuyder-Zee*, as also between the said Lake and the River *Ems*; some of them being also seated beyond the *Weser* and the *Elb*. *Claudian* places them between the old mouth of the *Rhine* and the River *Ems*; and says they were possess'd of *North-Holland* (call'd also *West Frizeland*) the Province of *Frizeland*, the Country of *Groningen*, and part of the Province of *Utrecht*; to which some, not without reason, add *Overissel* and *Zutphen*; as we may venture to do all *Holland*, even down to the *Mose* and below the old Channel of the *Rhine*, if *Lambertus Scasuburgensis* speaks properly where he says, *Henricus Imperator exercitum Navalem duxit in Friziam contra Godesfridum, ejusque adiutorem Diedericum ibique duas munitissimas urbes cepit Rinesburch & Fledingen*; one of which Towns is in *Delphland* and the other upon the forefaid old channel of the *Rhine*. The judicious and inquisitive *Sir William Temple* makes the *Frizons* to have been the ancient possessors of the Provinces of *Frizeland*, *Groningen*, and *Overissel* with *Westphalia* and all those Countries which lye between the *Weser*, the *Iffel*, and the *Rhine*; wherein he seems not to comprehend *North-Holland*, and part of the Diocess of *Utrecht*; nor exclude *East-Frizeland* (improperly so term'd) and all the Maritime Country between the *Ems* and the *Weser*, the undoubted feat (as appears from *Pliny* and others) of the *Chauci Minores*; altho it must be confest, that some writers will have the word *Chauci* to be a more special name for a particular branch of the *Frizib* Nation.

It is observ'd by the forefaid *Sir William Temple*, that the Language of the *Frizons* has a great affinity with our old *Englisb*; most of their words still retaining the same signification and sound, and being very much different from the languages of the *Hollanders*. His opinion grounded partly hereupon (tho he is not singular therein) that the *Saxons* which conquer'd *England* were really *Frizons*, he illustrates and confirms with very good instances and observations, tho but briefly hinted by him, and referr'd to further enquiry; among which are the resemblance between the Bailiff or *Greetman* in the Province of *Frizeland* and our Sheriff; between their Assessors and our Justices of the Peace; their judging Civil Causes in their District upon the first resort, but not without appeal, and the course of our Quarter-Sessions; their chief Judicature (to which also the cognizance ordinarily belongs of Causes Criminal) compos'd of Councillors of four several Quarters, and our four Circuits; the composition of their States with our House of Commons, in the particulars of two Deputies being chosen from each Town, as with us, and two from each Bailiarge, as from every County in *England*; and these last being elected by persons possess'd of a certain quantity of Land, and conven'd by the *Greetman* for that purpose. To which he adds, these Deputies having power to resolve of all matters without consulting those anew that chose them; which are all circumstances agreeing with our Constitutions, but absolutely differing from those of the other United Provinces. *Frizeland* is bounded by the *Zuyder-Zee* and the Ocean, by the Province of *Groningen* (that is, by part of the *Omlands*), *Drent*, and *Overissel*. The limits of it were formerly extended Southward as far as the River *Vecht*; nay time was when *Geelmyden*, *Campen*, and *Swoll* were reckon'd within this Province; tho it has many years ago been depriv'd by the Bishop of *Utrecht* of several places anciently belonging to it, even of its own side of the said *Vecht*; particularly

cularly *Hasselt*, *Vollenhoven*, *Steenwyck*, and *Kaynder*.

Some are of opinion (particularly the often cited *Sir William Temple*) that *North-Holland*, call'd also *West-Frizeland* was in ancient times in a manner contiguous to the Province of *Frizeland*, the *Zuyder-zee* (which is not found in the writings of Antiquity) being form'd by some great Inundation breaking in between the *Tessel* and other Islands, which lie in so regular a line and so near each other that they may be well judg'd the broken remainders of a continu'd coast. To this add the shallowness of that Sea, especially towards the said Islands and where it communicates with the Ocean, and *Tacitus's* saying of the *Frizii*, that *usque ad Oceanum Rheno pratexantur, ambiuntque immensos insuper Lacus*, which words seem to import not only that these Lakes were receptacles of Fresh water, but inhabited round about by that people. Some tell us positively that this Province was in ancient times so far extended towards the Ocean that even the small Islands of *Schelling*, *Ameland* &c. made part of it, tho here and there divided by interspersed Lakes and small Rivers; and that the districts of *Oostergo* and *Westergo* were divided by a large Bay, at the mouth whereof, and where now stands *Berlecom*, was a Town of great Traffick, whereof some footsteps they say are still remaining. The same writers assure us, that the waters of *Oostergo* and the seven Forests, as likewise of several neighbouring Lakes were formerly all empty'd into the *Lauwers*; which was thereby made in former ages a deep and Navigable River; tho it became afterwards and is at present a small current and of little consideration.

The Air of *Frizeland* is not altogether so bad as might be imagin'd from its low and marshy situation; as being benefitted by frequent winds which cleanse and purge it; altho for the greatest part of the Winter the fields generally stand full of water, inasmuch that there is no passing to and fro by land but upon the banks. In Summer the land lies dry, and affords not only store of pasturage, but in many places good Corn; wherein *Oostergo* chiefly excels; the soil of *Westergo* (which is much the largest and of greatest consideration) being more level and fenny, and therefore supplying the inhabitants principally with great plenty of Fish and Fowl; and the Seven Forests coming in all respects far short of the other two Districts. By reason of their low situation and great humidity there are no Woods in the two firsts mention'd parts of this Country; but of this natural defect they have a supply partly natural, partly artificial; and that is by their Turfs cut out of a bituminous earth, of which no small portion of the Province consists. This is not a thing peculiar to *Frizeland*, several other parts of these Countries (especially those of the Union) being put to the same shift for fuel; tho in some places the poorer sort are forc'd to content themselves with the dung of their Cattle dry'd in the sun. *Guicciardin* tell us two stories (the like being reported by *Becanus* to have happen'd in *Brabant* an. 1541) of this kind of earths taking fire, and burning for a considerable space both of ground and time, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the inhabitants (by cutting deep Trenches and other probable means) to stop its course, and extinguish the flames. One of these terrestrial Conflagrations happen'd between *Rhenen* and *Amersfort* in the Diocess of *Utrecht*, an. 1567; and the other (which was more anci-

ent, (tho the year is not found upon record) in the Province of *Frizeland* near the *Zuyder-Zee*; the latter whereof, as *Guicciardin* tells us, could not be stopp'd by the art and industry of man till it had consum'd all the combustible earth that lay together, even for the space of two leagues in length, and almost as much in breadth, and to so considerable a depth that at last the subterraneous waters with great violence burst in upon it, and turn'd it into a Lake; in which condition it continues to this day under the name of the *Jonkermeer*.

We shall be somewhat more large in the character of this people (which we have chiefly from *Obbo Emmius* and *Guicciardin*) and let the Reader judge how far it is applicable to their suppos'd offspring the *Englisb*; tho I think the frequent revolutions in this Kingdom have not left very many among us naturally descended from them; and our affinity to them must be rather evinc'd from agreement of Languages, and such national Customs as are firmly radicated in the constitution of our Government. The *Frizons* are of a fair complexion, tall of stature, stout and courageous, great lovers of Liberty, but very sparing and Parsimonious. They are affable and modest and not easily provoked; but when a considerable affront or injury is done them, they become rather outrageous then angry. Few of them marry young, and to this especially is imputed their own firm and healthy constitution as well as the strength and vivacity of their Children. Jealousy is a rare thing among them, because adultery is so; which whenever discover'd is sufficiently resented, the men preferring death much before the dishonour of being cornuted. They are therefore perfect strangers to the modish gallantry of other Countries, and the Women trouble not themselves with paint and patch and other meretricious allurements (as they account them) being sufficiently contented if they can be acceptable to their husbands. The *Frizons* are reported to bear cold thirst and hunger better then most men in the world. They are addicted (tho as one tell us but indifferently) to commerce and Navigation, and yet (which is not usual) are of a very martial disposition. Their Nobility count it a dishonour to them not only to exercise any Trade or handicraft, but even to concern themselves with traffick or Merchandize; and the same (as some tell us) is their opinion of dwelling in a City (tho this seems by no means consistent with what is related by others) or marrying with a Citizens daughter: all of them either following the Court, or Camp, or living upon their proper Inheritance; and those that are possess'd of estates keep large packs of dogs and are much addicted to hunting. I know not whether it be more strange then true that their Ladies are in the mean time employ'd in spinning, and other business of good husbandry. The food of their Peasants or Boors consists in flesh salted and smoak'd, and in a sort of Barly brothe; besides cheese and butter and such prey as they take in hunting; of all which, as also of Bacon, they eat yearly a very great quantity. Upon Sundays they love especially to make good cheer, upon which days they will, if they can possibly compass them, have their Tables cover'd with several dishes of meat. They are good companions, and have frequent drinking bouts; (in which nevertheless they use more moderation then many of their neighbours) carousing it as well in Wine, tho a foreign and imported commodity, as ale made of the natural pro-

duction of their Country. He that refuses to pledge another had as good spit in his face or bid him open defiance. They usually drink in horn Cups tipt with Silver, and begirt with Rings of the same Metal; which the person that has drank reaches forth, together with his hand to be kiss'd by the courteous Pledger; and this custom is said to obtain promiscuously in the ordinary conversation of both sexes. The Nobility live sumptuously and splendidly, are costly in their apparel, keep many servants, and never go far without their Coach or Calash. In their habit both Men and Women at this day follow the *French* Fashion; those that are more elderly among the latter being on solemn days so laden with Gold and Silver, that they are hardly exceeded herein by the greatest Matrons of any Nation. Of their language we shall say no more than that it plainly discovers it self to be of *German* extraction; and that altho it differs much in the several parts of the Country (which must be principally understood of pronunciation and Dialect) yet comes it neerer, as *Dutch* and *German* Writers have observ'd, to the old and uncorrupted *English* than to any other Language in *Europe*. In making of matches they are reported to have formerly chosen their Wives rather for Beauty and good nature, than for wealth and Dowry; but in this particular their humour is of late years much alter'd. The new marry'd Bride shews her self Mistress and takes possession of her Husbands house by drinking to the guests, and bidding them welcome.

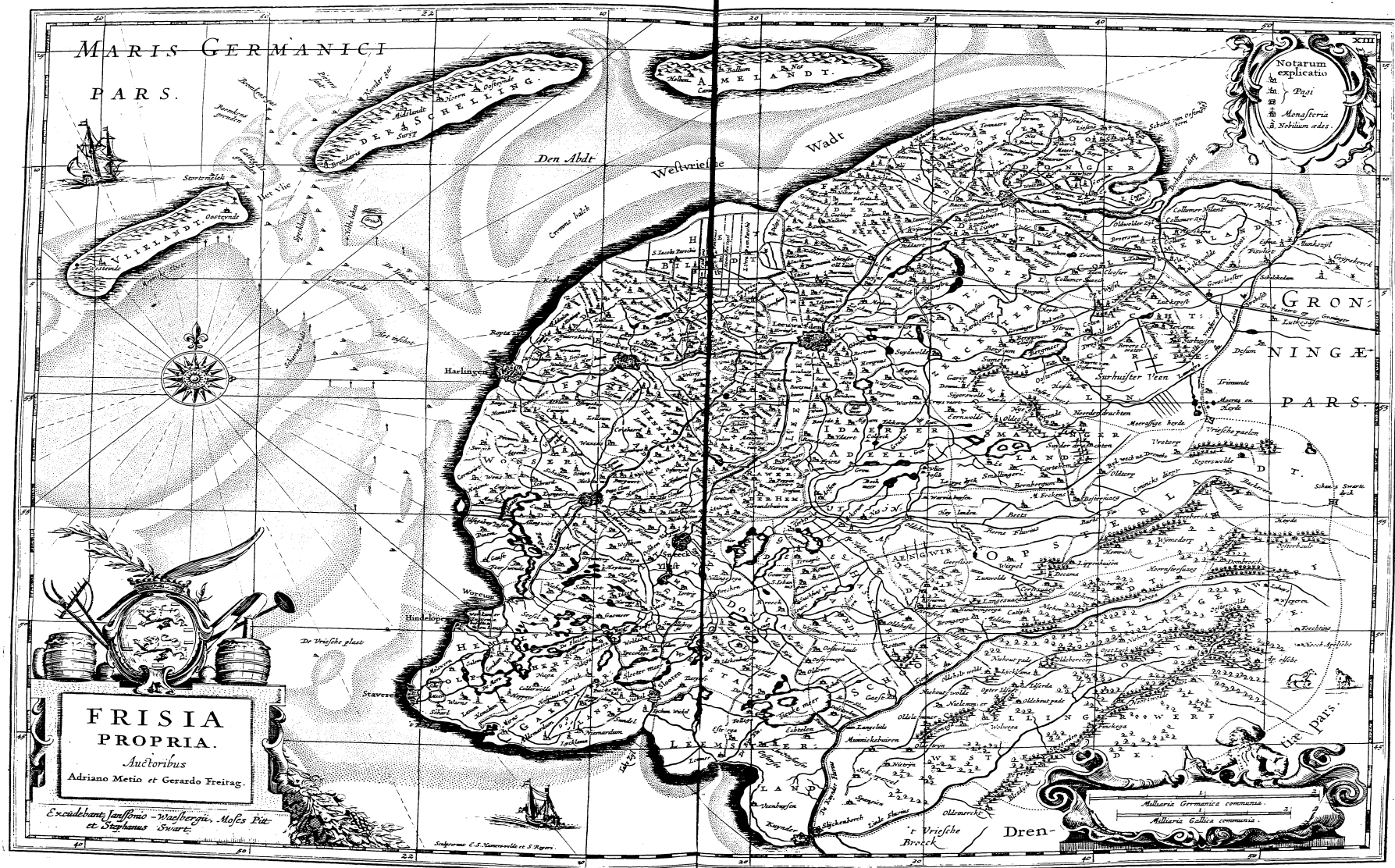
If a man dyes without issue, his widdow returns to her Parents or Relations, but is oblig'd not to marry again till her year of mourning be compleated. The Parents and kindred of the deceased mourn in some places for 30 days, but in others a whole year; wearing a black Vestment that reaches down to their ankles. The *Frizons* were several ages ago of so great reputation for strength and valour that as strong as a *Frizon* was a common expression in *Holland* and the neighbouring Countries; and one of the Governors of *Holland* in the minority of a young Earl is recorded to have been call'd the *Frizon* upon no other account but his prodigious strength.

Religion.

Of their Religion we shall say no more but that the Reform'd generally obtains among them; the sect of the Anabaptists being also very numerous in this Country; in which as one tells us are also many *Roman* Catholics, tho they do not publicly own their Religion.

The *Frizons* continu'd a long time in subjection to the *Romans*, tho not without frequent seditions and Insurrections; but as soon as the *Gauls* had shaken off the *Roman* yoke the *Frizons* made themselves masters of a great part of the old *Batavia*, in the possession whereof they continu'd till such time as the inundations of the *Normans* and *Danes* overran and miserably harass'd these and the neighbouring Countries. They are reported at first to have been subject to seven Princes and afterwards to as many Dukes; and then to 9 Kings, who had their Court and residence at *Stavern*, and were call'd Kings of East-*Frizeland*, in respect of West-*Frizeland* (that is North-*Holland*) which is said to have been Govern'd by its proper King, whose principal Pallace was at *Medenblick*. The space between *Stavern* and North-*Holland* was not then (as appears from antient Annals) possess'd by the Sea, there lying particularly in it a tract of ground belonging to one *Ivo Hopper*,

per, about the year 1013, which he, (upon his Maids shewing him a live Herring found in a pit in the middle of one of his fields) sold off with all possible expedition; the same being somewhat after swallowed up by the waters, and known (as we are told) to this day by the name of *Hoppeeren* and *Het Hoornse Hop*. This *Hopper* is said to have seated himself upon his selling that Estate, in *Staveren*; where there appears by several evidences to have been a rich and powerful Family of the name, even in the most flourishing times of that City. But to return. After that their Kings were forc'd to submit to the arms of the *Franks*, and they themselves subdu'd by *Charles* the great (who they say granted them vast Privileges and exemptions) the *Frizons* were Govern'd by Potestates (after the manner of the *Italians*) who were at first no fewer then XVI. chosen by the free suffrages of the people. The election of these was sometimes annual, sometimes their Office was continu'd for divers years, and sometimes for term of life. Upon the abolition of this kind of Governor, occasion'd by the irreconcilable discords of the Inhabitants, we are told that the Emperor undertook to send them once in 4 years an Earl or Rector (as some stile him) for the decision of all controversies of weight and moment. The foresaid discords were occasion'd by two powerful Factions in this Country, call'd by the names of the *Schryngers* and *Vetcoopers*, which (as if some malignant Conjunction had influenc'd the affairs of *Europe*) are observ'd by some Writers to have sprung up much about the same time that *Holland* began to be plagu'd with the *Hocks* and *Cabillaux*, *Italy* with the *Guelphs* and *Giblins*, *Flanders* by two Parties distinguish'd by the diversity of coloured Hoods, and *France* by Factions of the same pernicious nature, and alike destructive of the public peace and happiness of the Country. It is further observable concerning these Factions in *Frizeland* that they ceased not till such time as by the grievous actions and intolerable oppressions under *Albert* of *Saxony* and his Successors, the whole Country was ruin'd and brought to extreme poverty; it having been their constant practise for some ages to oppose their joyn't Forces against any strangers or Invaders; and as soon as they had expelled and driven them away, to fall together by the ears among themselves. At length the *Frizons*, willing to shake off the *Saxon* yoke, began to incline to the *Geldrois*, who entr'd their Country with a good Army, and cajol'd the Inhabitants with liberty and freedom (words which generally signify nothing less than what they seem to be us'd for) when *George* of *Saxony* to be before hand with them very prudently strikes a bargain with *Charles* the fifth, in whose name the Lord of *Isselstein* with his formidable black Troop took possession of *Harlingen*, *Leewarden* and other places in *June* and *July* an. 1515. From *Charles* the fifth *Frizeland* descended to *Philip* the 2d of *Spain*, from whom it afterwards revolted together with the other Provinces; among which it has continued ever since as a principal Member of the Union. This Province is divided into *Oostergo*, *Westergo*, and *Seven-Wolden*, or the Seven Forests, the first of which districts lies next to the *Lauwers* and the *Omlands*, and comprehends the two Cities of *Leewarden* and *Doornum*, with 12 Prefectures, 127 Villages, and had within its limits formerly 21 Monasteries or Religious Houses, besides many antient Castles and Noblemens Palaces. *Westergo* is the largest, richly,



MARIS GERMANICI

PARS.

FRISIA
PROPRIA.

Auctoribus

Adriano Metin et Gerardo Freitag.

Excudebant Janfomo - Waelbergii, Moles Pitt
et Stephanus Swart.

Notarum
explicatio
Pagini
Monasteria
à Nobilibus edes.

GRONINGÆ
PARS.

Millaria Germanica communia.
Millaria Gallica communia.

richest, and most populous District of the three; containing in it *Franeke, Sneek, Bolkwarden, Harlingen, Slooten, Stavoren, Hindelopen, Woucum, and IJl*; besides eight particular Territories or Jurisdctions, and in these 127 Villages, and formerly 24 Monasteries. Of the nature and situation of the other two we have said somewhat already; and here we shall observe concerning the third part of this Country, call'd *Seven-Wolden*, or the *Seven Forests* (whereunto belong the neighbouring Countries *Schooterland* and *Stellingwerf*) that it is in many places of a moorish (in which they dig great quantities of Turf) and in others of a sandy and barren soil; so that it is by no means comparable to either of the other Districts; altho in some places it has Lakes well stor'd with Fish, and in others those small Woods from whence it takes its name. There are no Cities or Towns in it; the whole District consisting of eight or nine Prefectures, wherein are comprehended 77 Villages, and in which in former times stood one single Monastery. In some small spots it produces pretty good Corn, but is no where happy in pasturage, but the inhabitants being inur'd to constant labour and hardship, make usually better Soldiers than those of *Oostergo* or *Westergo*, whom ease and affluence does something enervate.

The Government of *Friesland* (as we are inform'd by the judicious *Temple*) is wholly different from that of most of the other United Provinces; the States consisting of the Deputies of the three grand Districts, and of the principal Towns of the Country. Each of the Towns (which are eleven in number) names two Deputies, and each Bailiage (of which there are eleven in *Oostergo*, nine in *Westergo*, and ten in *Seven-Wolden*) as many; and all these together represent the Sovereignty of the Province, deliberating and concluding of all affairs, without being obliged to follow any instructions given them, or to have recourse to those that Deputed them; one of which two methods all the Deputies of the District of the Union are strictly bound to. Some of the abovemention'd Bailiages comprehend ten, others twelve, fifteen, or twenty Villages, according to their several extents; and when the States are conven'd, every Bailiff summons all persons of what quality soever, possess'd of a certain quantity of Land within his District; and these men by plurality of Voices name the two Deputies which are to represent them, and act in their behalf in the Provincial Assembly. This Assembly (which is generally conven'd and resides at *Leewarden*) as it is invested with the supreme power of the Province, so does it dispose of all vacant Offices; choosing the nine Deputies who compose that permanent Colledge which is the Provincial Council of State; and likewise twelve Councillors (three for each of the three grand Districts, and as many for the Towns) which make the great Court of Justice, and judge of causes in the last resort; but of such as are Criminal from the very first instance; in which last particular the politick Constitution of this differs much from that of all the other Provinces; for in each of them there is hardly a Town which has not Criminal Jurisdiction within it self; several both Lordships and Villages having the High and Low Justice belonging to them.

In the year 1672, when the Countries of the Union began to be miraculously (as the multitude imagin'd) overrun by the *French*, such commotions arose in *Friesland* as hinder'd all endeavours towards the public safety; the tu-

NETHERLANDS.

multuous rabble setting up new Governors and Magistrates, and the old ones refusing to give place to them. Nay they were so factiously divided, that they came at last to the erecting of two distinct State Assemblies, the one at *Leewarden* and the other at *Sneek*; each of them pretending to represent the Sovereignty of the Province, and making such Laws as were contradictory to those enacted by the other. Nor had the Stadtholder of *Friesland*, upon his first endeavours, the same success in quelling of these discords as the Prince of *Orange* met with in matters of the same nature within his own Stadtholdership; but Prince *Maurice* coming hither in April 73 with a considerable Army, to secure this Country against the attempts of the Bishop of *Munster*, reconciled all differences between the *Frisons* themselves, and also secur'd the mutual assistance of this Province and *Groningen*, with care taken for preventing the encroachments of either upon the others jurisdiction.

Franeke (said to have been founded an. 1191) is situate in the District of *Westergo*, and was denominated from one part of its Area, upon which its Church was built; the several portions of the whole bearing the names of *Fraen-acker, Gods-acker, and Dyl-acker*. The Town is divided lengthwise by two principal Channels, the most Southerly of which was not quite cut through before the year 1645; by means whereof, and other communicating Currents, the place is not only kept sweet but much advantag'd in its traffick. It is encompass'd with a good Rampart and a broad and deep Ditch; and the Air of it is accounted so good that multitudes of Gentlemen and persons of Quality have upon that account been induc'd to seat themselves here; the stateliness of whose habitations are said to be much admired by strangers. Upon the West side of *Franeke* stands a Castle built of Brick, surrounded by a deep and broad Ditch, and accounted so exceeding strong that he who is possess'd of it must needs be master of the City. It was erected by *Sizzo Siarda*, once the head of the *Schirvingian* Faction in this Country, and was afterwards inhabited by the tyrannizing Dukes of *Saxony* down to the times of *Charles* the Fifth. The whole Town is but one Parish, having a large Church (dedicated to *St. Martin*) with a tall and handsome Steeple; and a well endow'd Hospital for Orphans, in which thirty Boys and Girls are taught to read, and instructed in several Handicrafts; the Girls being moreover provided of a moderate dowry as soon as they become marriageable. The Fields about *Franeke* towards the North and West are of an indifferent high situation, and bear good Corn; but on the other sides of the Town they lie low, and are in the Winter season generally cover'd with water. The Channel which runs from *Leewarden* to *Harlingen* passes thorow *Franeke*, and is in length, bating the extent of this Town, seven thousand Perches, reckoning twelve foot to a Perch. It is so broad and deep that it is commodiously navigable, and was scour'd and repair'd an. 1611; in the end of which and beginning of the succeeding year, there was a large and high bank thrown up along the course of this Channel, upon which (to the great advantage of trade and convenience of passengers) the Horses go that draw their Boats when the Wind is opposite. The Magistracy of *Franeke* consists of six Burgomasters, attended by their Secretary; and to these appertain the whole matter of Government and the administration of Justice, tho in cases of difficulty they con-

Franeke.

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ful one skill'd in the Laws, who supplies the place of a Syndic, and according to whose opinion they usually give sentence; from which notwithstanding there is an Appeal to the above-mentioned supreme Judicature of the Province. In causes of less concern the Burgomasters are for the most part directed by the Secretary, who being somewhat vers'd in the Laws, and understanding the nature and course of Suits, has a great influence upon ignorant Mechanicks. Two of these Burgomasters go yearly out of Office, and as many are chosen in their stead; the same men, if found faithful and discreet, being oftentimes elected again. The Council of eight Jurats is appointed yearly by the said Burgomasters upon the first of January. *Franecker* and *Leewarden* are the only Towns among the eleven that have the choice of their own Magistrates; those of the other nine being nominated by the Stadholder of the Province out of a double number presented unto him. The Grammar-School of this place is commended by *Blaeu*, and the University much more. The erection of the latter was resolv'd upon by the Provincial Estates *an.* 1584, in the middle of such Civil broils, as (besides the general War with *Spain*) threatened the utter ruin of the Country; the Institution thereof being publish'd in a solemn manner, with several inauguration Speeches, upon the 15th of July following, viz. *an.* 1585. For the maintenance of Professors (who were at first but six, tho afterwards increas'd to the number of thirteen or fourteen) and other public uses of the Society, a competent income was allow'd out of the Revenues of Religious Houses, confiscated upon the Revolt from *Spain* to the Provincial Treasury. The Students enjoy several immunities, and particularly an exemption from paying Custom and Excise upon Wine and Beer. The supreme Magistrate, who is call'd by them *Reëtor magnificus*, is chosen yearly (the Faculties taking it by turns) upon the first of May and admitted upon the first of June. This Rector has cognisance of all Civil Causes, but not of Criminal, which are refer'd to the Court Provincial; and for the better keeping of the public peace, and apprehending Delinquents, there is a certain Officer appointed (who has others under him) call'd a Promoter. Famous men of this University are reckon'd, 1. Divines; *Martinus Lydius*, *Sibbrandus Lubberti*, *Gulielmus Amesius*, *Nicolaus Videllius*, *Johannes Macovius*, and *Johannes Clottenburgius*. 2. Lawyers; *Marcus Lycklama a Nijholt Arumæus*, *Timæus Faber*, *Bowicius*, *Justus Reijzenberch*, *Laurentius Banck*, &c.

Sneek.

Sneek is also in *Westergo*, about a German mile to the Eastward of *Bolswarden*, in a low, watry, and fenny ground, which is divided by frequent Channels and good Banks; by the latter whereof it is so well guarded against the usual inundations, that it affords rich pasturage, but is altogether unfit for Corn. Upon the East side of the Town, and about half a German mile from it, is a pretty large Lake, a thousand paces in length, and half as many in breadth, which together with several other smaller ones, is so well stor'd with Fish, that from them not only *Sneek* supply'd with the same. The foresaid largest is call'd the Lake of *Sneek*, out of which a navigable Current passes to this Town, and afterwards continues its course to *IJl*, where it is divided into two branches; one whereof runs to *Bolswarden*, and from thence to *Franecker* and *Harlingen*; and the other by divers Villages, particularly that considerable one of *Woldefent*, to

the *Slooter-meer*, from whence it passes, augmented with the waters of that Lake (which is considerably larger than the former) to the Town of *Slooten*; about half a mile to the Southward whereof it empties itself by the *Tocum* Channel into the *Zuyder-Zee*. From the same Lake of *Sneek* another broad and deep Channel runs to the Eastward; one branch whereof takes a Northerly course near the Village *Aelsum*, the other running by that of *Ackerum*; and by the help of these two Currents is traffick and intercourse maintain'd with the Town of *Leewarden* and the Seven Forests.

Sneek is an ancient, populous, neatly built, and well fortified Town; well stor'd with victuals and all sorts of provision, the inhabitants making great gain of their Fishery, and several kinds of merchandise; altho they are also addicted to Learning, and have a School among them, both for Salary and number of Scholars second to none in the Province but that of *Leewarden*. *Joachimus Hopperas*, whose rare wisdom and skill in the Law are celebrated in a particular manner by *Blaeu*, had his education here. He was at first one of the Privy Council at *Brussels*; and being afterwards call'd into *Spain*, was made President of the King's Council there. The Government of this place is manag'd by a Council which consists of four Consuls, as many Eschevins, and two *Edils*, call'd also Senators. Matters of the highest nature are transacted by the Consuls, the Eschevins administering justice, and the Senators taking care to see Fines and pecuniary mulcts gather'd, and the sentences of the others put in execution; and to these it also belongs to receive the Town-Rents, and look after all public Works and Buildings. Besides this there is another Senate of twenty-six Jurats, who act more particularly in the name of the Commonalty whom they represent. The manner of choosing both the one and the other is much the same as in *Bolswarden* and *Harlingen*.

Bolswarden (*Bolsward* or *Bolswarden*) one of the ancient Cities of *Friseland*, in the District of *Westergo*, is about a large German mile from the Sea, and three fuch from *Leewarden*; from *Harlingen* and *Franecker* two; from *Sneek* and *Worcum* one; from *Hindelopen* one and an half, and from *Staveren* two and an half. It stands upon a somewhat rising ground, and is encircled both by very good Corn and pasture-fields. The judicious *Vbbo Emmius* rejecting all other Etymologies, will have the name given it from the Founder or ancient Lord of the place, call'd *Bolone* or *Bodelone*. It was formerly a Town of some consideration for Sea-traffic, but now it chiefly deals with the foremention'd and other inland places by the help of Dykes and Channels. In this Province only *Bolswarden* and *Staveren* are associated with the *Hanseatic* Towns of *Germany*. In *Emmius*'s time it contain'd in compass about two thousand paces, or as much as a man can walk in half an hour; and was surrounded with a good Ditch and Rampart; being well peopled, and furnish'd with a great number of neatly built Houses; as also many Currents and Channels (which generally cut the Streets lengthwise in the middle) capable of smaller Vessels, whereby it was abundantly provided of all necessities. It has four Sluces upon its Rivers, and as many Gates to the Landward, with one to the Port. In this Town is also a small Market-place, an ordinary Guild-Hall, and but one Church, with two Pastors, who intend the Cure of all the Inhabitants. Their Grammar-School, with three Masters; their

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two Religious Houses for men, and one for women; their Hospitals for strangers, as likewise that for the poor, old and any ways disabled; and another for the education of Orphans, may be found in the abovecited *Emmius*; tho some of them have been long since ruin'd either by time or the alteration of Religion and Government. The number of the Magistrates of this Town, and the nature of their Offices, is much the same as among their neighbours; I shall therefore say no more of them, but that the yearly election of Consuls, Eschevins, and Senators is made only out of the other Council, that is the Council of Jurats.

Harlingen was formerly a small Village, and stood in the farthest part of *Westergo*, close upon the Sea bank between two Noblemen's Seats, with large brick Houses; one whereof was call'd *Harns*, and the other *Harliga*; the last of which giving afterwards way to the enlargement of the said Village, it likewise borrow'd from thence its denomination. It was several years ago the greatest, most populous, and richest City of the Province next to *Leewarden*; having been in ancient times forc'd by the encroachments of the Sea to shift its place and retire to the Eastward; and receiv'd several accessions of ground and buildings, particularly in the years 1543, 1579, and 1597. About the year 1579 it began to be enlarg'd, and strongly fortified by the famous *William* Prince of *Orange*, who design'd by the convenient situation of this place, both to make a considerable advancement of the *Frisish* trade, and more closely to unite this Province and that of *Holland* for their mutual defence and assistance against their common enemy the *Spaniard*. To this purpose he caus'd to be rais'd a huge Rampart of Earth, with a deep Ditch and eight Bulwarks that flank'd one another, taking in a Village call'd *Almen*. But *an.* 1597 the fortifications were much enlarg'd, more ground being taken in, and the Harbour made capable of double the number of Ships, the remains of the old Castle wall'd about, and the City reduc'd to such a figure that only a fourth part of it is wash'd by the Sea. On the South side of *Harlingen* the *Groningers* built a strong Brick Castle *an.* 1496; but four years after *Albert* the *Saxon* (who prov'd the most grievous scourge that ever this Country felt) built a much larger and stronger one upon the shore, call'd by the special name of the Castle.

This continued as a strong bridle both to the City and all the neighbouring parts, unto the final period of the *Saxon* tyranny (for such it really was) in *Friseland*, it being then siez'd upon, and the greatest part of it demolish'd by the people. The ground about *Harlingen* lies very low, and is easily overflown by the help of their Sluces, which adds exceedingly to the strength and security of the place; to which great numbers of Ships, Mariners, and Seafaring men continually resort, the Port being large and commodious, but not of sufficient depth for Vessels of greatest burthen, which are necessitated to anchor sometime in the old and deep Channel, at least five thousand paces into the Sea, and to dispose of part of their Lading before they can approach any nearer to the Town. The *Harlingers* are especially fam'd for making of Sails; but its chief traffick consists in the importation and exportation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, and all sorts of Grain; with several commodities of *Frisish* growth; Pitch and Tar and great quantities of Fir-trees and Deal-boards, brought from *Norway* and the Countries of the Sound. *Harlingen* is govern'd by a Council of

Eight, who are all term'd Consuls; and who at the end of the year chuse an equal number out of the Body of the Citizens, but especially out of the Council of Jurats; the names of whom together with their own, they send to the Provincial Council at *Leewarden*. From this Council is one sent on purpose to *Harlingen*, to make strict enquiry concerning every one of the 16 Persons, 8 of whom are pitch'd upon by the Governor of the Province, or by the said Council acting in his name, to be the standing Magistracy of the place for the year ensuing. The Council of Jurats consists likewise of 8 persons nominated by the Consuls as soon as they are admitted into their Office. *Harlingen* continu'd destitute even to this last age, of such Buildings and Endowments as are apply'd to charitable uses; (except an ordinary Grammar-School) but *Blaeu* tells us that in his time the *Harlingers* were about founding two Hospitals, one for sick persons and the other for the education of Orphans; the place of their erection being the Area of the old Castle. He informs us also that the Work was daily promoted by the liberality of well dispos'd Citizens; and therefore we may, I suppose, conclude it finish'd long before this time.

Sloot, or *Slooten* is the chief Town in that portion of *Friseland* call'd *Gaefferland*, and stands upon a navigable Current, which comes from a neighbouring and indifferent great Lake (a large German mile in compass) call'd the *Slooter Meer*. It is situate not far from the *Zuyder-Zee*, from whence by help of the said Current it receives the great benefit of commerce: but in the night time the entrance into it by water is on that side block'd up with vast beams of timber. Its fortifications are neither large nor ancient; being ruin'd in the Wars with *Spain*, and restor'd by the States of *Friseland*. It has two gates to the landward, whereof one is large and stately. The streets are kept very clean, and it has a handsome Town Hall and but one Church; its buildings tho frequent yet being generally but ordinary and of mean account. The Government of the Town is wholly in the hands of 4 Consuls and as many Senators: (The additions of *Guicciardin* say but three of the latter) for they have no representation of the Commonalty, or Council of Jurats.

Staveren (call'd in Latin *Stavia* and *Stavordia*) is reported even by *Vbbo Emmius* (willing perhaps to gratify the vanity of his Country men) to have been built and fortify'd in the first year of Christ, by a certain Supreme Prince of the Country; who at the same time and place is said to have instituted three weekly meetings of Sword-players, by whom the youth were instituted in the Art of defence. The *Frisish* Writers tell us moreover that this was not only the Metropolis of the Country and chief seat of their Kings, but the largest and most famous Empory of both *Germanies*. Indeed that it was formerly a place of great trade, and particularly in the Sound, seems probable from the privilege which its Inhabitants still enjoy, of being dispatch'd before all others by the Receivers of the King of *Denmark*'s Customs; (we find also that in the time of War between *Charles* the fifth and the *French* King, no people of *Belgium* were permitted to trade in *France* besides those of this place) but that the Citizens became thereby so rich that the posts of their houses were cover'd and studded with Gold will not so easily be believ'd. The vast trade

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reported to have decay'd together with the convenience of its Haven, which they say came to be obstructed by a signal providence, and as a special judgment for the pride and avarice of the Citizens in this manner. A certain Merchants Wife enrag'd at her Husbands returning with so cheap and contemptible a freight, made him throw his whole Ships lading of good Wheat, brought from the East-Countries into the Sea: which being presently converted into a heap of sand, (call'd as some say ever since *Vrauwe* or *Vromeland*, that is the Womans land) and that heap growing dayly greater and greater, the harbour in a short space of time was quite choak'd up. The first of the nine *Frizish* Kings is said to have built a Temple and a Sanctuary between this place and *Medenblick* about the year 463; and *Radbodus* the sixth of them is reported at the very point of receiving Baptism (for he is said to have had one foot in the water) to have fallen back to his Idolatry, because the Bishop who was about to initiate him into the Christian Church, affirm'd that his ancestors were certainly damn'd and tormented in Hell. The same *Radbodus* if we believe *Ubbø Emmius* (an author indeed of sufficient credit in most other particulars) enlarg'd his dominions even as far as *Nimeghen*; upon one of the Gates of which City is engraven *huc usque jus Stavaria*, and upon another, *hic est pes Imperij*; both which Inscriptions are made use of by him and others to prove the great extent of the *Frizish* Kingdom, which they suppose at that time to have been denominated from the Royal seat, the Kingdom of *Stavereen*. But the error of this opinion, or rather fancy, is clearly discover'd by *Schriverius*, who informs us that *Stavaria* in the foresaid Inscription denotes an Impost or Tribute, which all Countries as far as *Nimeghen* were oblig'd to pay to the Roman Empire, terminated in ancient times by that City; it being then the Royal seat among the *Francks*. For confirmation hereof he brings a passage in an old Chronicle concerning *John* King of *Bohemia*, where it is said that *interea vero Rex exercitum congregat, & ad bella se cooptat, Generalem Stauram quæ Berna dicitur, Rex ab omnibus recipit, et super hoc exactiones Clausulibus & civitatibus gravissimas imponit*. Upon which words a place in *Æneas Sylvius's* *Bohemian* History may serve as a comment; viz. *mos est Australibus quoties repentina Principi necessitas ingruit, ex subditis pro modo facultatum pecuniam exigere, quam vocant Stauram*. There is moreover at this day a sort of tax paid in some parts of *Germany* for maintenance of the Wars against the *Turks*, which they call by the name of *Turken-Staur*; and among the old laws of the *Francks* we find mention of a contribution levy'd for clearing the High-ways of Theeves and Robbers, under the denomination of *Strat-flura*. As for the other Inscription, *hic est pes Imperij*, what Empire is thereby meant may be easily collected from the name of a Plat of ground without the walls of *Nimeghen* call'd *den Rom'schen voet*, that is the Roman foot. But to return to *Stavereen*; it is said to have been so call'd from *Stavo*, the great Idol and *Jupiter* of the Pagan *Frizians*, who was represented among them by an unpill'd or unbark'd peice of wood, term'd *een staf*. *Stavereen* is recorded to have stood in ancient times not far from the mouth of the River *Fleus*, being advantag'd by an exceeding good Port; and that between this place and *Enchuyzen*, in North-Holland, was a passage about the year 1250 almost entirely

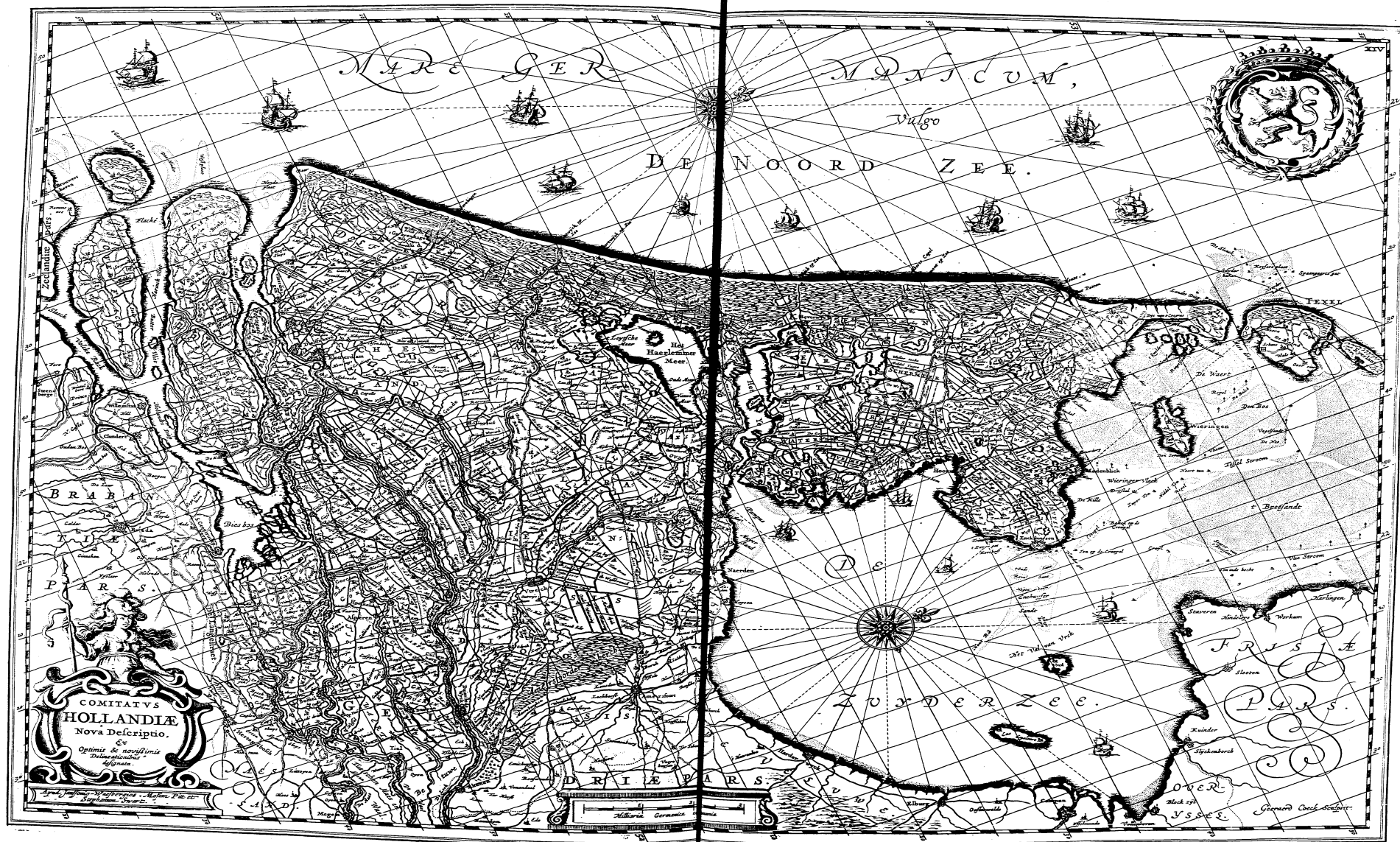
by land, thorow a Wood or Forest, call'd *Cresilia Sylva*, then full of Deer and other wild Beasts; where for some ages past has been a Rode for ships of burthen: there having been also between the same Towns, and about a quarter of an hours voiage from *Stavereen* a famous Monastery; the ruins whereof are not above 3 or 4 foot under water, and are avoided at this day by Mariners as a dangerous Rock. The largest and best part of this Town has been worn away by the continual washing of the Sea, and the remainders of it lyes on each side, and along the course, of a small River, consisting chiefly of two rows of houses, between which intercourse is maintain'd by means of several wooden Bridges; the Streets on each side being kept neat and clean, and the waters by a sluice either pent up or let out as they see occasion. They subsist still by traffick, and the manner fort of them especially by the fishing trade, and by their service in small boats; the Town being so encompass'd with Pools and Lakes that most traders and travellers pass roo and fro by water. It is sufficiently fortify'd against all sudden incursions with a good Ditch and Rampart; and as for its government it is manag'd by 8 Consuls, and a common Council (for so we may term the Council of Jurats) which was first obtain'd of the Governor and Provincial Court in the year 1608. Concerning its league with the *Hans-Towns*, in the number of which it is said to have the third place; as also its having wag'd War Ann. 1335 with the rich Cities of *Hambourg* and *Lubeck*, and several other matters of History, the Reader may be pleas'd to consult the often mention'd *Ubbø Emmius*.

Worcum (by contraction from *Wolderkum*) upon the same Coast to the Southward of *Harlingen* and above two large German miles from that place; is seated in a rich soil, but much infested by Tempests, especially such as come from the West or North-west, which also drive in such heaps of sand as choak up its small Harbour, made by a little current that comes out of a neighbouring Lake. It enjoys pretty good commerce by means of the great number of Lakes and small currents interperfed every where throughout the adjacent Country; upon which the Inhabitants trade in smaller Vessels, and by means whereof they are particularly supply'd with great quantities of fish. The chief Council, or Senate, consists of 8 persons, call'd Consuls; by whom another inferior Council of 24 is chosen yearly out of the common people, four of which number are especially nominated and appointed by the former, to deliberate with them (when conven'd) upon all considerable emergencies. For as the common Council of 24 was instituted in the time of *Charles* the fifth to prevent the Inconveniencies which happen'd by the tumultuous voting of the whole community, so it was afterwards found not to be expedient that even all that lesser number of 24 should be concern'd in the management of publick affairs.

Hindelopen is hardly a German mile above *Stavereen*, and about half of one below *Worcum*. It has an obscure Port, and is a place of mean account, without Walls, and subsisting principally (tho it enjoy some small matter of general traffick) by fishing and husbandry. It is govern'd by 5 Consuls, whose Office is annual; by whom are 6 Jurats chosen yearly, according to a grant made not long before *Blaeus* time by the Stadtholder and Court Provincial.

Kuynder-scence (call'd also *Slyckenburg* by some)





tho that be a small distinct fortification on the other side of the *Kuynder* is situate in *Westerwold*, upon the very borders of *Overyssel* (in which Province some reckon it) and upon the mouth of a River of the same name; whose principal Channel empties it self at this place into the *Zuyder-Zee*, altho it is reported to send some of its waters northward, and into the Ocean by the *Dochumer Diep*. It is a village of good antiquity, (mention being made of it in the *Belgick Annals* about the year 1196) and enjoys the fine benefit of traffick as other places of the like situation; having formerly suffer'd much from the Bishops of *Utrecht*, (by whom it was subdu'd); and being at present very strongly fortified with five good Bulwarks.

Leewarden is the largest, richest best built and most populous City not only in the district of *Ostergo*, but in the whole Province of *Friesland*; although in point of antiquity it seems inferior to some others, not having been wall'd about before the year 1190, at which time it was but of small extent, and took up only the Area of that Parish and Church, which are call'd *Niebove*, that is the new Gardens or new Palace. It is much commended for the cleanliness of its Streets and pav'd Bridges; the pleasantness of its Gardens; and especially the splendour of its buildings both publick and private: the chief whereof are its Churches, the provincial Court, the Governors Palace, and several habitations of the Nobility. The figure of this City is a kind of a square of unequal sides, being about 16 hundred paces in compass in *Emmius's* time, and surrounded with a thick and high Rampart, begirt with a broad deep Ditch; to which were added 4 large and one lesser earthen Bulwark, encompass'd also with their proper Ditch. It is seated in respect of East, North and South about the middle of the Country, in a very fruitful soil; and enjoys the benefit of deep and navigable Channels, the largest of which runs down to *Dokum* and thence to the Ocean, from whence are brought up to this City those trafficking Vessels call'd Caravels, in which the Inhabitants maintain commerce with the *Hamburgers* and *Bremeners* as well as with those of *Emden* and *Groningen*. Another River on the east side of *Leewarden*, after a short course towards that point, turns about to the South, and being augmented with the waters of certain Lakes and several fresh currents, sends forth divers branches, by which small Boats pass to *Sneek*, *Tjst*, *Worcum*, *Hindelopen* and *Bolswarden*; and at length empties it self at *Staveren* and *Sloot* into the South-Sea. By this means has *Leewarden* intercourse with *Amsterdam*, *Monachendam*, *Edam*, *Horne*, *Enchusen*, *Medenblick*, *Daventer*, *Swoll*, *Campen*, *Hasselt*, *Harderwick* and *Elburg*; and by several small streams which fall into the original Channel before it enters the Lakes, it is supply'd from the inland Country with Butter, Cheese, Wood, turf for firing, and the like. A third current, which runs to the Westward, and not far from the City is commanded by strong Sluces, affords it communication with *Staveren* and *Harlingen*. *Leewarden* has its name in the judgement of some writers from a small Rivulet, call'd *Lee* or *Lea* and *Waerd*, which signifies a higher ground; tho others will have it denominated from one *Levius*, the ancient Lord of the place and the fore-said *Waerd*: both bringing several instances of analogous Etymologies. In this City were formerly four Monastick societies, two of men, and as many of Women; the former being of the orders of *St. Francis* and *St. Dominic*; the latter

of that of *St. Catharin*. One of its two Hospitals is a noble and large foundation, maintaining 100 poor people of both sexes, and having accommodations not only for the aged, the sick and lunatick, but also for poor strangers; who are entertain'd here at the publick charge, but seldom beyond the space of two nights. The constitution hereof, as also of the City-Government are deliver'd more largely in *Elacu*; of which last we shall give as full an account, as the nature of the work will permit. The supreme senate of *Leewarden* consists of 4 Consuls 6 Eschevins, and 2 Edils, call'd in other places Councillors and Senators. The Consuls preside quarterly over the whole Council; keep the City seal, and with that confirm all publick Acts; having also the custody of the Keyes, which each of them in his course of governing delivers to and receives again from the Captain of the watch, to whom he also gives the word. The chief business of the Eschevins was formerly to look after the administration of Justice; and the Edils are in the nature of Treasurers; receiving the publick Revenue, and taking care of their buildings, Highways, Aqueducts, and the like. Half of these twelve go yearly out of Office, into whose room others are chosen by a particular sort of Electors appointed in this manner. The old Senate upon the last of *December* nominates twelve of the principal Citizens as candidates in the Election; and the next day they pitch upon 4 others who must neither be of the Council of Jurats, nor of the number of the 20 military Commanders of the City; each of which two societies name also four out of their own body. These twelve take to themselves six other Citizens, which makes them in all 18, whereof one half being rejected by lot, the remaining nine proceed to election, which must be made out of the twelve pitch'd upon at first by the old Magistracy. Those of the said Magistracy that go out of Office are admitted into the Council of Jurats, which is made up of 13 Citizens, and has its annual renovation as well as the supreme Senat. There were several orders made concerning these elections in the year 1615 and 1616; and among the rest, that no man should be capable of admission into either Council, who did not enjoy some immoveable possession within the City, or its Territory; and made not profession of the established Religion of the Country; confirming the same either by oath, or by taking the Sacrament: and that no one should be an elector two years together; and none have that trust committed to him who bore any Provincial Office &c. with some other constitutions for the good Government of the City. The learned men of this place commemorated by *Emmius* and *Elacu*, are *Petrus Aucuma*, a famous Lawyer and Alderman of the City about the year 1481; *Georgius Rattellus*, Ambassador from *Margaret* Princess of *Parma*, and Governors of the Netherlands, to the King of Denmark; *Hayo Comminga*, familiarly acquainted with *Erasmus*; and *Viglius Zuichemus*, born near, tho not in *Leewarden*, a man highly commended by several Dutch Writers.

Dokum (the other City of *Ostergo*), scarce a thousand paces in circuit, is situate in a Country very fruitful both for Corn and Pasture, and adorn'd every where with goodly Villages and the stately Mannor Houses of several persons of Quality. We shall not question it to be a place of great antiquity if we give credit to the Inscription of a coin shewn here to *Hegenitus* in the year 1628; one side whereof bore these words



words *Obbo. dux. Frizja. Documburg. Condidit. An. 248. Ubi. Gondebold. Rex. Civitatem. Menijs. Cinxit. Et. Auream. monetam. Cudit. Anno. 739. Mœnia. Documana. Diruta. Anno. 1422. Restaurata. 1516. Diruta. Anno. 1531. Restaurata. 1582.* Nevertheless we are told by *Femius* that the first mention of *Docum* found in any ancient Record, is in the History of the Martyrdom of Saint *Boniface* which happen'd about the year 1255 (tho some will have it much earlier), in a little Village about half a mile from hence; occasion'd (as the story goes) by his turning an uncharitable Country Woman's loaves of bread, deny'd to him and his companions in the extremity of hunger, into Stones, which together with the stole, chalice, and skull of the said Saint are reported to have been preserv'd in *Docum* unto this day.

It stands upon the River *Ea*, by which (as is above said) it has the convenience of intercourse both with *Leewarden* and the Ocean, being distant to the Westward about a large *German* mile from the latter; and as much towards the North from the *Laauwers* Bay. The streets are kept very clean, and its buildings are rather neat than large or stately; tho the furniture of their houses be both rich and plentiful. The Guild-Hall indeed, which stands near the River, is a very handsome structure, and the stone Bridge hard by it of so great breadth that it makes the better part of the chief Market place; being born up by large and strong Arches, and rais'd so high above the waters that all trading Vessels that come from *Leewarden* pass thorough the sluice which is under it. There are two other Bridges within the fortifications (which are a large Ditch and Rampart with bulwarks, built by the Confederate States *Ann. 1582*) upon the same River, one of which is drawn up with chains in the middle, so that larger Vessels pass without letting down their Masts. The River both at its entrance into and passage out of the Town is commanded by good Black-

houses, besides which for the better security of the place, there are vast beams of Timber fastn'd together, and firmly fix'd both in the Bank, and in part of the Channel; the middle whereof is only left open, and that by day, for the admittance of Vessels; the same being in the night time quite shut up by a large Timber Float, strongly compacted together, and inseparably united with plates and bars of iron. On each Bank of the River, rais'd higher than ordinary (for keeping the same within its Channel), is a very fair Street, memorable both for strength and beauty, being neatly pav'd with flint and curiously fac'd next the waters, with *Benthem* Stone. The whole Town is but one Parish with a handsome Camitery, the cure whereof belong'd formerly to the abovemention'd Saint *Boniface*, of which there is nothing at this day remaining but a stately high Tower. *Docum* was some years since (for it was afterwards translated to *Harlingen* where perhaps it still continues) the only seat of Residence in this Province for the Colledge of the Admiralty; there being three such in *Holland*, viz. *Amsterdam*, *Horne* and *Rotterdam*. This place is govern'd principally by six Consuls, whose power is somewhat more streightn'd, as that of the Jurats is more enlarged, then in other Towns. These last are at present 12 in number, and yet (which seems odd) are they call'd the Council of sixteen, because they were formerly so many. The method of choosing new Consuls yearly upon the first of *January* is this. Each of the four Quarters or Wards of the City nominate three persons, who are in the nature of Electors, and these agree upon four of their own number and two others, the names of whom together with those of the last years Consuls are sent to the Governor, who either by his own authority, as some tell us, or with advice of the Provincial Estates, as others say, pitches upon six of the said twelve to bear Office for the year ensuing.



THE



THE PROVINCE OF HOLLAND.



IHAT so much of *Holland* as lies to the South of the old *Rhine* was originally part of the Seat of the ancient *Batavians* (tho perhaps as we have hinted in our account of *Frizeland*, inhabited afterwards by the *Frizons*) needs, I think, no other proof than what we have already produced in our particular discourse concerning that people; and that, at least, what lies to the North of the same was in former Ages possess'd by the *Frizons*, is unanimously agreed upon by the best Geographers. But concerning the political State, as well as the people, of this Province about the middle Ages of Christianity, opinions are different; which yet seem to have been made so rather by the partiality of writers, then defect of ancient Records and obscurity of the things themselves. For *Hugo Grotius* being resolv'd to make out their idoliz'd Liberty to all Antiquity, will not only have the old *Batavi* rather Allies then Subjects to the *Roman* Empire (for which indeed there appears some grounds in History) but contends stiffly that their posterity continued a free people and under their proper Governors even after that the *Frizish* Kingdom was broken to pieces and swallow'd up by the *Franks*; which thing, as it is fully disprov'd by other modern writers, so is it in itself so improbable that it seems not to deserve any formal confutation. The truth is, upon the division of the vast acquisitions of the *Franks*, *Holland* (together with part of *Brabant* and the Countries between the *Scheld* and the *Rhine*) fell to the share of *Lotharius*, third Son of *Ludovicus Pius*; whose Dominions being cruelly harass'd and infested by the *Danes* and other Northern Nations (which about the ninth Century overrun a great part of *Gaul* and *Germany* as well as the Kingdom of *England*) he found

himself oblig'd for securing the rest to grant them some portion of his Territory; and this (as is prov'd by *Conringius* in his Book *De finibus Germanie*) happen'd to consist of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*. And now we need make no further enquiry after the etymology of these words; the said Northern people having, no question, denominat'd these their new Seats from their own native Provinces; one whereof was call'd *Holland* and the other *Zealand*. Nor is the name of *Holland* found given to this Province in any account of things antecedent to these times; it being in the Ages immediately foregoing call'd *Vlaedinga*, and *Fladringa*, from *Vlaedingen* seated at the mouth of the *Mose*, and formerly a Town of great note. Some indeed will have it originally call'd *Holland*, and since *Holland*, from the great Woods with which it was once wholly cover'd; but that was so long since, and this name so modern, that it is impossible the one should have any relation to, or influence upon the other. A third opinion, that it was denominat'd from the Hallowness of the ground, seems to have little better foundation; notwithstanding *Guicciardin's* story of a Cow, which being drown'd in a Ditch about half a league from *Harlem*, was as he tells us afterwards found in the Lake on the East side of the Town, between which and the said Ditch there was no open communication.

Bentivoglio observes concerning *Holland*, that it is cut through in so many places by Rivers and artificial Channels, that it may be doubted whether it consists most of land or water; and that it does likewise so abound in Shipping of all sorts (whereof has been a wonderful increase made since his time) that it may be question'd whether the number of moveable Habitations on the water, or of fixt on the land be the greater. And agreeable hereunto is the account of a judicious modern Author, that the soil of the whole Province is generally flat, like the Sea in a calm; and looks as if after a long contention between the Land

and

Name.

Situation.

and Water, it had at length been divided between them. And true it is, that if the number of Rivers and Canals, which lead not only to every great Town, but almost to every Village and Farm House, and the innumerable Sails that appear every where couring up and down upon them, be duly consider'd; it will not be doubted, but the people that live in Boats bear a good proportion to those that live in Houses.

Traffick.

The prodigious effects of industrious traffic did never shew themselves more evidently than among the people of this Province; of whom it has been observ'd, that tho they have no Wood of their own, yet they spend more than any Nation; that tho their Fields bear no Corn, yet have they sometimes kept the Granary of Europe; that they have neither Vines, nor Wool, and very little Flax of their own growth, yet is no place better stor'd with Wines, and they make more Cloth of both sorts, than any other Country of an equal, and then most of a much larger extent. These and other like remarks are comprehended in an Epigram of *Jos. Scaliger*, addressing himself to his Friend *Janus Doufa*; which runs thus:

*Ignorata tuæ referam miracula terræ,
Doufa, peregrinis non habitura fidem.
Omnia Lantium hic lassat Textrina Mineræ:
Lanigeros tamen hinc scimus abesse Gregees.
Non capiunt operas fabriles Oppida vestra:
Nulla fabris tamen hæc ligna ministrat bumus.
Horrea triticeæ rumpunt hic Frugis acervi:
Pascuos hic tamen est, non Cerealis ager.
Hic numerosa meri stipantur dolia Cellis:
Quæ vineta colat nulla putator habet.
Hic nulla, aut certe seges est rarissima Lini:
Liniſci tamen est Copia major ubi?
Hic mediis habitamus aquis, quis credere possit?
Et tamen hic nullæ Doufa bibuntur aquæ.*

Which we have ventur'd to translate, with some small variety, in this manner:

In strange abundance Industry supplies
What Nature, *Doufa*, to thy Land denies.
You've scarce more Sheep to feed than Wolves
to fear;
Yet make more Cloth than entire Nations
wear.
Your Cities are with well wrought Iron stor'd;
Yet neither Oar nor Wood your Lands afford.
With you there's wanting no one kind of
Grain;
And yet your people only plow the Main.
Fill'd are your Cellars with the richest Wine;
Yet no man with you ever prunes the Vine.
Great store of finest Linnen your Shops yield;
Yet few of you on Flax bestow one Field.
Low in the Waves does your flat Country
sink;
Yet none are wiser, and less Water drink.

The Soil produces several sorts of Fruit, and in some places (as about *Rheensburch*, and near *Leyden*) good Corn; but this grows only in a few small spots of ground, so that the quantity of it bears no proportion to the multitudes of people that swarm in this Country. That part of the Province which is nearest the North, is so soft and moorish that it is wholly unfit for Tillage; and the other, which lies next *Brabant*, consists generally of Meadows, which towards the end of *October* begin to be cover'd with Water; the frequent rains and storms augmenting

this inundation, and continuing it all the Winter in such a manner, that in most places nothing is seen during that season, but some Steeples and Houses, which seem to peep out of the Sea. There being therefore here incomparably more pasture than arable grounds, the quantity of cheese and Butter made by them cannot be imagin'd, that which they sell being reported to bring them in yearly a million of Carolins. But of these and other commodities, as also of their Cattel, and both tame and wild Beasts, and of their salt and fresh water Fish, and several other particulars, we shall not repeat here what we have already related more at large in our General account of these Provinces. We shall therefore add only this brief concluding character of the Country as well as its Inhabitants, from the often cited *Sir William Temple*: *Holland* (says he) is a Country where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in request than Honour, where there is more Sense than Wit, more good Nature than good Humour, and more Wealth than Pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel than to live, shall find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than to love.

From the same Judicious Author we shall collect as compendious a Relation as we can of the Government of this Province; the Sovereignty whereof is represented by the Deputies of the Nobles and Towns, composing nineteen Voices, of which the Nobles have only the first. There were formerly but six Voicing Cities (as they term them) viz. *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delph*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, and *Goude*; but to these were afterwards added, by the great *William of Nassau* (who was thought to have done it that he might thereby lessen the authority of the Nobles, and balance that of the greater Cities by the Voices of the smaller; (the suffrages and adherence of which might be much more easily obtain'd and secur'd) *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Almaer*, *Horn*, *Encluisen*, *Edam*, *Monikendam*, *Medenblick*, and *Purmerend*; which last being but a very small Town, and yet having an equal Vote with *Amsterdam*, there seems to be hereby made as great an inequality between the Members of the Provincial Estates, as by the Suffrage of *Oversseel* between the Members of the States General. The Nobles are represented but by eight or nine of their Body, who are in the nature of Deputies, and when one among them dies, chuse another to succeed him. All of them have, as is above said, but one Voice; yet are they very considerable in the Government, both because they Vote first, whereby a great sway and inclination is given in any business towards that side for which they declare; as also because they possess many of the best Charges both Civil and Military; have the direction of all the Ecclesiastical Revenue, seiz'd by the State upon the change of Religion; send their Deputies to all the Councils both of the Generality and of the Province; and nominate one Counsellor in the two great Courts of Justice. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who is seated with them, takes and delivers their Voice; assisting also at their Deliberations before they come to the Assembly. He is really but a Servant; yet the usual perpetuity of his Office (tho he ought to be chosen every five years) and his skill in public business, procure him very great credit, and indeed authority among them. He has place in each of the several Assemblies of the Province, and in that of the States proposes all matters to be debated; gathering the Opinions,

nions, and pronouncing the Resolution according to the plurality of Suffrages; tho he refuses sometimes to conclude according to the same; that is in matters of highest importance, and where he judges in his conscience that the consequences of such a Conclusion would prove prejudicial to the Province. The Deputies of the Towns are taken from among the Magistrates of the same, at the charge whereof they are also maintain'd; one of the Burgomasters and the Pensioner being usually of the number sent from each place, which whether it be greater or smaller has but one Vote.

These Provincial Estates meet commonly in February, June, September, and November, at the Hague; their business being the three first times to fill up vacant Offices, renew the Farms of Taxes, debate and determine any point that concerns the whole Province, and decide such differences as arise between the Towns; but in November they consult about the *Quota*, according to what has been agreed upon by the Deputies of the States General, for the year ensuing.

For extraordinary occasions they are convok'd by a Council call'd *Committee de Raeden*, or Commission'd Counsellors, who are properly a Council of State of the Province, which is made up of one Deputy from the Nobles, one from each of the chief Towns, and one from three of the smaller Towns; each of the three chusing him by turns. This Council sits constantly at the Hague, and both proposes to the provincial States, at their extraordinary Assemblies, the matters to be deliberated upon; and also afterwards executes their Resolutions.

If any one of the Nineteen Members of the Provincial Assembly dissent, it hinders a Result; yet being all united by one common bond of Interest, and aiming jointly at the public good, businesses are easily brought to a resolution; private passions and concerns giving way to the clear strength of reason, and it seldom happening that the smaller part disputes long what the greater is inclin'd to. When they are all agreed in opinion, some of the Deputies are sent to each Town to consult their Principals (as they stile it) and if their assent be denied or delay'd, there is an adjournment made of the Assembly, till such time as all of them returning home have by their address and influence upon the several Magistracies of places, and a clearer representation of matters, obtain'd their approbation.

Besides these already mention'd, there is another Council, call'd the Chamber of Accounts, which manages the general Revenues of the Province, and has moreover the absolute disposition of the ancient Demefne of *Holland*, without giving any account of the same; only upon usual intervals, or when there is some urgent occasion for Money the States call upon them for a Subsidy of two or three hundred thousand Crowns, or more, as they are press'd, or conceive the Chamber to be grown rich, beyond what is proportion'd to the general design of procuring ease to, and increasing the fortunes of those persons who compose it; this Council consisting of such persons, as are judg'd by the States fit to be rewarded in so ample and honourable a manner, for having grown old in the service of the public, and pass'd thorough most of the employments of the State with the esteem of prudence and integrity.

Holland and *Zealand* had one common Governor when under the jurisdiction of *Burgundy* and *Austria*; and they have long had one Judge

likewise common to both, and consisting of two courts of justice. The first of these courts is compos'd of twelve Counsellors, nine of *Holland* and three of *Zealand*; the Governor (who also presided in the same when he pleas'd) by the old constitution naming all of them except one, who was chosen by the Nobles. This court judges without appeal in all criminal causes, but in civil there lies an appeal to the other court (which is call'd the High Council and consists, as a modern Writer informs us, of a President and 9 Counsellors, whereof *Zealand* nominates three) as before the Revolt to the Chamber of *Mechlyn*; for supplying the place of which this was instituted about seventy years ago by the Confederate States. The sentence of this High Court is ultimate and decisive, only the States may be petition'd for a revision; who, when they judge there is reason for it, grant Letters Patents to that purpose, naming some Syndics out of the Towns, who being added to the Counsellors of both the mention'd Courts, revise and judge the cause in the last resort. The Grand Forrester of *Holland* has likewise his Court, which sits 4 times a year; wherein he and his Assessors (persons of rank and quality) determine all such controversies as arise about the Game of the Province.

The whole compass of this Country is not above 180 miles, and the breadth of it is little that there is no part of it above three hours journey from the Sea; yet it is reported to contain no fewer than 23 wall'd Towns and 400 Villages. The most accurate division of it (said to be kept in the Archives of their Chamber of Accounts) is into 1. North-Holland, which comprehends the *Waterſchappen*, or Dyck Graviates of *Rinland*, *Delfland* and *Schieland*, and the Country of *Worden*. 2. South-Holland, in which are *Dort*, *Gorcum*, *Worcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Heusden*, &c. and *Geestriet* the Metropolis of the land of *Putten*. 3. *Voorn*; wherein besides the *Brill* and *Goeree* there are only several good Villages. 4. The fourth and largest part of this Province is made up of *Kennemerland* and *West-Frizeland*; (commonly tho improperly according to this division, term'd North-Holland) containing, *Kennemerland*, *Amfeland*, *Godeland*, *Waterland*, with the Islands of the *Texel*, *Wiering*, *Olieland* and the *Grind*. Of all the Cities, and considerable Villages comprehend'd in these several distributions of the Province we shall hereafter give an account according to the Method and order of *Janſons* Maps; inserting divers places with their Descriptions of which he has thought fit to say nothing, and being more large upon others concerning which he speaks much less than their quality and condition require.

The zealous assertors of the freedom of this people, and especially *Grotius*, take a great deal of pains (tho with very doubtful success in the judgment of many) to evince the liberty and independence of *Holland* in all ages, not excepting the most flourishing state of the vast Kingdom of the *Franks*. Yet does it not appear to have been under a single and proper Governor of its own before the times of *Diderick* or *Theoderick*, its first Earl; and certainly its strength must have been of small consideration, and the resistance made by it against invaders but very little, while canton'd out among the several Burgraves, who appear to have been the only antecedent Rulers or Magistrates throughout this Province. But passing over this point, we shall in civility to our Dutch friends acknowledge

Extent and division.

Ancient Governors.

ledge that their ancient Earls were in no wife subject to the Emperor or the laws of the Empire; and that they ever deny'd themselves to be vassals to the former, against whom some of them (particularly *Theodorick* the fourth) maintain'd successful War in vindication of their independent jurisdiction. If at any time they acknowledg'd subjection to, or crav'd and own'd the Patronage of the Empire, we will grant that this was extorted from them by the necessity of their affairs, and that such Acts can therefore be no precedents, nor ought to prejudice or diminish the right and exemption of their Earls or the States provincial: and allow for certain that the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, never did homage or own'd any Fealty to the Empire upon account of this Province. As for the authority of their ancient Earls, *Dutch* Authors contend that it was wonderfully limited and according to their relations it seems to have been little more than what has been of late years enjoy'd by their Stadtholders; the power of the provincial Estates having always been very large and in many things predominant to that of the other. As to the particular laws and constitutions that set bounds to the jurisdiction of their Princes, and are suppos'd to have been sworn to by *Theodorick* the first, the foresaid Authors acknowledge themselves to be wholly in the dark: yet *Grotius* in his book entitul'd *de Antiquitate Reipublice Batavicae*, gives us these as the chief of them, which he says for a long time ow'd their preservation to use and custom, but were at length confirm'd and establish'd in a solemn manner.

1. If the principality happen to descend to a Female, she shall not marry without the consent of the States of *Holland*. 2. The Offices of Senator, Treasurers and Prætors shall be conferr'd upon none but natives. 3. The provincial Estates shall meet when and where they please, neither shall it be requir'd that they ask leave of the Prince to hold any solemn convention. 4. No new taxes shall be made, nor shall any person be exempt from the payment of such as are already impos'd, but by authority of the States. 5. No War, whether offensive or defensive shall be undertaken by the Prince without the approbation of the said States. 6. The Prince in his letters shall make use of the *Dutch* language. 7. He shall coin no money nor make any alteration in the same, but according as shall be judg'd expedient by the States. 8. It shall not be in the Princes power to alienate any part of his dominions; nor 9. convene the Estates beyond the limits of the Country. 10. If he stands in need of a subsidy or contribution he shall desire it of the Estates in his own person; nor shall he levy any other taxes then such as are granted by them. 11. The administration of justice shall be only made by the ordinary judges. 12. No alterations shall be made of ancient customs or laws; and if the Prince shall decree or command any thing to the contrary, no man shall be oblig'd to pay him obedience.

A Catalogue of the Earls of Holland and Zealand taken especially out of *Scrivener's* Batavia Illustrata.



About the year 863 *Charles* the Bald, Emperor and King of *France*, being inform'd that *Holland*, a *Roman* Territory, was mightily infested by the *Danes*, inhabiting the Country of *Utrecht*, did at the request of *John* the 8th. Bishop of

Rome, confer the principality of the Province upon *Theodorick* or *Thierry* (call'd also by some *Diderick* and *Childerick*) son of *Sigisbert* Duke of *Aquitain*; a *Trojan* by descent, if we give credit to certain old Annals. This *Theodorick* coming with a good Army took possession of the Country, and having subdu'd its Enemies, and subjected the *Frizons*, (part of which people were within the limits of the new erected jurisdiction) procur'd the Inhabitants a long and universal peace with all their Neighbours. Many both *Hollanders* and *Frizons* had at first unwillingly submitted themselves unto him, and therefore envying afterwards his greatness and the prosperity of his affairs, they enter'd into a combination and drove him out of the Country. Being not long after restor'd by the assistance of the same Emperor from whom he had receiv'd his Earldom, he did not long defer the punishment of such as had conspir'd against him. He marry'd *Gemma* or *Jenna*, a Woman of a noble Race as *Scrivener* says and as others tell us Daughter of *Pepin* son of *Charlemain*, and King of *Italy*: and lyes bury'd with her at *Egmond*. He enjoy'd this principality 40 years.

Theodorick son of the foresaid *Theodorick* succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Holland*. He vanquish'd the *Frizons* in two memorable Battels; and rebuilt the Monastery of *Egmond* with stone, after it had been burnt down by the said *Frizons*. He marry'd *Hulgard* or *Hildegard* Daughter of *Lewis*, King of *France*, and dy'd in the eighth year of his age, some say of his Government, but others tell us with more probability that he govern'd about fifty years. His body was also enter'd in great State at *Egmond*.

Arnulph (call'd by some *Arnold*) the third Earl of *Holland* succeeded his Father *Theodorick* the second, who had also an elder Son call'd *Egbert*, but he had profess'd himself a Monk, and enter'd into a *Cloister*. This Prince had continual Wars with the *Frizons* during his reign, which lasted but five years; he being after that space of time slain by them, together with a great part of his Nobility. He was bury'd with his ancestors at *Egmond*.

Theodorick the third of the name, took *Adebold* the first fighting Bishop of *Utrecht* in battel; and carry'd him prisoner into *Holland*, where he kept him a long while because he could not be brought to any reasonable terms of accord. This *Adebold* had privately instigated the *Frizons* and made them rebel against *Theodorick*, who afterwards burning their Towns and laying the Country waste chastis'd them sufficiently both for their Rebellion and for the death of his Father, which he had long since resolv'd to revenge. He gave the Province of *Frizeland*, reduc'd thus under his obedience to *Florent* his younger Son, and return'd with his victorious Army into *Holland*; from whence he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but dy'd in his return, after he had govern'd the Country 46 years; *Orbild* his Widow retiring thereupon into her own Country of *Saxony*. He was bury'd in the Abbey of *Egmond*, where was found long after the Epitaph of the three *Theodoricks*, and the Wives of the two first, which because it thoroughly expresses the Monkish genius of Poetry in that and the next ages, may possibly deserve a place here.

*Theodericorum tria Corpora magnificorum,
Hic sita sunt, titulis quoque notata suis.
Hi fundaverunt Læa nostra, Patresque fuerunt.*

Ipsius

*Ipsius ornatus, ordinis atque Ratus.
Hic Comitissarum sociantur membra duarum,
Virtus est quarum non celebranda parum.
Gemma prior dicta tum precipue benedicta,
Hildegarda suo digna legi titulo;
Auro præclaram tabulam quæ præsit ad Aram,
Multimodis donis, jure sequenda bonis.
Progenies horum mores imitare tuorum,
Quos Cæli regio summis ab exilito.*

Theodorick the fourth having in a tournament at *Liege* kill'd a person of quality, (some say it was the Brother of the Bishop of that place and *Colen*) retir'd with all speed into his own Country but was pursu'd by the *Germans* who either by force or treachery possess'd themselves of the City of *Dort*, tho they were not long after overcome, being set upon in the night, by the Earl and his men, who slew of them besides others about 4 hundred Gentlemen and persons of quality. The next morning walking carelessly abroad, and passing thorough a narrow street (call'd as some tell us upon that account *Gravestreet*, or the Earls street unto this day) he was shot by a skulking *German* in the thigh with a poison'd dart, and dy'd two days after; having Govern'd this Country nine years.

Florent Brother of *Theodorick* the fourth, and Governor as is above said of *Frizeland* was the next Earl of *Holland*; who by a very ordinary stratagem (*viz.* the digging of several pits in the ground and covering them over with hay and straw) is reported to have utterly routed and made great slaughter of the united forces of the Arch-Bishop of *Colen* the Bishop of *Liege* and the Earl of *Lorain*. About 4 years after (*viz.* an. 1062) he vanquish'd the *Germans* again in a set battel; but in his retreat, as he sat resting himself under an Elm in the Village of *Hemert*, between the *Mose* and the *Waal*, he was suddenly assaulted, defeated and slain by the Earl of *Guick*. He had then Govern'd *Holland* 14 years and *Frizeland* 21: and was inter'd at *Egmond*.

Gertrude, Daughter of the Duke of *Saxony*, after the death of her Husband Count *Florent*, govern'd for some time in the name of her young Son *Theodorick* or *Thierry*. She afterwards married *Robert*, surnam'd the *Frizon*, from his strength, as some say, tho others tell us, he was so call'd from his having subdued that people.

The said *Robert* is number'd among the Earls of *Holland*, tho he were no more then Guardian to the young *Theodorick*, Son of *Gertrude* by her former Husband; which charge was manag'd by him with great moderation and integrity. He was at length vanquish'd and driven out of the Country by *Godfrey* of *Lorain*, who with the assistance of *William* Bishop of *Utrecht* made himself master of the same.

Godfrey, surnam'd *Crook-back*, having possess'd himself of *Holland*, built the Town of *Delph* and subdu'd the *Frizons*, by whom he was afterwards besieg'd for the space of nine weeks in the Town of *Alcmaer*; but the Bishop of *Utrecht* coming to his relief with a great Army, forc'd the Enemy to depart with extraordinary loss. About the year 1075, a certain servant of young *Theodorick* is said to have thrust a javelin up his fundament, as he was easing himself in a Chamber which stood over a Ditch or Channel; of which wound he dy'd not long after.

Godfrey being dead, these Dominions came into the hands of the true heir *Theodorick* the Son of *Florent* the first but not without some trouble, for he found it necessary to raise great forces for the recovery of his right, whereupon the Bishop of *Utrecht*

was so terrify'd, that he very willingly made a peace with the Earl, and withdrew all his own souldiers out of *Holland*, tho some say he was first overcome in fight and taken prisoner. The *Frizons* disowning all subjection to him were vanquish'd in a pitch'd battel by this Earl, who passing his Army over the *Marthes* and *Pools* upon the Ice slew four thousand of them upon the spot. It was but a little while after ere the same people gathering fresh Forces rebelled again; which the Earl resenting with such indignation that having beaten them the second time he had no compassion either of age or sex, (some report he spared those that were not twelve years old) laying waste their Country and burning their Towns and Villages. Then he besieg'd the Town of *Staveren*, which place he so far distress'd in three weeks time, that it was compell'd to redeem it self with a round sum of money. Thus was he accounted to have wholly subdu'd this people, the chief of whom swore obedience and perpetual subjection to him and his Successors, the Earls of *Holland*. Some say he bore rule in *Holland* and *Zealand* 25, and others 15 years. Some again tell us that his mother *Gertrude* enjoy'd the Government by her self, after the death of her Husband, for the space of two years, which together with *Roberts* 8, *Godfrey's* 4, *William* Bishop of *Utrecht's* one, and *Theodorick's* fifteen make in all thirty years.

Florent the second, call'd from his corpulency the fat, (tho he was nevertheless both active and strong being tall and well set) marry'd *Petronelle*, or *Parnell* Daughter of *Didier*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Sister of the Emperor *Lotharius*, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter. He was a charitable, just and Religious Prince, affecting the arts of peace rather then War, and dying after he had reign'd (if we may so phrase it without offending our neighbours the *Dutch*) thirty one years, with the great love and veneration of all his subjects.

Theodorick the sixth of that name, and eldest Son of *Florent* the Fat, took to Wife *Sophia* Daughter of *Orlo*, Count Palatine, which bore him four Sons and three Daughters. He quell'd the rebellious *Frizons*, who soon after joining with his unnatural Brother, *Florent* the black, fell in upon North-*Holland*, and burnt the Town of *Alcmaer*, but were quickly repuls'd by *Theodorick* who march'd against them with good Forces. Being a little while after inform'd that his Wife's Brother was taken prisoner by the *Frizons*, and his Army defeated by the Bishop of *Utrecht* he presently apply'd himself to the siege of that City, with so great resolution that he had certainly taken it, had not the Bishop put on his pontifical Habit, and come forth with the rest of his Clergy in a most solemn manner to excommunicate him; for then (as ancient Annals relate) the Earl fell down upon his knees, beg'd pardon, and departed with his Army, so great was the dread and veneration which even Princes had in former ages for ecclesiastical persons and Censures. In this Earls time there happen'd so dreadful a fire in the said City of *Utrecht* that the principal Churches, very richly furnish'd and adorn'd, were burnt down to the ground; and yet (which many accounted miraculous) that which was dedicated to our blessed Saviour stood untouched in the midst of the Conflagration. He dy'd about the year 1163, after he had Govern'd 40 years. Some say he was slain by the *Frizelanders*.

Florent the third married *Ada* Daughter of the

Florent II.

Theodorick the VI.

Florent III.

the King of Scotland by whom he had four Sons and as many Daughters. The Emperor Frederick, coming for that purpose into Holland, reconcil'd him and Godfrey Bishop of Utrecht contending about the Principality of Frizeland; and not long after it happen'd that this Earl being diverted with some very urgent business elsewhere, the Frizens made a descent into North-Holland, committing several infolencies, and particularly burning the Town of *Alcmaer*; but they were in a short space reduc'd to their former obedience, and forc'd to pay divers bushels of money (as Writers tell us) to make atonement for their Rebellion and Acts of hostility. Count Florent went at length with other Christian Princes in the grand expedition of that age call'd the holy War, (the design whereof was to drive the Saracens out of Jerusalem and the Country of Palestine) and if we believe ancient Chronicles dyed at Antioch, after he had govern'd the Provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Frizeland seven and twenty years.

Theodorick VII.

Theodorick the seventh succeeded his Father Florent, between whom and his Brother William there afterwards happen'd bloody Wars, to which there was at last an end put by the mediation of Baldwin Bishop, and Theodorick Cathedral Provost of Utrecht, upon these conditions; viz. that Theodorick being the elder Brother should enjoy the Provinces of Holland and Zealand, and that William should hold of him in fee the Countreys of East and West-Frizeland (lying on each side of the River *Flevis*, and extending to the Eastward as far as the River *Launers*) together with a yearly pension out of the customs of *Geerstiet*. Upon the death of the said Baldwin, Theodorick was made Guardian of that Church (according to *Scrivenerius's* account, tho that differs in several circumstances from the relations given by others of this matter) in the faithful administration of which Office he met with opposition from the Duke of Geldre, which occasion'd some Wars between him and that Prince. Some time after he made an incursion into Brabant, and took the Town of *Bois-le-duc*; but just as he was about to return with his Army, and a great many prisoners of quality, he was assaulted and vanquish'd with a great slaughter of his men; he himself falling into his Enemy the Duke of Lorrains hands, by whom he was forc'd to make full reparation of all damage done to those of the foresaid Town before he could obtain his liberty. He dy'd at Dort after he had ruled thirteen years, and left behind him only one Daughter, called *Ada*.

Ada.

Ada succeeded her Father, whose funeral obsequies were deferred till after the celebration of her marriage with the Earl of Loos, by whom she had no children, dying within the space of a twelvemonth.

William I.

William the first, Brother of Theodorick the seventh, and Governor of Frizeland, had sharp Wars with the Earl of Loos, and his Allies, before he could get quiet possession of Holland and Zealand. In his time Dort was burnt by those of Utrecht, between whose Bishop and this Prince was likewise War, ended at length upon composition, according to which a thousand Talents were to be pay'd by the Earl for damage done to the said Bishop. Being inform'd of the death of his Uncle the King of Scotland, he presently rigg'd out a good Fleet to put himself in possession of that Kingdom, to which he thought no man had better title than himself. Having landed his Army he is said to have taken many Towns and Castles, but news being brought

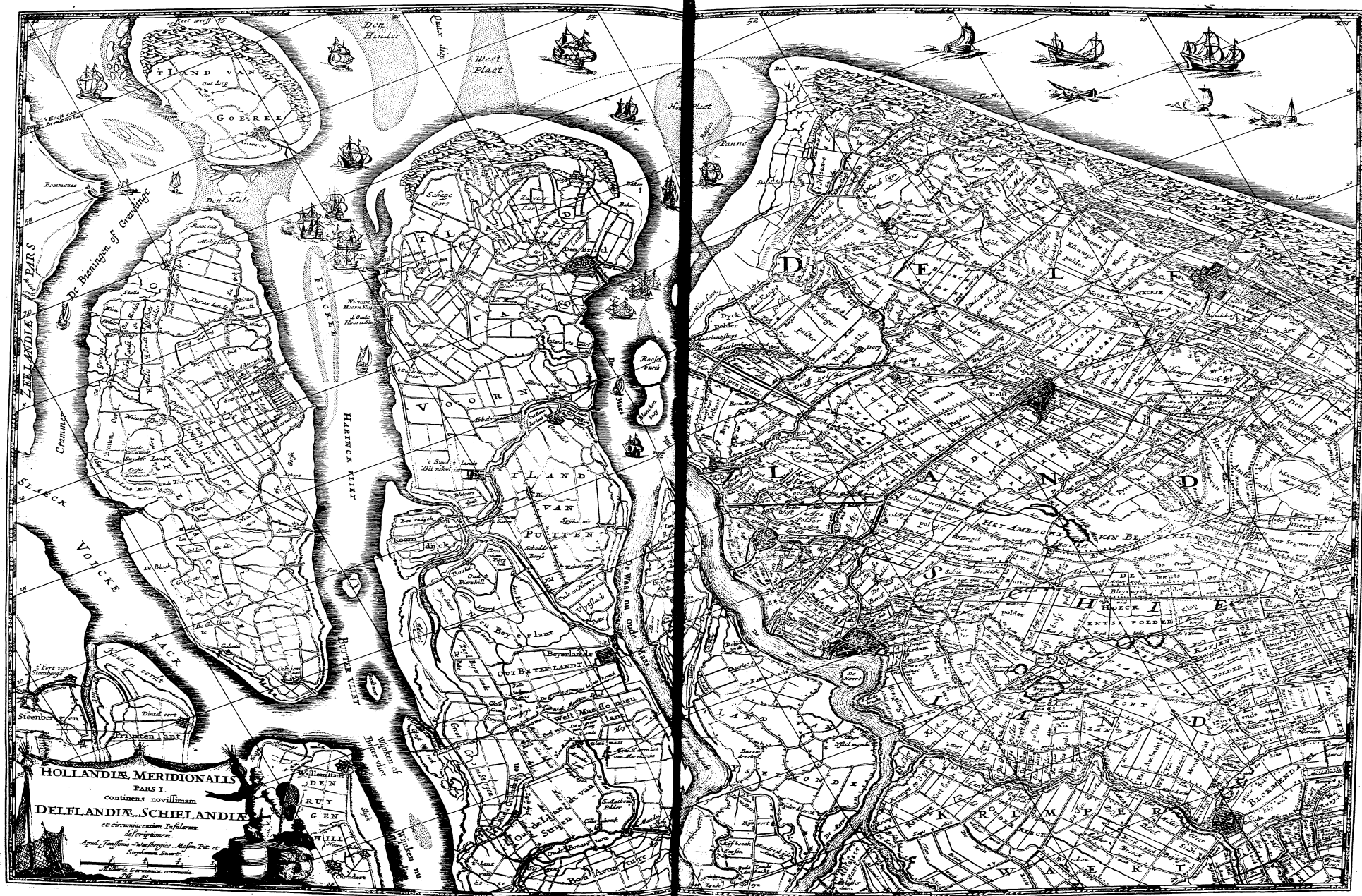
that the Earl of Loos had levied an Army and was making great havock and spoil in his Country of Holland, he presently return'd, judging it the wisest course to leave the uncertain for the certain. He had two Wives; *Alix* or *Alide*, Daughter of the Earl of Geldre, which bore him three Sons and two Daughters; and *Mary*, Daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, by whom he had no children. He dy'd in the year 1223, having govern'd Holland and Zealand 19 and Frizeland 26 years.

Florent, the fourth of that name, succeeded his Father only in Holland and Zealand as some tell us, his Brother Orho having been already made Earl and Governor of Frizeland. He was a man of a martial genius, and perform'd divers great exploits; which occasion'd his death: for the Countess of Clermont having heard much of his valour became so desirous to see him, that she prevail'd with her Husband to publish a solemn Tournament; to which military diversion it was usual in those days for all fam'd Soldiers to resort from the most distant Countries. Florent among others say'd not to appear at the day appointed, and it was his ill fortune by his valour and deportment so to charm the foresaid Countess, that she could not abstain from praising him in the highest manner before her Husband, who thereupon conceived a strong jealousy of the Hollander, and with several armed men entering into the lists, surpris'd and barbarously murder'd him upon the place. He dy'd in the flower of his Age, having governed twelve years; and his body was convey'd into Holland and buried in the Monastery of *Rhinburg*. He had by *Matilda* Daughter of the Duke of Lorrain and Brabant two sons and as many Daughters.

William the second, Son of the foresaid Florent, was for a long while under the Guardianship of his Uncle the Bishop of Utrecht; being but six years old at the time of his Fathers death. He was of a very Warlike temper, and upon that account chosen King of the Romans, when scarce twenty years old. He instituted a Court at the Hague, where the causes and controversies of the Hollanders and Zealanders should be determined; and sent his Brother Florent with a good Army to repel the Flemmings, who had invaded the Isle of *Walcheren*, and were by him after an exceeding bloody fight wholly vanquish'd. The King upon the news hereof hastened into Zealand and spared the lives of such as had been taken prisoners, but sent them home stark naked. Not long after he went into Italy, and received the Imperial Crown from the hands of Pope *Innocent*; and from thence passing into Germany, he took possession of the Empire, being received in all places with extraordinary joy and respect. Returning back into his Patrimonial Countries he overcame the rebellious Frizens in a pitched battle; but marching (a great way before his men as some Writers tell us) to fight them a second time, the Ice upon which he went broke under his horse, and he himself was ignorantly slain by some enemies that lay among the neighbouring Reeds and Oziers. He governed the Empire seven, and these Countries one and twenty years; and his body was an. 1255 remov'd into the Isle of *Walcheren*, and inter'd in the Abbey of *Muddleburg*: the place of its obscure burial in Frizeland being discovered to his Son and successor by an old man that had been privy therunto.

Florent the Fifth, to revenge his Fathers death twice enter'd Frizeland with great Forces, and obtain'd





obtain'd two memorable Victories. Afterwards a war being ready to break out between him and the *Flemmings*, the difference was made up by the mediation of the Duke of *Brabant*; Earl *Florent*, as a Guaranty of the Peace, marrying *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Guido*, Earl of *Flanders*; by whom he had four Sons, three whereof dy'd in the prime of their age; tho others tell us, that she bore him five Sons and three Daughters. He built stately Palaces in divers of the chief Cities of *Holland*; and had several pleasant places of recess, where sometimes he diverted himself by hunting, sometimes with the company of women. He is recorded to have past over into *England*, with an intention of conquering *Scotland*; but to have return'd speedily upon the *Flemings* invading his Countries. In his old age he forc'd the Wife of *Gerard van Velson* (his great Favourite, but who had disoblig'd him by refusing to marry his Concubine) desirous thereby rather to affront him then satisfy his own lust; but he conspiring with *Herman of Woerden*, his Wife's Father, *Gysbrecht of Amstel*, and many other persons of power and quality, seiz'd the Earls person near the City of *Utrecht*, and being so hotly pursued by the *Kennemers* that he despair'd of carrying him off, and having him convey'd into *England* (which is said to have been his intention) he barbarously murder'd him with above twenty wounds. Some Authors write, that this *Velson* being afterwards taken, was put stark naked into a hog'shead full of sharp nails, and so rolled up and down the streets of *Leyden* till he dyed; all the rest of the Conspirators being either publicly executed for this Treason, or dying poor and miserable in other Countries. *Florent* the Fifth govern'd *Holland* and *Zealand* one and forty years; and 'bating the vice of incontinence, which some tell us he never manifested so much as in the foremention'd and fatal Adultery (tho that seems to have been rather an act of revenge then lust) he has the character given him of a generous, liberal, and excellently qualify'd Prince.

John the First, only Son of *Florent* the Fifth, was at his Father's death in *England* with the King his Father in Law, which occasion'd some troubles in these Countries by discord and quarrels arising between those who shar'd the Government amongst themselves in his absence; but upon his return all such contentions presently vanish'd. This Earl overthrew and made great slaughter of the *Frizons* in two signal Battels. He died without issue at *Harlem* about the year 1300, having govern'd not above four years. In his time liv'd *Nicolas Kieten*, a man of so prodigious a stature that he was accounted a Giant. In his time likewise (according to some writers) began the two pernicious factions of *Schiringers* and *Vetcoopers* in *Friseland*; of whom we have spoken very briefly in the description of that Province.

Upon the decease of the foresaid *John*, the Government of these Countries devolv'd to *John* the Son of *Alide*, Countess of *Hainault*, and Sister of *William* the Grandfather of *John* the First. He married *Philippa* Daughter of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was five years Earl of *Holland*, and defended his Brother the Bishop of *Utrecht* with such vigor that he utterly subdued all those who endeavour'd to deprive him of his Principality. Writers tell us of strange sights in the air, and an apparition of Fleets upon the waters, which were judg'd to prognosticate those Wars that happen'd not long after between the *Flemmings* and *Hollanders*; the first of whom are

NETHERLANDS.

reported to have lost in one Sea fight, (wherein they were vanquish'd by *William* Son of this Earl) no fewer then ten thousand men. But *John* himself dyed immediately after, and was bury'd at *Valenciennes*.

William the third, Son of *John* the second, was for his piety, justice, and mildness of disposition surnam'd the good; as his Brother *John*, slain by the *Flemmings*, had upon account of a much different temper been denominat'd without mercy. At *Middleburg* in *Zealand* he founded a Colledge of Canons, dedicated to Saint *Peter*; and in his time *Holland* was grievously afflicted with two of the greatest publick evils, Plague and Famine; one whereof swept away a great part of the Inhabitants, and the other necessitated those that survived to prolong a miserable life as well as they could by the use of grasse and other vegetables. An. 1328 *Philip* King of *France* chiefly by the assistance of this *William* gave the *Flemmings* a very considerable overthrow. There is a memorable story of an act of justice done by this good Earl, not long before his death, upon the Bailiff of South-*Holland*, who had taken away a poor mans Cow (he refusing to sell her because she gave such a prodigious quantity of milk that his whole family subsisted thereby) and in exchange sent him another nothing comparable to her; whom the Earl commanded in the first place for the wrong done the Country fellow to pay him a hundred Crowns; and afterwards for the injury done to himself and his government to be beheaded. Among other Fatherly admonitions given his eldest Son *William* upon his death bed, he advis'd him to maintain peace with his neighbours, and lay no grievous impositions upon the Clergy. His government lasted three and thirty years, and never was the loss of any Prince more lamented by subjects. He had by his Wife *Jane of Valois* three sons, *William*, *Lewis* and *John*; (the eldest and youngest of whom *John* and *Lewis* dyed before their Father) with four Daughters, *Margaret* Dutcheß of *Bavaria* and Emperers, *Joan* Countess of *Juliers*, *Philippa* Queen of *England*, and *Elizabeth*.

William the fourth marry'd *Jane* of *Brabant*, and dyed without lawful issue, leaving only one natural Son behind him. He was very zealous for the propagation of the Christian faith, upon which account he assisted the King of *Spain* in person with a considerable Army against the *Moors*; and by his valour shew'd against the Infidels he is recorded to have purchased immortal fame. When he was come back he besieg'd *Utrecht*, and being ready to take and sack the Town was perfwaded by his Nobles to condescend to a peace or rather truce, upon condition that 5 hundred of the principal Citizens, should come forth with both head and feet bare, and upon their knees beg his pardon. After this he led his forces against the *Frizons*, and engaging too boldly, was slain by them not far from *Staveren*.

Margaret who succeeded *William* the fourth, was Daughter of *William* the Good, and Wife to *Lewis* of *Bavaria* Emperor. She came with a great retinue into *Holland*, and having taken possession, resign'd the Government to her Son *William*; who in consideration thereof was to allow her an annual pension; but he afterwards return'd the Provinces themselves into her hands; upon which there happen'd War between *Holland* and the people of *Utrecht*, wherein the latter were worited. In revenge for her Brothers death, she confiscated and put to pub-

Q. 9

William III.

William IV.

Margaret the Emperess.

William of
Bavaria.

lick sale, all the goods of the *Frizelanders* that were found in *Holland*.

The Emperess *Margaret* dying about the year 1355, her Son *William* the first, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Hennault*, and Lord of *Frizeland* succeeded; who by several Acts of hostility committed within his Territory, provoked the Bishop of *Utrecht* to enter *Holland*, and burn two Towns in that Province. In his time a great part of the City of *Harlem* was burnt down; and Writers account it very strange that neither the beginning nor Authors of so dreadful a fire could ever be found out. After this *William* had govern'd seven years he is reported to have fallen mad; and it is said that having at length given an unhappy evidence of his phrenzie by killing one *Gerard of Wateringen*, a person of Noble extraction, with his own hands, his person was secur'd, and the administration of the Government taken from him; a Guardian and Deputy being appointed him, who was

Albert I.

Albert the first, Brother to *William* of *Bavaria* (who had govern'd *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Frizeland* seven years and *Hennault* two) He married a Polish Lady, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was oppos'd at first by the *Cabillautin* faction, who labour'd to have the Lady *Matilda*, Wife of the distracted Earl, admitted Governess of these Countries. *Albert* besieged those of *Delft* for injuries offer'd him, particularly in burning down certain Castles of his, and in setting at liberty several persons imprison'd by him at the *Hague*; for which he compell'd them in ten or eleven weeks time to make him reparation, and withall to dismantle the greatest part of the Town walls. He had one expedition against the *Geldrians*, and divers against the *Frizons*; govern'd in his Brothers name thirty years, and sixteen in his own right, and was interr'd at the *Hague*.

William
VI.

William the sixth, eldest son of the foresaid *Albert*, took to Wife the Daughter of *Charles* King of *France*, which dy'd young and without Issue. Afterwards he marry'd the Daughter of *Philip* the hardy of *Burgundy*, by whom he had one Daughter, call'd *Jacoba*, or *Jacqueline*. He made War against *Reinold* Duke of *Geldre*, with whom he afterwards enter'd into a strict alliance, and maintain'd a perpetual friendship. Not long before his death (which happen'd in the thirteenth year of his Government) he held a solemn Assembly of the States, wherein his foresaid Daughter *Jacqueline*, was by unanimous consent recogniz'd and declared to be after her Fathers death undoubted Heiress to all these Countries.

Jacqueline.

Jacqueline had but newly succeeded her Father, when *William* of *Arkel* (a Lord so powerful about these times that he did often bid defiance to the Earls of *Holland*) surprised the Town of *Gorcum*; nor was it recovered from him without great bloodshed, the chief Commanders on each side viz. the foresaid Lord of *Arkel* and the Lord of *Bruderode* being slain in the action. She had been marry'd before when but 16 years old to the Dauphin of *France*, who died within the space of a year; and now he took for her second Husband *John* Duke of *Brabant*. *John* Duke of *Bavaria*, her Uncle by the Fathers side, having obtain'd, as is said, the Emperors consent, lay'd claim to the Earldom of *Holland*, Issue male behind him. Hereupon arose great troubles in the said Province, divers Cities revolting to this *John*, which were afterwards surrendered to him by the Articles of peace; and

among others the rich Town of *Dort*. *John* of *Bavaria* continu'd in the nature of a Guardian of *Holland* for three years, in which time happen'd several memorable actions, a full relation whereof would swell our short Catalogue into the bulk of an history. In short, such discord at length arose between Countess *Jacqueline* and her Husband the Duke of *Brabant* that a divorce enfu'd thereupon; and *John* of *Bavaria* being dead, the *Hollanders* rejecting their natural Lady *Jacqueline* chose and admitted the said Duke for their Governor. This Duke of *Brabant* is recorded by some for the first Founder of the University of *Lovan* which from small beginnings (as shall be shewn more at large in its proper place) became much more illustrious in succeeding ages. The Countess *Jacqueline* had two other Husbands (*Hamphry* Duke of *Glocester* and *Francis* of *Borjales* as some Chronicles inform us) while the Duke of *Brabant* was yet alive; and finding that the was in no probability of ever having children, she made a solemn renunciation of the Earldoms of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Hennault*, with the Lordship of *Frizeland* to her Mothers Sisters Son, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, which some say was done to obtain the liberty of her last mention'd Husband. She lived after the said renunciation but a short while, and dying at the age of 36, was buried at the *Hague*.

Philip of *Burgundy*, surnamed the Good, took possession of these Countries both by virtue of *Jacqueline*s renunciation and by right of inheritance. He did upon some grudge against the King of *England* besiege *Calais* with so numerous an Army that those who drove the Carriages and Waggon were by some judged able to have taken the place; and yet his design fail'd, the *Gantois* and those of *Bruges* returning home, because he did not act with so much ardor, or perhaps precipitancy, as they desired. This Prince instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, the first solemn assembly of the members thereof being held at the *Hague*. He made his base Son *David* (his bastardy being dispenc'd with by the Pope) Bishop of *Utrecht*, much against the will of the Inhabitants of the City, and divers places within that Principality. Some Writers tell us that by his assistance *Lewis* the Dauphin was advanc'd to the Crown of *France*. One *John* of *Koefstein*, rais'd from the very dung-hill to be this Princes chief favourite, conspired with others to poison him; for which he was beheaded, as was also a poor fellow whom he had employed to buy the poison, and who was so extremely simple that being asked whether if the other had kept his promise (for it was upon his refusing to pay the sum agreed upon that this silly wretch revealed the treason) he would then have made the same discovery, he answered, no he would not. Whereupon order was likewise given for his execution. *Philip* having govern'd these Countries four and thirty years, deceased at *Bruges*, where he had made his usual abode.

Charles the only surviving son of *Philip* by his third Wife (the two first having proved barren) and in his Fathers life time Earl of *Charolois* in *Burgundy*, succeeded him in the Dukedoms of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*, the Earldoms of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hennault*, *Burgundy*, (since call'd the French County) *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Namur*, the Marquisate of the Empire, and the Lordships of *Frizeland*, *Salins*, and *Mechlin*. He took, Sack'd and almost ruin'd the City of *Liege*; and drove the Duke of *Lorraine* out

of his Country, which was recovered chiefly by the assistance of the *Switzers*; *Charles* being much blam'd for falling out with them, from whom nothing was to be got but blows, of which they afforded him good store, defeating him near to *Morat*, with the slaughter of above 16 thousand of his men. After this (his ill fortune still pursuing him) he was betrayed by an Italian who commanded part of his Army, so that engaging unadvisedly with the *Lorrainers*, *Germans*, and *Switzers*, which came to relieve *Nancy*, besieged by him, he was slain with a great part of his shattered Forces, tho he was generally imagin'd for a long time after to have fled into *Germany*, many persons selling Jewels, Horses and other things upon condition to receive their money at his return. He was from the constant bent of his inclination denominat'd the Warlike, and had in the former part of his Government so good success in his enterprises that his subjects looked upon him as invincible. *Naucleus* says he saw a poor beggar who was taken in *Germany* to be this Duke, and suppos'd to go about in that manner to do penance; upon which account he receiv'd good alms. He is much blam'd by Writers for his reposing too great trust in the traitor *Compobacchio*, the foremention'd Italian, by whom he is said to have been perswaded not to give ear to, but immediately to hang up a French Gentleman who was just about to discover the treacherous conspiracy of the said *Compobacchio* with the Duke of *Lorraine*, and as some suppose with *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, for the ruine of this martial Prince; which at length took effect in the above mention'd manner. By his second Wife *Catharin* of *Burbon* he had one Daughter nam'd *Mary*.

Mary, the only Child of the foresaid *Charles*, was about fourteen years old at the time of her Fathers unfortunate death; and being courted by several Princes, the States General of these Countries met at *Louvain*, to consult how she should be disposed of in marriage; but I find nothing effected by them. She her self had an inclination to *Charles* Dauphin of *France*, whose Father King *Lewis* had formerly with great eagerness pursued the match, but now by a strange fatality being almost cold in the matter, and seizing too hastily upon several of her Towns, particularly those in *Picardy* and *Artois*, her mind became so far estrang'd from her injurious neigh-

bour, that she readily gave her self to *Maximilian* the Son of the Emperor *Frederic*, between whom and her Father the business had some time before been in agitation. It has been look'd upon by some as a very great providence that she married the *German*; because by the accession of so many rich, populous, and adjoining Countries (which appear'd upon several accounts of nothing near that consideration when annex'd afterwards to *Spain*) *France* must needs have become so powerful that it might long ere this have given Law to all *Europe*.

Maximilian.

Maximilian being married to the Princess *Mary* at *Gaunt*, deserr'd not the summoning the Nobles and General Estates of these Countries to stop the progress of the *French*, who were fully bent upon swallowing up all her Dominions; but being encounter'd by him in *Flanders*, were overthrow with the loss of a great part of their Army. He after that besieg'd *Tournay* so closely that it was in a little time deliver'd to him upon no other condition but that if ever the Inhabitants renounc'd their allegiance again all their goods and Possessions throughout the Province of *Flanders* should be presently confiscated and put to sale. His Deputy in the Province of *Holland*, where he could not be present himself, was the Lord of *Montigny* Knight of the Golden Fleece but upon his going into *Germany* *Engelbert* of *Nassau* was by him appointed Governor of all the *Netherlands* in his absence. This *Maximilian* was afterwards King of the *Romans* and at length Emperor, and dy'd in the year 1519. In him all these Low-Countries became annex'd to the house of *Austria* and by the marriage of his Son *Philip* (besides whom he had by the Princess *Mary* only one Daughter nam'd *Margaret*) to *Jane* of *Castile* was founded that mighty Monarchy, which though at this day but of mean account, was in the last age the terror of the Christian world.

This *Philip* was Father to *Charles* the fifth, Emperor, and Grandfather to *Philip* the second, the rich and mighty King of *Spain*. And thus we have compleated our Catalogue of the Earls of *Holland*, and *Zealand*, referring for an account of the lives and actions of the three just mention'd, and other succeeding Princes to the description of those Countries wherein they ought most properly to be deliver'd.





The DISTRICTS of

Delphland and Schieland,

With the Adjoining

ISLANDS.



DELPHLAND (so called from the Noble City of Delph) and **Schieland** (which has its name from the Channel *Schie* between *Delph* and the *Mose*) make the most considerable part of South-Holland, both together being bounded

by the *Mose*, the Sea, *Rhinland*, and the *IJsel*; and a good portion of the former district from the said *Mose* denominated *Moseland*, and *Maesland*; as a certain place upon the Northern bank of that River is call'd *Maeslandsluce*, formerly a small Village, but by means of the Fishery encreas'd of late years to the magnitude of a good Town.

Maeslandsluce.

Vlaerdingen.

Vlaerdingen (in Latin *Vlaerdinga*, and *Fladirtinga*, and in old writings call'd *Flerdine*, and *Flaerdinga*, and *Fleerdingen*) is the most ancient, and was formerly the best fortified Town in *Holland*; the word being used by *Hermannus Contractus*, and other writers of antiquity, to denote the whole Province. It had its name from a River upon which it stood, and of which there is mention made in the Archives of *Egmond*, tho there be no part or footsteps of the same remaining at this day. The place it self is equally distant from *Delph* and *Rotterdam*, and at present is a poor and contemptible Village, being long since reduc'd to a mean condition by the violence and encroachments of the *Mose* and the Ocean.

Graveland.

Near the mouth of the *Mose*, and about two miles from *Delph*, and as far from the *Hague*, is *Graveland* (*quasi Comitis Arena*, says *Blaeu*) formerly a well fortified Town, and the seat of the Provincial Estates, the Earls of *Holland* having also had an ancient Castle here, in which they usually spent the best part of the Summer, and in calling up the foundations whereof were *an. 1546* found several curious Earthen Vessels that appear'd to be fourteen hundred years old. Here is still a very high Tower, which is beneficial to

Seamen as a mark of direction. The Country about *Graveland* is the best in *Holland*, not only abounding in sweet pasture (to which is owing that choice milk whereof are made those highly valued *Graveland* Cheeses) but also bearing very good Wheat, and in greater quantity than any other part of the Province. Near *Graveland* and the Village *Munster* stood in former ages the Palace of the Lords of *Polan* (burnt down together with several neighbouring Castles by the people of *Delph* *an. 1359*) which place with its Revenue came to the family of *Nassau* *an. 1404*, and has ever since belong'd to the Princes of *Orange*.

Towards *Delph*, and to the North-East of *Graveland*, is a place call'd *Watering*, formerly the seat of an ancient Family, denominated from thence; the Castle whereof was *an. 1480* converted by *William* of *Naeldwyck* into a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks; demolish'd afterwards about the year *1573*.

Naeldwyck is a good Village, not far from whence, at a place call'd *Honfelaerdijk*, did *Henry Frederic*, Prince of *Orange*, build a Royal and magnificent Palace; a place of recfs and diversion for himself and successors, as often as the business of War, and the public affairs of their Country would suffer them to unbend their thoughts. The building it self has all that can be requir'd for state and convenience, consisting of a great number of Rooms, excellently furnish'd and adorn'd with the rarest pictures; the whole being begirt and beautified on the out-side with pleasant Walks and Gardens. The neighbouring Fields are call'd by one common name of *Wesland*.

About half a League from the *Hague* (of which place anon) stands a considerable Village call'd *Laufdun*, ennobled in former ages by a Nunnery for persons of Quality, of the Order of *St. Bernard*; and made more memorable by the Interment of *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg* and her 365 Children, born at one birth.

if reverend Antiquity may command our assent to all its stories and traditions. *Guicciardin* indeed credits the matter with the great names of *Eusebius* and *Vives*, who he tells us make mention of it in their Commentaries; but the inscription which he says was to be seen in his days over the Tomb, (the same that is in *Adrianus Junius*, and which both *Blaeu* and *Janfon* have I suppose taken *verbatim* from them) differs considerably from that which is given us by *Coringius*, *Mr. Ray*, and other late Travellers; this more modern one containing a relation of what pass'd between the poor woman and the Countess, and the former both wanting that and making the number of the Children but 364. Where *Doctor Heylin* had the additional part of the story (which one would think was strange enough without it) *viz.* that one of them, which he calls the odd one, was an *Hermaphrodite*, I cannot tell. This incredible superstition was they say the effect of Divine vengeance upon the Countess, for that she, doubly uncharitable, not only sent away a poor woman from her door without alms, but reproach'd her withal of adultery, telling her, that the Twins which she carried in her Arms must certainly have had distinct Fathers, and that it was impossible for any woman to have more than one child at a time by one man. Upon this the Beggar, as good a Christian it seems as the Lady, went away muttering to her self private imprecations, and wishing that the other, to convince her of her mistake, might have as many Children at a birth as there are days in the year; which they tell us came to pass accordingly *an. 1276*; two Brads Bafons, wherein they were all baptiz'd (the Males being call'd *John*, and the Females *Elizabeth*) by *Guido* Suffragan Bishop of *Utrecht*, being shew'n to this day as a confirmation of the said Baptism, which is briefly express'd in these few Dutch words, *In dese twee bekens synalle dese Kinderen ghedoopt*. Those it seems were times of wonderful fecundity, for we are told by a *Polish* Historian of another Lady whose name too, to see the luck on't, was *Margaret*, which about seven years before (*viz. an. 1269*) was deliver'd at *Cracow* of thirty fix live children. But to return to *Laufdun*: over against the Inscription which gives a full relation of the fore-said whole story, and which is of too great length to be transcrib'd here; is the Epitaph of *R. Harding* Esquire, keeper of the privy purse to our present gracious Monarch in his most unhappy exile, part whereof runs thus—*Postquam Regi suo Domino in calamitosis temporibus summa cura inservisset, summa constantia adhaesisset, fractus tandem morbis & senio, vitam clausit, ut vixit, Christiane, & post longi exilij errores, hic requiem invenit, & meliorem patriam. obiit 24 Aug. an. 1658*.

The *Hague*, call'd by the Dutch *den Haghe*, and *S' Gravenhage* (that is the Grove of the Earls or Foresters) and in Latin *Haga comitis* is situate not far from the Sea, being distant from *Delph* one large league, from *Leyden* two and from *Rotterdam* three. It glories in being the principal Village in *Europe*, altho it was several years ago encompass'd with a broad Ditch, and not only enjoys the privileges of a City, but is also so large, so well peopl'd, and so delicately built, that some late travellers have reckon'd it in those respects second to no place in this Province but *Amsterdam*.

It is highly commended for the breadth of its Streets, the stateliness of its Buildings, the shadiness of its walks beset with Trees, (tho somewhat impar'd in this particular upon

the approach of the French Forces in 1672) and the civility of its inhabitants; which together with other peculiar advantages, render it in the judgment of many as pleasant a place as any in *Europe*, or perhaps in the whole world. On the *Delft* side of it lies an extent of lovely Meadows, opposite to which on the other side are the sandy Hills that keep in the Sea, which is not above half a League off, and to which leads a way cut between this Town and *Scheveling*; a work, as *Sir William Temple* tells us, that might have become the old *Romans*, considering how soon it was completed. This is a hollow, strait, pay'd way; the charges in making whereof will in some years be sufficiently repaid to the States by a constant Toll exacted of all passengers (except the Fishermen of *Scheveling*) at the entrance of the same; the revenue that arises in that manner being judg'd to amount to four thousand Gilders per ann. On that side which is towards *Leyden* stands a large Wood, consisting of many thousands of Trees, the greatest part whereof are Oaks, of which there are hardly any more to be found in this Province. It is said by *Blaeu* to be from the Gate call'd the Wood-Gate, or the last of the Princes Buildings about 1500 paces long, but nothing near so broad, and to be well stor'd with Deer, Hares, and other Game; being also of ordinary use to the inhabitants of the *Hague*, for diverting themselves by walking and taking the fresh air. In the said Wood stands a fair Building, which may well serve for a place of pleasure, tho design'd at first for a House of Mourning by a late disconsolate Prince of *Orange*. There is a spacious Garden, and many pleasant Walks adjoining to it; and in the entrance thereof on the right hand are two white Marble Statues representing *William* the First and Prince *Maurice*, and on the left two others bearing the Images of Prince *Henry Frederic* and *William* the Second. Farther in, on the left hand, is a Chamber floor'd with Cedar, and hung from top to bottom with curious Representations of Prince *Henry's* exploits. On the top in a Lanthorn is a Gallery for Music, and in the middle of the Seeling the Picture of *Amalia*, Wife to Prince *Henry Frederic*, in mourning for her deceased Husband; there being this inscription put round the Gallery it self in Gold Letters (as we have it, together with the fore-said account, and several other particulars, out of the private observations of a late ingenious Traveller) *Fr. Henrico. Princ. Araus. Ipsam. Sese. Unico. Ipso. Dignam. Luctus. Et. Amoris. Aeterni. Mon. Amalia. De. Solms. Vidua. Inconsolabilis. Marito. Incomparabili. P.* The Princes Palace (call'd the *Princen-Hoff*) was about the year 1250 built by *William* the second, Earl of *Holland* and King of the *Romans*; who much taken with the pleasant situation of the *Hague*, remov'd also the Court of *Holland* from *Graveland* to this place. Part of the old Buildings of the said Palace is still to be seen; and the Hall thereof (which is surrounded on the inside like *Westminster-Hall* with Stationers and Picture-sellers) is reported to be cover'd and supported by Beams and Rafter of Irish Wood, which erroneously is reported to be a perfect stranger both to Spiders and rottenness. The whole at present, raking in that Royal palace (for such it seems) added by *Maurice* of *Nassau*, a very noble and ample Building, containing the Princes Lodgings, the meeting house of the States of *Holland* and *Zeeland*, as also of the supreme Provincial Court of Judicature instituted *an. 1582*, to supply the place of that of *Mechlin*.

lin; the Jurisdiction of which last continues in the Spanish Netherlands to this day. It is fortified with good Ditches, and at the several gates of it is constant watch kept by the Princes guards. On the North side is the forementioned large pond, the banks whereof are adorn'd and shaded with lately Linden or Tiel Trees which make pleasant walks and much frequented in the Summer season. We need not I think tell the Reader that the assemblies of the States general are likewise held in this place. The *Jacobins* Cloister is still call'd the Cloister Church, and there is another Church built several years ago of a round figure, without any pillar within, and on the outside so fair and beautiful that it can hardly be parallel'd throughout the seventeen Provinces. There are two very fine Piazzas one before and the other behind the Princes palace, where all the houses are such that in another place they would be accounted palaces themselves. Here are the Embassadors of foreign Princes lodg'd and accommodated, and in this part of the Town are also the Habitations of the States general, every City having built a house for its Deputies, among which some esteem that of *Leyden* to excel all the rest. The house built here purposely for casting of Cannon, was finish'd in one Summer, during the heat of our first English War with them, and was look'd upon by judicious men rather like a design of vanity in their Government then necessity or use. Anno 1661 there was a Hospital founded here by one *Newport* a Woollen draper, who being a Roman Catholic design'd it for the support of 60 poor Widdows of his own religion, but was fain to compound with the States, and be contented to have half the number such, and the other half Protestants. It is built very uniform, and is reported to have as many Gardens in the middle as equal the foresaid number of Women. The Market-place is near the great Church, which is adorn'd with a high square Tower or Steeple, and in the *Delices de la Hollande* mention is made of a fine Street, not finish'd, and call'd *le fesse du Prince*, or the Princes Channel. The language which is spoke here is observ'd to be the most mixt and corrupted and yet the most fashionable in *Holland*, which must be imputed to the confluence of Embassadors with their numerous attendants from all Countries in *Europe*. The Epitaph of the *Heer Opdam*, is to be seen in 4 labels hanging down from a stately marble Canopy, supported by 4 pillars over his statue in armoury in old *St. James's* Church: which we may be sure is not sparing in his commendation how basely soever other folks are kick'd and beaten to set off his Prowess. *Honori & Glorie herois illustrissimi & ex vetustissima Nobilitatis Batavicae familia per continuum & legitimam successionem prognati. D. Jacobi Dynastae de Walsensser, Domini in Opdam, federati Belgij Archithalassi &c. Rebus præclare terra marique gestis, non tantum Atlantico Oceano, unde ipsa fugataque Lusitanorum classe, magna que onustus præda, domum redijt; sed & in freto Ballico, ubi pulsus adversarijs & insigni parva victoria, laboranti Danicæ succurrit, & simul Majestatem Reipublicæ afferuit & stabilivit. Et tandem contra Universam regiam Anglorum Classem cum paucis fortissime dimicans, & undique cinctus, ne sic quidem cessit hostibus; sed magna prius edita strage, incensaque demum prætoria sua navi, Herculeo exemplo flammis viam sibi ad superos partem invenit. Anno Etatis LV. Illustriss. & Potentiss. federati Belgij proceres, viro fortiss. Opimeque de Rep. merito Monumentum hoc posuere. Anno reparatae Salutis 1667.*

The Inhabitants of the *Hague* are reported in former ages to have refus'd all offers made to wall about and fortify the place; accounting it far less credit for them to be possess'd of an ordinary City, then of the chief Village in *Europe*, but this humour cost them very dear when *Martin of Rosheim*, General of the Duke of *Geldres* Army, invited by their defenceless condition as well as great riches, thought it worth while only for the plunder of the *Hague* to make an inroad, tho' with no small danger to himself, into, and beyond the very heart of *Holland*. The municipal Government of the place it self is much after the manner of the other Towns of *Holland* for it has its Prætors, its Consuls and Eschevins; under the jurisdiction of whom are also comprehended, *Scheveling*, *Eyckerdunnen* and part of *Loosduynen*. And thus much may suffice concerning this noble Village; for an accurate description of all parts of it as well as of all other places of note and eminency in this Province, with a full account of every thing relating to them, would swell this Volume far beyond its proper bounds, and intended proportion to the rest of the work.

Famous Men of this place, commended by the Dutch for their learning, writings or profound judgment are, *Johannes de Haga*, otherwise call'd *Johannes de Indagine*, *Gulielmus Gnapheus*, a Comedian; *Johannes secundus*, who writ the Poem call'd *Baia*; *Justus Velsius*, a Physician and Philosopher of great note; besides many others for whom we refer the Reader to *Gaucciardin* and *Blaeu's* account of this place.

Scheveling is half an hours journey or about a large English mile from the *Hague*, seated on the Sea, which almost yearly carries away some part of it, whereby it has suffer'd so much already that of a place of good note it is become a small inconsiderable Village. And yet it still retains its ancient privileges, and we are told that no malefactor can be condemn'd at the *Hague*, unless the Schepens (which some translate Constables) of *Scheveling* pass the sentence. Of the fine way made between it and the *Hague* we have spoken already. Here is, or at least was not many years ago, shewn the flying or flying Chariot wherein the famous Prince *Maurice* was wont sometimes to divert himself upon the Sea shore. Divers credible Authors tell us that such Chariots are commonly us'd in the Champion Countries of *China*; but perhaps scarce made with so great artifice as this, the motion of which did far exceed the speed of the best sailing ship, in the open Sea, and driven by the fairest wind. Tho' the wind were in it self very swift and strong, yet to passengers in this Chariot it would not be discernable at all, because they and it went with an equal swiftness. Men that ran as fast as they could possibly before it seem'd to go backwards and meet it, things which seem'd at a great distance being presently arriv'd at and left behind. In two hours time it would pass with 28 persons in it from *Scheveling* to *Putten*, which places are distant from each other above 14 *Holland* Leagues or *Milliaria Horaria* that is above 42 English miles. *Grotius* has a great many Epigrams and Copies of verses upon this famous invention and the Author of it (to be seen in *Blaeu's Theatre*) who was one *Simon Stevinus*, an excellent Mathematician. The form of this Machin (the motion whereof was much admir'd by the Ingenious *Peireskians*) is related to have been very simple and plain, the body being somewhat like a Boat, moving upon 4 wheels of equal bigness, with two sails like those in a ship; there be-

ing a certain contrivance to turn and steer it by means of a Rudder which was placed beyond the two hindmost wheels; and as for the stopping of it, this was to be done either by letting down the sail, or turning it from the wind. There is a sort of little Vessel in this Province, capable of one or two persons, the bottom whereof is like a sledge, and which is driven with a sail upon the Ice; being also so much in the nature of a Boat, that if the Ice should break the passengers would be secur'd from all danger, being able, as we are told to prosecute their journey in the water.

Delf, *Delph*, or *Delft* (call'd in Latin *Delfum* and *Delphi*) took its name from the Dyke, or Channel, (a Ditch in Dutch being call'd *Delf*) cut between the *Hague* and it, and from thence passing between *Rotterdam* and *Schidam* to the *Muse*. It is distant (according to *Blaeu*) from *Rotterdam* two Leagues; and Mr. *Ray* says it is three Dutch miles from thence: from whence to this place he travell'd by Boat in two hours. It is a large, neat, and stately built City; having spacious Streets, through most of which run currents of water. The Stadthouse is a very handsome structure; and its two Cl. arches, one whereof is call'd the old, the other the new Kirk, are also large and ample Buildings. In the middle of the Quire in the new Kirk, is a Noble Monument erected to the memory of the famous *William* the first, Prince of *Orange*, (barbarously assassinated in this place) the Inscription whereof is in these words. *D. O. M. Et æternæ memoriæ Gulielmi Nassovij, supremi Avasensionum Principis. Patr. Patr. cui Belgij fortunæ suas posthabuit & suorum. Validissimos Exercitus ære plurimum privato his conscriptis, his induxit. Ordinum auspicijs Hispanicæ Tyrannidem propulit. Vere religionis cultum; avitas Patre leges; revocavit, resistit. Ipsam denique Libertatem tantum non essentem, Mauritio Principi, paternæ virtutis heredi filio, stabilendam reliquit. Herois vere pij, prudentis, invicti, quem Philp. II. Hisp. R. Europæ timor timuit; non domuit non terruit; sed emptio percussore fraude nefanda sustulit. Fæderat. Belg. Provinc. perenne memor. monum. fec.* The Inscription of old *Van Trumps* Monument, set up likewise by the States in the old Kirk, is already deliver'd by us in our general Description of the united Netherlands. The Town of *Delft* is situated in a Plain, amongst pleasant Meadows, which ly so low that at certain seasons, especially as we are told in *les Delices de la Hollande* when the North east wind blows, upon opening their sluices (two of which are exceeding large) they may be all overflowed. The Town it self was built by *Geddy* the crooked, Duke of *Lorraine*, who by the assistance of the Bishop of *Utrecht* made himself Master of this Country for the short space of four years. It was afterwards taken by *Albert of Bavaria*, having endur'd a siege of six or seven weeks; and because the Citizens had receiv'd and favour'd his enemies, the faction of the *Hoeks*, he caus'd it to be dismantl'd, the Castle being quite pull'd down, and the Inhabitants fin'd ten thousand Crowns as satisfaction for their offence. An. 1536 there happen'd a dreadful fire by which the best part of this place was utterly ruin'd, tho' the same was afterwards rebuilt in a more beautiful manner. The grateful care and diligence of the younger Storks in feeding the old ones when become unable to shift for themselves is deservedly commemorated by *Pliny*; but in the said conflagration of *Delft* there was a greater evidence of natural love (which nevertheless they say descends rather then ascends) given on the other side; for

as soon as the flames approach'd their nests; which were very frequent in the Chimneys of this Town, the parent Storks (if we may so term them) labour'd at first all that possibly they could to carry off their young brood, but these being grown too heavy (for this happen'd in the month of May) the others persisted so obstinately to cover and shelter them with their wings, that in several places they were observ'd by the Citizens to be consum'd and mix their ashes together. About 17 or 18 years ago there dwelt in this Town one *Jean Vander Mere*, an Apothecary, who had a Museum well stor'd with natural and artificial rarities, several of which are mention'd by Mr. *Ray*, who also informs us of a Chirurgical and Anatomical Theatre, where Lectures were read every wednesday, and in which likewise were divers curiosities to be seen. *Delft* is chiefly noted for earthen ware, as stone jugs, pots &c. of which great plenty is made there, and one tell us that about 40 or 50 years ago it consisted mainly of Brewers, but it is since very much decay'd as to its trade of Beer, as well as that other of Cloth; the decay of the latter of which (tho' at present their main trade, upon their skill in making whereof they very much value themselves) I suppose must be imputed to the differences which happening between the Citizens and them, drove away our Merchants and caus'd them to settle at *Rotterdam*. The Magistracy of this place (the walls and other defences whereof are insignificant compar'd with the modern fortifications of *Europe*) is made up of a Prætor, 2 Burgomasters, seven Eschevins, and forty Senators; these last being call'd here as in other Towns of *Holland* the *Vroedschap*. The Prætor, Consuls, and Eschevins are I suppose at this day as formerly (that is before the year 1650) chosen out of a double number presented to the provincial Governor or Stadtholder. But if we believe a very credible traveller, the Government of this place is much alter'd since the dismal year 1672; for he tells us that the administration of it was but a few years since in the hands of four Burgomasters each of whom continu'd as long as the Prince thought fit, some one, others two, and some again three years; which is very different from their ancient constitution. In October an. 1654 a vast Magazine of Powder, belonging to the whole body of the Union, and kept here, was unaccountably blown up; the violence of the same being so great that scarce any Building publick or private throughout the whole Town escap'd being less or more endammag'd thereby. The Continuator of *John Chæver* says that two hundred of the nearest houses were beaten down, a vast number of persons being wounded (tho' but fifty slain outright) and two or three young children, as likewise two men very aged and decrepit, found without any harm done them under the ruins. A late traveller tells us that the streets on both sides of it were quite overturn'd, and the windows torn to pieces a mile from the place; and that the Inhabitants tell a story of a young child set in a chair to learn to go, which was found 24 hours after the blow under the rubbish, unhurt and playing with a piece of bread: as also another of a paynter in *Dole* street who was found dead with his hand upon a deaths picture which he had been drawing, and of which his evil fate (if we may so term it, tho' common to him with multitudes of others) had now made him a more lively representation.

Aegydius Delplius deserves to be commemorated

ted for his intimate acquaintance with the great *Erasmus*. *Adamus Sasbortus* was a great divine; and well skill'd in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues. He was professor of Divinity at *Lovain*, where he dyed an. 1553. *Christianus Adricomius* was excellently vers'd in the Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities. *Pontus Heuterus* has purchas'd an immortal name by his writings concerning the affairs of *Burgundy* and *Belgium*. He was born at *Delft* an. 1535 and dyed in the year 1602. *Cornelius Grotius* is recorded to have been an excellent Civilian, a familiar acquaintance of *Justus Lipsius*, and six times Rector of the University of *Leyden*. He dyed an. 1610. We omit *Johannes Delphius*, *Hugo Blotius*, *Michael Velsmerus*, with other learned men to be found in *Blaeu*; but we cannot pass by *Frederic Henry* Prince of *Orange*, to whose valour these Countries are so much indebted for the advancement of their power, and enlargement of their Territory. The *Delphs* are very shy of owning (of whom indeed they have no great reason to brag) *David George*, one of the Monsters of these latter ages, (who with his Countryman *John of Leyden* may well be call'd the *Dutch Nailor* and *Muggleron*) and born also in this Town. He was of very obscure parentage, and utterly void of learning, being by Trade a Painter; yet did he gain many Disciples and subscribers to his brutish and blasphemous Doctrines, which were much of the same stamp with those of the Anabaptist Rabble at *Munster* in *Westphalia*; one of which blessed gang he himself had formerly been. Not daring to tarry any longer in these parts, for fear of the Magistrates, who began to make enquiry after his life and damnable principles, he fled to *Basil*, where he went for some time by the name of *John Brucquy*; but finding himself like to be discover'd there also, upon the Apostacy of one of his principal Disciples and Champions, he became very much afflicted in mind, and with much grief as was suppos'd, ended his execrable life; which happen'd about the year 1556; the Civil Magistrate of that place causing his Goods to be confiscated, and inflicting such exemplary punishment as it was capable of undergoing upon his wretched Carcase.

Delfshaven.

Delfshaven (which word needs no explication) is about half a League from *Rotterdam*, and stands at the mouth of the Channel that passes from *Delft* to the *Mose*, and was in *Blaeu's* time a well peopled Village, subsisting especially by Navigation, and enjoying the benefit of a good Port. It sends forth several Busses, or smaller Vessels for the Herring Fishing, the proper Station whereof is at the place they thence call the *Basse-Gat*. The liberty to make a Port beyond *Overschie* is recorded to have been indulg'd by Duke *Albert of Bavaria*, to those of *Delft*, for the good services they had render'd him. It has a tolerable Court and Church; and is defended by three strong banks (call'd the Port-bank, the Sea-bank, and the *Matense*-bank) against the rage of Tempests and Inundations.

SCHIELAND.



HE River *Schie* gives name to *Schiedam*, (at which place it is stop'd and commanded by a sluice) and together with the River *Goude* and the *Mose* makes a kind of an Island, including that Chomarchy or Dyke-Territory, call'd *Schieland*. *Schie-*

dam is a place of considerable antiquity, as appears especially by a charter of *Florent* the fifth, taken by *Boxbornius* out of the Archives of the Monastery of *Rhinburg*, and to be seen in his *Theatrum Hollandiae*. It is said to have been endow'd with the privileges of a City an. 1274 and from that time to the year 1300 to have gone by the name of *New-Dam*. Saint *Liduin* or *Liduit* celebrated for her patience under pain and misery, is recorded to have flourish'd here about the year 1437; whose bones were convey'd by Arch-Duke *Albert* and *Isabella* to *Bruxels*, and whose life and actions are said to have been deliver'd to posterity by *Thomas a Kempis*. The Inhabitants of *Schiedam* are reported studiously to retain their ancient simplicity; and to apply themselves either to the Herring-fishing, or to the making of nets, or else to navigation into remote Countries. It is not without Consuls and Eschevins, under whose jurisdiction are also several adjacent Villages. In paying of contributions *Roon*, *Hoochvolter*, *Pendrecht*, and other places beyond, as likewise *Revel* and the ancient *Vlaedingen* on this side the *Mose*, came under *Schiedam*.

Gerard and *Martin* of *Schiedam* are commemorated by *Trithemius* (by whom the first of them is corruptly call'd *Stredamus*) and others for learned Men.

Rotterdam, the principal City in *Schieland*, is situate upon the *Mose*, at the mouth of the River *Rotta* or *Rotter* (from whence it is denominated) and is distant from *Schiedam* one, from *Goude* three, and from *Dort* about as many Leagues. The story of its being founded in the year of Christ 89 by one *Roterius*, the twenty third King of the *Franks*, will I think hardly obtain credit, altho it be related by *Guicciardin* and positively asserted by others, and particularly *Trithemius*. It is of a triangular figure, and so far increas'd in bigness of late years, that a modern traveller supposes it to exceed any City in *Holland* except *Amsterdam*, and perhaps *Leyden*. *Conringius* tells us that this City has of late purchas'd several Villages, and divers points of jurisdiction, which were wanting to it before the *Belgick* troubles; and that the dayly concurrence of Merchants to *Rotterdam* (invited thither by the privileges of the place and commodiousness of its harbour) is so great, that the Magistrates find it necessary almost every year to contrive for the enlargement of its Area and the taking in of more ground. In *Blaeu's* time the plat of it was reckon'd to contain 144 acres and 425 perches, (above double the quantity of ground which it possess'd not long before) and yet it has since that been much farther enlarg'd by the addition of several streets of new buildings. The streets are generally pav'd with brick, and kept exceeding clean; and the houses being built sloping, that is much narrower at bottom than top, seem continually to threaten a downfall. The Senat house, and the Burse or Exchange, are the chief of its publick structures; except St. *Laurences* Church, which is the largest of four in this City, and from the top of the Tower whereof you have a clear prospect of *Delft*, the *Flague*, *Leyden*, *Dort* and the greatest part of South-Holland. Near the same Church is a little house, where nevertheless the great *Erasmus* was born: over the door whereof is placed his picture, and on one side of that this Dutch:

*Edibus his ortus mundum decoravit Erasmus,
Artibus ingenius, Religione fide.*

Under

Under it in Spanish this:

*En esta casa es nacido Erasmo Theologo celebrado,
Por doctrina fennalado, la pura fee nos a revelado.*

With this other in Latin:

*Fatalis series nobis invidit Erasmm;
At desiderium tollere non potuit.*

Besides these 4 Dutch Verses, as we have them from *Conringius*:

*In dit huys is ghebooren
Erasmus Vermaert
Die Godts woort uytverkoorn
Ons wel heeft Verklaert.*

On the great bridge in the Market-place (which is very spacious) stands a stately brass statue of the said *Erasmus*, in a tur'd Crown, and with a round cap on, and a book of the same Metal in one hand, the other being held upon the same book in such a posture that it gives occasion to the common peoples standing piece of Drollery (as they account it) viz. that every time this statue hears the Clock strike it turns over a leaf. Upon the Pedestal, which is of grey Marble, are (besides a long story in Low-Dutch) the following Inscriptions.

*Barbarie talem se debellator Erasmus,
Maximam pars Batavi nominis, ore tulit.
Reddidit en Fasces ars oblectata finis
De tanto spolio nascita quod Urna viro est.
Ingenij caeleste jubar, majusque caduco
Tempore qui reddat, solus Erasmus erit.*

On the West side in Capital Letters

*Desiderio Erasmo, magno scientiarum atque literarum
politioris vindici et Inflauratori vero; seculi sui
primario civi omnium praestantissimo, ac nominis immortalitatem scriptis aevi iure consecuto. S. P. Q. Roterdamus, negl. tantis apud se suosque posteris
virtutibus praemium deest, statum hanc ex ere publico erigendam curaverunt. But least hereby there should not be sufficient honour done to the worth and memory of this learned man his picture also, taken 4 years before his death, and sent thither by the Magistrates of *Basil* is hung up in a publick place. It represents him but to the middle as is express'd by this Epigram.*

*Ingeni Ingeniem quem personat Orbis Erasmus,
Hec tibi dimidium picta Tabella refert.
At cur non totum? mirari desine Lector:
Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit.*

Rotterdam has a good Port, ships of great burthen coming up in deep Channels into the heart of the Town, where they lye secure from all danger, and lade and unlade their commodities at the merchants doors; nor have we in any late Writer mention made of the injury done this harbour by the sinking of an *English* man of War in it, which we are told in *les delices de la Holland*, was to no purpose, tho with great labour and charge, endeavour'd to be got up again. Few or none of the Citizens exercise any handicraft, or drive a trade by any kind of Manufacture, unless we may reckon their Beer such, of which they brew great quantities, transported to *Amsterdam* as well as to the neighbouring Cities and Villages, and that especially since about the time of our *English* Merchants removal from

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Delft to this place altho our staple trade was afterwards, viz. an. 1656 remov'd by solemn proclamation from hence to *Dort*. From *Rotterdam* every hour in the day at the ringing of a Bell goes off a passage-boat, some what like our pleasure Barges on the *Thames*, to *Delft*. The Senate of this Town (call'd the *Vroetschap*) consists of 24 persons, who continue in Office for term of life, and when any of them dyes the Provincial Governor, or Stadtholder, chooses for his successor one of the three presented to him by those that remain. These 24 choose all publick Officers out of their own number, and particularly as *Conringius* informs us, the three Consuls and seven Eschevins; this being done yearly upon the first of May; and those having the power of Electors who happen to draw five black Beans out of the number of twenty four; and are confin'd in their choice to the remaining nineteen. This City was the birth of *Arnoldus de Rotterodamus* an Historian, and *Gulielmus Dymenus* commended at a very high rate by *Blaeu*, for his excellent parts and extraordinary skill in the Law: but its greatest glory is the unparalleled *Erasmus*, born here an. dom. 1467, of whose life we shall give a brief account, but shall not hastily undertake a Character of his person and Learning; which are not to be mention'd but with deliberation and respect. His Fathers name was *Gerard*; and his Mother, call'd *Margaret*, was Daughter of one *Peter*, a Physician of *Sevenbergen*, from which place *Blaeu* surnames his Father *Sevenbergenjs*. It is confess'd by all that they were not solemnly marry'd, but it is not deny'd that they had been privately contracted, and that nothing hinder'd the publick celebration of Matrimony between them, but the opposition of his parents, who were so obstinately bent upon compelling him to take holy Orders, that he stole away from them, and went to *Rome*, where he got a competent livelihood by transcribing of Books, Printing being yet scarce heard of in the World. *Erasmus* himself being about nine years old was sent to *Daventer* School, where *Alexander Hegius* and *Zintbius* began to teach a somewhat more polite sort of Learning than the World had for several ages been accusom'd to. His Father dying left what would have been sufficient for his maintenance and education, had the Guardians appointed by him prov'd honest in their discharge of their trust; but having dealt unfaithfully by him, they resolv'd to rid their hands of their burthenome Pupil by thrusting him into a Monastery and making him renounce the World before he knew any thing of it. In short, lighting upon an old School-Fellow in the Abbey of *Steyn* near *Goude*, he there tarry'd so long as to become Profess'd, (tho much against the grain) from whence he was afterwards taken by the Bishop of *Cambray*, and sent to the University of *Paris*, with very large promises, but such as were never attended with the least performance. From thence he return'd to the same Bishop, and from him into his own Country, but coming back again he spent some years at *Paris*, from whence being at length driven away by the plague he betook himself to *Louvain*. Some time after he was invited by several Learned Men, to come into *England*, where he was in very high esteem, and where he had been before to see *Montjoy* formerly his Disciple and now his Patron, but not over liberal. To conclude he travell'd afterwards into *Italy*, spending a year at *Bononia*, and passing thence to *Venice* and *Padua*, and at last to *Rome*, where his great fame

So

had

had arriv'd long before him: and having seen *England* a third time, he was at last invited by *Mary Queen of Hungary* into *Brabant*, where he fell sick, and dy'd in the seventieth year of his age, viz. *an. Dom. 1536*. He was of a very sickly constitution, being frequently afflicted with Agues, especially in the Lent; which was imputed chiefly to his eating of fish, the very smell whereof was always offensive unto him.

Goude.

Goude, formerly the fifth (before it gave place to *Amsterdam*) but now the sixth and last of the great Towns of *Holland*, is also situate in *Schieland*, being five Leagues from *Leyden*, and standing upon the confluence of the *Iffel* and the *Gouwe*, from which last the City it self in the judgment of the learned *Junius*, had its name, the word signifying both the Bank and Channel of a water-course. It was founded under *Florent the Fifth*, in the year 1272 (or according to *Junius 62*) and at the same time adorn'd with many Privileges; but about an hundred years after, it was burnt down to the ground; as likewise in the year 1420, in the course of the War between *Jacquelin of Bavaria* and *Philip of Burgundy*.

This City (which is almost of a round figure) stands upon a moorish soil, and the Country about it lies so level, that by their Sluces in twenty-four hours the neighbouring fields may be all drown'd; and then can no enemy approach it but upon two high Banks cast up upon each side of the *Iffel*, which are also so well guarded with proper fortifications, that the strongest forces would be obstructed that way, the place it self being begirt with so broad and deep a Ditch, that the like is not frequently to be met with elsewhere. The *Iffel* indeed is but a Rivulet, scarce capable in the Summer-time of small Boats, as it runs from *Ijsselstein* to *Montfort* and so to *Oudwater*; but when it arrives at this Town it becomes a considerable stream, and may deserve the name of a River. Here was formerly a good Castle wherein were kept the Archives of *Holland*, and whereof there is nothing now remaining but its high Tower. It has a very large Market-place, in the middle of which stands the Town-House, and near it the great Church, said to exceed in bigness the Cathedral of *Colen*, but for some time depriv'd of its stately Tower, which together with the Church was burnt by Lightning about the year 1552, as is express'd (according to the old way of not reckoning D a numeral Letter) in these two Verses:

LYX bls sene Vlt IanI, hora Vespere nona
CVM sacra IohannVVL Cano CorVlt Aedes.

The whole Fabrick was afterwards repair'd at a prodigious expence; being render'd indeed more glorious and splendid then before. It is deservedly admir'd for the painting of its Windows, in which respect it will hardly admit of any Rival. *An. 1438* happen'd so dreadful a Conflagration at *Goude*, that there were but five Houses left standing in the whole Town. The Citizens are commended for moderating their expences in Building, their Houses being for the most part neat and handsom rather then large and stately. The whole place is kept exceeding clean by the multitude of greater and smaller Currents, which run either close by or under almost every House; by means whereof, and the Tide which comes up the *Iffel*, all manner of dirt and

ordure is constantly wash'd away; so that the Town being besides at some distance from the Sea, it enjoys a very good Air, and is reported to have been always free from the Plague. It is encompass'd with an infinite number of delicate Gardens, not to be match'd in many other places; which cannot seem strange if it be true that a great part of the Citizens are such persons as have fought outa retreat from the world, and devoted the remainder of their lives to quiet and pleasure. Within the District of *Goude* are reckon'd the Villages of *Blommendaal*, *Goudacker*, (half of which, and of *Stolwick*, famous for its Cheefes, is under the Bailiwick of *Goude*) *Jan van Steyn*, *Reewick*, a Mannour House of the noble and ancient Family of the *Brederodes*, lately extinct, &c. with other places to be seen in *Comringius*, to whom we must generally refer the Reader for things of this nature.

Henricus de Gouda, an *Augustin Friar*, was in great repute at *Heydelberg* about the year 1434. *Gulielmus Hermannus* (whom *Erasmus* affirm'd to be *inter Doctos optimum, inter optimos doctissimum*) was also born at *Goude*; as were besides, *Magdalius Jacobus* a Dominican; *Jacobus Goudanus*; *Gulielmus a Gouda*; *Renetus Snogus* a Physician, who was employ'd by his Country in the quality of Ambassador both into *England* and *Denmark*; and became more famous by publishing his thirteen Books, which he entituled *Rerum Batavicarum*, &c. he dyed at this place *an. 1537*. To these must be added *Cornelius Looftus*, who wrote divers Theological Tracts, and seems (tho otherways very deserving) not to be omitted in this place, because he himself compiled a Catalogue of the famous Writers of both *Germanies*. *Theodoricus Gerardus*, and *Joachimus Marinus Gregorius*, which two translated into Latin some Books of *Galen*. *Petrus Bockenbergius*, Historiographer of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, and yet censur'd by his own Countrymen as a person of no extraordinary judgment. *Johannes Letamius*, a Doctor of the *Sorbon*, highly commended by the judicious *Erasmus* in an Epistle of his to *Nicolaus Everardus*. He was Dean of *St. Maries* at *Utrecht*, and the Bishops Vicar; and dyed at the same place in the sixty-third year of his age, and of our Lord 1505. *Cornelius*, surnam'd *Aurelius*, a Canon Regular of the Order of *St. Augustin*, who wrote particularly a small Treatise, wherein he proves against *Gerardus Novimagus*, that *Holland* was part of the ancient *Batavia*. He seems by an expression in a Letter written to him by *Alardus Amstelodamus an. 1515*, to have been one of *Erasmus's* Schoolmasters; the words running thus, *Erasmus Basilae agit, mirantur omnes quod tui, sincerissimi semper amici, & Praeceptoris, nunquam meministi. Cornelius Schoneus*, whose Religious Comedies, entituled *Totentius Christianus*, have been in great esteem with his Countrymen and others; *Hadrianus Junius* in a short Acrostick upon these words *Gouda Urbs*, judging it fit to bring in the commemoration of him as an especial credit to the place.

Goudesluc is between *Bodegrave* and *Leyden*, near the old Channel of the *Rhine*, and not far from *Alphen*. Towards the later end of 1672, and beginning of 1673, it was particularly taken care of by the States Deputies, and made a considerable Fortress against the incursions of the *French*; who endeavour'd might and main about that time to break into the Province of *Holland*.

The Southern Islands of HOLLAND.



Gainst *Delphland* and *Schieland*, that is, between them and *Zealand*, lye several small Islands belonging to and under the jurisdiction of *Holland*; the first whereof, opposite to *Rotterdam*, is call'd *Overmaes* (the reason of which name is obvious enough) wherein are *Portugal*, *Pernis*, *Rien*, *Ryderkerk*, *Ijelmoud*, denominated from its standing upon the *Meruwe* or *Maes*, just where the *Iffel* empties it self into that River; *Charloos*, or *Charlois*, so call'd from *Charles* the Warlike, of *Burgundy*, who in his Fathers time, and whilst only Earl of *Charolois*, in the *French* County, is reported to have recover'd a good part of *Overmaes* from the Sea, and therein to have built this Village. *Overmaes* for fertility and richness of Soil will hardly give place to any part of this whole Province.

The next, and much larger Island, is that of *Voorn* (from *Voren*, which signifies before, because opposite to the South-part of *Holland*), wherein stands the *Brill*, a strong and well fortified Town, the surprizing whereof by some revolted *Dutch*, occasion'd the first dangerous commotions in these Provinces against *Philip* the Second; to the unexpressible vexation of the bloody *Alva*, who now began to triumph over these Countries as absolutely subdu'd. But of this matter we have discours'd more at large in our first General account of the *Netherlands*. *Hadrianus Junius* supposes its name to have been originally *Brebeel*, that is, the Broad Heel or *Hel*, the Town being situate without doubt upon that mouth of the *Rhine*, which was call'd *Helius*; for the confirmation of which opinion he takes notice of a place, but four miles distant from hence, nam'd *Helvoet*, that is, the foot or bottom of the Channel *Hel*. But the thing is in a manner put out of dispute by a testimony brought out of an old *Dutch* Chronicle; wherein the River washing the Island *Voorn*, and running by *Geeroliet*, is expressly call'd *Wydels*; that is, the wide or broad *El* or *Hel*.

The *Brill* seems formerly to have belong'd to *Zealand*, the Lords of the whole Territory of *Voorn* having been generally the Burgraves of that Province. The strength of the place and the convenience of its Port have made it a well traded and populous City; but it would be much more so, were it not eclips'd by the neighbourhood of *Rotterdam*. This was one of the Cautionary Towns pawn'd by the *Dutch* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and restor'd to them by King *James*; having for about the space of thirty years been Garrison'd and Commanded by the *English*. The Governor of it in the year 1597 was that excellent Soldier Sir *Francis Vere*. The soil of this and other parts of *Voorn* is fruitful and good, bearing very well both Wheat and other sorts of Grain; but the Air is none of the best, by reason of the abundance of moisture contracted by the vicinity of the *Mose* and Ocean.

The Land of *Putten*, is really part of the same

Island, being divided from the Country about the *Brill*, and from *Beyerland* only by certain small Dykes and Channels. The principal place in it is *Geeroliet*, a little Town, and now depriv'd of Walls, but seated among fruitful Fields, which besides Corn of all sorts, produces a Turf and prickly Herb, not unlike *Spanish* Broom, call'd by the *Dutch* *Helm* (that is, a Helmet) upon the account of its guarding and preserving the Sandy Hills (where it plentifully grows) upon the coasts of these Provinces, from being in process of time quite level'd and swept away by the Winds; against which they themselves are defenceless, tho they defend the Country against the Waves. A good instance of a wonderfully complicated Providence, since we cannot suppose, that an handful of *Epicurus's* Atoms (for so may these Downs be term'd) which are not only void of understanding, but in their own nature the scorn and sport of every blast of Wind, would have forecasted so well for the securing of themselves, or preserving of the several parts of the World in their proper state and condition.

The Islands (for so *Dutch* Writers term them) of *Koorndyck* and *Pierstill*, comprehend several Villages, and consist of excellent good both arable and pasture grounds. The same may be said of the two *Beyerlands*, the old and new, which together with the former are also contain'd in the Island of the *Brill*.

Goeree, or *Goedereee*, has its name from *Goe* or *Goed* and *Ree* or *Reed*, which words signify a good station for Ships, and such there was formerly between it and *Voorn*, by means whereof the Town of the same denomination wonderfully flourish'd in riches and traffick. Its Port has of late years been obstructed in a great measure by the Sands, so that the Island it self being moreover infested by a turbulent and tempestuous Sea, it has lost very much of its ancient splendour. Some remains of Walls, where-with *Goeree* was formerly fortified, are said to be found at this day; and some likewise tell us of its high Tower, of good use and direction to such passengers especially as intend to enter the mouth of the *Mose*.

Overflackee or *Overvolackee*, (so call'd from its lying in respect of *Holland* beyond a great bank of sand, signify'd in *Dutch* by the word *Vlackee*) comprehends, besides several other Villages equal to small Towns, (such as are *Dixland*, *Middelbarnes*, *Oude Tonghe*, and *Oelstiens Plaats*) that of *Sommerdyck*, which also gives name to the Island, and is it self under the jurisdiction of *Zealand*, as *Bomenee* in *Schouwen* is under the Province of *Holland*. It was in former ages a good Empory, tho at present but of small account. In *Overflackee* is a great deal of good Corn land, but very little of pasture.

All the foresaid Islands go by the common name of *Hei lands van Voorn*, and were in former ages part of the Province of *Zealand*, but *Guiccardin* tells that about 50 years before the time of his writing, upon the distribution of a Tax to be pay'd to the Prince, they voluntarily subjected themselves to the States of *Holland*, under whom they have from thartime continu'd, as well before as since the Union.

Koorndyck
and Pier-
still &c.

Goeree
Island.

Over-
flackee.



The BAYLYWYCK of

D O R T

Call'd also

SOUTH-HOLLAND.



HE Baylywyck of Dort, call'd also by some South-Holland, and *Balteschap van Zuyd-Holland*, and *Schoutampt van Dordrecht*, contains, besides the City of Dort, a great number of Lordships and Villages, the names of which

may be had in *Blaeu*.

In the month of November, *an. 1421*, so violent a tempest drove the waters up the *Waal* and *Mose* that they overflow'd and swallow'd up a great tract of ground lying between *Dort* and *Brabant*; no fewer then 72 Villages being ruin'd, and above a hundred thousand persons lost in the waves. It is reported by some that a wicked Country Boor, envying the prosperity of one of his neighbours, made a hole in a bank which was a principal defence against the merciless element, with a designe to drown him and his family in their beds, and afterwards to make up the breach: but that he was hinder'd from so doing by the violence of the wind and tide which suddenly made the breach so large that the Torrent became irresistible, driving all before it, and destroying among the first that perish'd this malicious fellow himself; but supposing the author and origine of this dreadful calamity to have been as is related, yet can the question hardly be answer'd, how it came to be known?

In this district were formerly these Monasteries or Religious houses. *Heysterbach*, *Eemsteyn*, *Onse lieve Vrouwe ten Donck*, *Carthusers* or *Chartrouys*, within the Territory of *Geertruydenberg*. But of them at present there is no more remaining then their bare names.

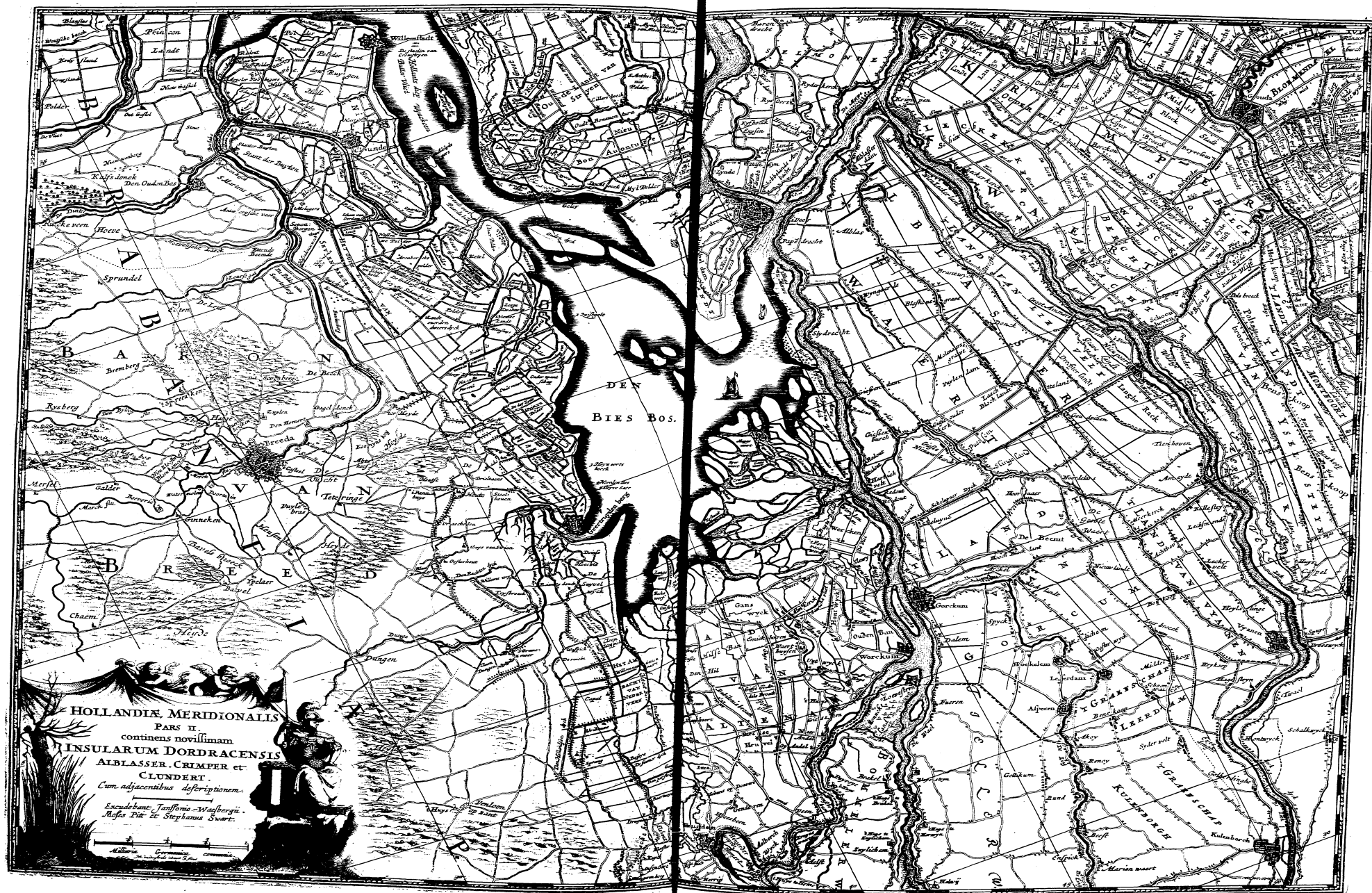
Dort is a very ancient City, and the first in order and dignity of the whole Province, it having been the place where the Earls (at their inauguration) and people of *Holland* bound

themselves reciprocally to each other. *Peter Scriverius* quotes a passage out of the old Historian *Regino*, which imports this to have been a Town of great antiquity, if it relates to the same, as he question not but it does. *Eodem anno (898)* says he, *Zundibolch Reginarium ducem sibi fidiissimum &c. nescio cujus instinctu a se repulsi &c. ille adjuncto sibi Odoro Comite &c. in quendam tutissimum locum qui Durtos* (according to *Scriverius's* emendation for *Durtos*) *dicitur intravit &c. Rex &c. Castrum expugnare conatus est, sed minime valuit propter paludes, & multiplices refusiones quas in prædicto loco Mosa fluvijs facit.* It stands upon the *Merwe*, which being made up of the *Mose* the *Rhine* and the *Ling*, gave occasion, tho no very good reason, for the reckoning of it situate upon four Rivers, according to these two Verses made at the reception of *Philip* the second, in this City *an. 1549*;

*Me mosa & Vahalis, cum Linga Mervaque cingunt.
Eternam Batava Virginis ecce fidem.*

By the above mention'd fatal Inundation it was reduc'd into the form of an Island, and has been ever since so well fortify'd by its situation that it owns but small obligation to art; being well guarded on the West and North by the *Mose* and a Channel passing from thence towards the neck of the *Bies Bos*, and the *Holland Diep*, and on the South and East by the said *Bies Bos*; which is a large Bay, extending it self quite from hence to *Geertruydenberg*, and taking its name from the Bulrushes, which by reason of the shallowness of the water grow plentifully in most parts of it. Writers differ concerning the etymology of the name; tho it seems hardly questionable that *Dordrecht* signifies the passage or ferry of the River *Dort*, upon which (tho long since obliterated by the *Mose*) this Town originally stood, and was therefore anciently call'd *Dortos* (as is above said) and *Dortsmund*, that is the mouth of the *Dort*. It is distant from *Goude* four, and from *Utrecht* seven Leagues; and is a large, rich and populous





HOLLANDIA MERIDIONALIS
PARS II.
continens novissimam
INSULARUM DORDRACENSIS
ALBLASSER, CRIMPER ET
CLUNDERT.

Cum adjacentibus descriptionem.

Excudit hunc Janssonius-Wagbergii.
Ampo Pit. de Stephanus Swart.

ious City, consisting in the main of very tall brick houses, almost equalling those of *Colen* and not inferior to the Buildings of *Antwerp*. The Streets are neatly pav'd in the middle with stone, and on each side with brick set edgewise; and this part of them is kept so clean that a man may walk in slippers without wetting his foot in the midst of Winter; which thing may indeed be affirm'd of all or most of the Cities and great Towns in this Province. In *Dort* our Merchants keep their Court, and enjoy great privileges; there being two Churches for the use of our Nation, as there is one for the *French*. From the principal Church there is so large and fair a prospect that the Steeple of *Breda* comes into view. In one of the upper Rooms of the Gunners *Doel* or *Guild* sat the famous Synod assembl'd here in King *James's* time (of which we have spoken elsewhere) and the seats erected for that purpose are still remaining and are shewn to travellers as a matter of curiosity. *Dort* has the staple of such Wines as are brought down the *Rhine*; for the management of which trade it is provided of very close and strongly arch'd Cellars. It is call'd the maiden Town, as some tells us because it was never taken by an enemy, tho often besieged; but surely these are mistaken, as appears (to wave other instances) from the *Germans* having possess'd themselves of it after they had pursu'd *Theodorick* the fourth, who had slain the Bishop of *Liege's* Brother at a Tournament, into his own Province of *Holland*. The Duke of *Brabant* did indeed besiege this Town to no purpose (tho he had made himself Master of several other parts of the Country) about the year 1304; for the Citizens making an unexpected sally upon him routed his whole Army and pursu'd him to *Bois-le-duc*, and in their return homewards overthrew the *Flemings* at *Ijsselmond*. *Dort* has a long time since enjoy'd the Royalty of a Mint, this being the only Town in *South-Holland*, (or indeed as some say in the whole Province) to which the old Earls confin'd the coinage of their Mony. It has (besides that of Wine already mention'd) the staple of Corn, Wood and several other Merchandises, brought down the *Rhine* and *Mose*; the owners whereof exposing them to sale here, find it their interest to allow good pen-niworths, not only upon other accounts, but to avoid those inconveniencies which the carrying of them back again, or transporting them in Vessels of the place, would oblige them to undergo. Near unto *Dort* are taken several sorts of good fish in great quantity, especially of Salmon, of which there were no fewer then 8921 caught in the neighbouring waters between the 15th of April 1620 and the last of February the year following.

The Government of *Dort* differs in many respects from that of the rest of the Cities of *Holland*, and therefore we may be allow'd to be somewhat larger then ordinary in our account of the same; which is manag'd by a Schout, a Consul (or Burgomaster) Senators, Eschevins, Ex-Senators (commonly call'd Outraden) and the Octoviri or Council of eight Men. The Schout (call'd formerly the Rechter, which word signifies a Judge) is chosen by the Governor of the Province, (whom in a peculiar manner he represents) out of three Citizens presented to him by the other Magistracy. Yet is he said in matters that purely concern the City to come after all the Senators, and to be ask'd his vote by the Consul in the last place: the constitution of his Office being mainly as

NETHERLANDS.

Convingius tells us in behalf of the County. The Consul, (for there is here never more then one at a time) is chosen every four months by the Ex-Senators (out of the number of whom he he must be taken) and Octoviri (*Convingius* says by the Senators, Ex-Senators and Octoviri) and enjoys a kind of supreme authority among the Citizens, having also for the greater state as well as security of his person, a guard of three Halbardiers, which constantly attends him when ever he appears in publick, (a thing peculiar to him and the Provincial Governor) the original occasion whereof was, as they say, the murder of the Consul *William van Abblas*, committed in the open streets by a Priest about the year 1502. Some inform us of another who likewise bears the name of Consul (call'd usually *de Borgemeester van's Heerenwegen*) who may more properly be term'd a Proconsul, for tho he be chosen at the same time with the former, yet is he chiefly design'd to supply his place, when by sickness or any other means hinder'd from acting himself; having upon all other occasions only the first place and vote among the ordinary Senators. The common administration of Justice is by the Consul, the nine Eschevins and five Senators; the whole body of whom is chang'd once in two years; in the first of which four Eschevins and three Senators; and in the second five Eschevins and two Senators, go out of Office. The nomination of these belong to the Provincial Governor (or in his absence to the Court of *Holland*) out of a double number propos'd to him by the Council of forty; which consists of the whole body of the Magistracy, and as many Citizens, appointed by them, as will suffice to make up that number. The Eschevins and Senators take their places upon the day before the feast of St. Michael; and these, when out of their Office, are accounted and term'd Ex-Senators, or the Out-raet, being the same (as *Convingius* informs us) which they call the *Vroedschap*; the number of whom must therefore be uncertain. Between the Eschevins and Senators is said to be only this small difference, that in judicial affairs, the latter concern not themselves so much as the former in examining the writings and instruments of the parties litigant. The Octoviri are chosen by the Provincial Governor (or the Court of *Holland*) out of twenty four presented to him by the four Guilds or Fraternities of Artificers, each of which nominates six. The principal business of these is to be assistant to the Ex-Senators in the election of the Consul; and to inform the Magistracy if any thing be out of order in the City, and requires reformation or amendment.

Gulielmus Lindanus, first Bishop of *Ruremond*, and afterwards of *Gaunt*, is commended by *Guicciardin* as an ornament of this City; to whom are added by *Blaeu*, *Paulus Merula*, Professor of History in the University of *Leyden*, who has written, besides other things, a short Discourse *De statu Reipublice Batavice*; he dyed at *Reslack* an. 1607. *Valerius Gouthovius*, who has written in an historical manner of his own Country. *Junius Rutgersius*, who dedicated several things to the great *Gustavus of Sweden*, by whom he was sent Ambassador to the Confederate States and decess'd at the *Hague* an. 1623.

The Castle of *Mervele* (of which there are now only some poor ruins to be seen, it having been in a manner quite destroy'd by the dreadful inundation which happen'd an. 1421) stood very near the Walls of this City; said, tho upon no grounds, to have been built by *Merovæus*

Learned men.

T c King

King of the *Franks*; altho the Family of the *Merweds* must be acknowledged of great antiquity. *Liefvelt* is reckon'd to excel all the other Castles in this Province. It devolv'd from *Eric Duke of Brunsvic* to his Brother *Philip Earl of Hohenlo*. Of *Herlaer Almsteyn*, *Pattesteyn* near *Heyneort*, and *Woude* near *Riederkerck*, can only be said that there were such Buildings. *Capelle* was newly and neatly repair'd in *Blaeu's* time. *Iffelmund* was built about the year 1432 by *Florent of Oem*, Knight; and was defended several years ago to the noble Family of the *Merodii*. *Langewick* upon the *Leek*, belongs (if it has not lately chang'd its proprietors) to the *Boreplaers*; as *Geysenburgh* to the *Breders*, *Souburgh* to the *Coebellii*, and *Devilsteyn* at *Swyndrecht* to the *Beveri*. *Besoyen* gave name to an ancient Family, of which it was formerly the Seat. *Valkenstein*, between *Roon* and *Portegael*, was built by the Lord of *Puten*; from which place the Family of the *Valkesteins* took its denomination. *Roon*, almost quite decay'd by the injuries of time, was also rebuilt divers years ago by its Lord and owner. The Villages of *Made*, *Drimmelen*, *Santhalen*, and *Hage Swaluwe*, as likewise the Town of *Sevenbergen* (reckon'd an. 1290 in the Land of *Sreyen*) formerly within the District of South-Holland, are said at present to be in the possession of the Duke of *Areschor*.

Geertrydenberg.

Geertrydenberg lies close upon the Borders of *Brabant*, but has belong'd to this Province (being accounted within the District of *Dort*) ever since the year 1213, at which time it was added to the same by *William Earl of Holland*. An. 1611 the supreme jurisdiction of it was conferr'd by the United States upon Prince *Maurice*, and it has been reckon'd ever since part of the Patrimony of the illustrious House of *Orange*. It was long since accounted of so great consideration to each Province, that *Holland* is recorded to have bound their Princes by Oath to the keeping, and *Brabant* theirs to the recovery of it. *Bentivoglio* says of it in his time, that it was a very strong place, having the *Mose*, under the name of *Merwe*, on one side, of such a breadth that being ready to fall into the Ocean it seems rather a Sea than a River. [Here we must note that the Cardinal very improperly uses the name of *Merwe* in this place (tho it must be confess'd that some more modern Writers have done the same) that word being really applicable but to a part of the New-Maes, which runs at a great distance from hence, and is only call'd the *Merwe* between *Gorchum* and *Vlaerdingen*. Therefore he must be taken to mean the old Maes, and by it also to denote the Biesbos, into which it formerly emptied itself; the whole body of the River being suppos'd by good Geographers to have anciently continued its course from Heuften quite to Geertrydenberg]. Here also (says he) falls into the *Merwe* a little River call'd the *Dong*, which (tho its course be but short, yet) has so deep and broad a Channel that it is capable of any Vessel whatsoever. The Country about it lies so very low that men walk upon the plain ground. The manual fortification of this place is answerable to that of its situation, and therefore by reason of these prerogatives it is held to be of the greatest concern not only of any Town in *Brabant* or *Holland*, but even in any other Province of the Low-Countries. Thus far *Bentivoglio* concerning *Geertrydenberg*, which cannot I suppose absolutely make good the Character at this day, not as if it were impair'd or decay'd, but because many other places are much advanc'd in their fortifications since

his time; for tho it be no great Town, yet is it at this day well entrenched, and has very good works rais'd especially by Prince *Maurice*, three parts of it having moreover the natural defence of large and deep waters, and the fourth that of a flat and marshy level. About the year 1663 it was garrison'd by three companies of Foot (one whereof was *English*) and a Troop of Horse. It has its name from St. *Gertrude*, a French Woman say'd to have dyed here with a great opinion of sanctity about the year 664. An. 1573 it was taken by the Confederates; but an. 1598 it gave it self up safely to the Prince of *Parma*. After this (viz. about the year 1595) it was be-girt on all sides by the ships and Forces of the Confederate States, and compell'd to surrender it self (tho far from wanting either Ammunition or provision) in sight of the Spanish Army led thither by Count *Mansfield*, who endeavour'd by all possible means to raise the siege, and ask'd a trumpet sent to him by Prince *Maurice* (the Dutch General) why his Master kept himself within his trenches, and being in the flower and vigour of his age, would not (as much better became him) be brought to a battle; whereunto the other very well reply'd that his Master was young indeed, and but in a manner initiated in the art of War, and that therefore he intended to be very careful of himself and so manage matters, that he might hold out, till he became an old Soldier. The discipline and Government of Prince *Maurice's* Army was so regular and orderly at that time that (if we believe *Petit* who says he was an eye witness of it) the Farmers and Peasants were quietly permitted to till and sow several parcels of ground within the Circuit of his Camp. The waters near this Town is abundantly stor'd with several sorts of excellent Fish, not only affording good Salmon and Sturgeons, but Shads in so great plenty that 18 thousand of them are reported to have been taken not far from hence in one day. Whether it be true that their fishery fay'd in the time of War, the Fish being frighted away (as some of the Citizens have reported) by the noise of the great Guns, we shall not determine.

Schoonhoven is so call'd from its pleasant gardens, *Schoon* signifying in Dutch fair or beautiful and *Hoff* a garden, tho it has been term'd by some *Belle Curie*, because the word *Hoff* denotes also a Hall or Palace; others moreover, and particularly *Cornelius Aurelius*, calling it *Belloportum*, from its going by the name of *Schoonbaria* in some ancient Chronicles. It stands on the northern bank of the *Leek*, over against *Newport*, the decay of which place has been esteem'd advantageous to this. About the year 1232 *Florent* the fourth cast up a huge bank between *Amerongen* and this Town, from whence great benefit redounded to it and the neighbouring Country; its ruinous Castle being afterwards, viz. an. 1312 rebuilt by *John of Hainault*: but about 63 years after that *Schoonhoven* together with the Monastery of the Carmelite Friars, built an. 1330, was quite destroy'd by fire. Having together with most Cities of *Holland* submitted it self to *John of Brabant*, it was an. 1424 besieged by the Forces of the Countess *Jacoba*, and being forc'd to a rendition, only *Albert Beyling*, one of the Governors of the Castle, was excepted for life. Of whom the Dutch Writers tell a story parallel to that of the *Roman Regulus*; for they say that having a months time given him to visit his friends and settle the affairs of his family, he voluntarily return'd and deliver'd himself into the hands of his Enemies, by whom

whom he was in a cruel manner bury'd alive. A smaller stream deriv'd from the *Iffel* joyns with the *Leek* at this place, the trade whereof (supported by its beneficial herring-fishing) is thereby very much promoted. It was made so strong a Post before the latter end of 1672 (tho not long after better fortify'd) that the French, who endeavour'd here as at other several places to break into the heart of *Holland*, were beaten off and forc'd to retire with no small loss of men and credit. At *Schoonhoven* was born *John Tares*, a man of Gigantic stature, since the happy Restauration of our present King carry'd about upon that account, and shewn for many in most Countries of *Europe*. One of a middle stature might well stand under his armpit. From the end of his middle finger (which was 7 inches long) to his elbow were 25 inches and a half; the length of his hand to his wrist being 11 inches; and all his limbs proportionable to his height.

Learned men of this place were, *Johannes de Schoonbovia*, commemorated by *Trithemius*, *Guicciardin* and others: the learned and venerable *Anianus* (as *Guicciardin* styles him) a Dominican Friar, and Bishop of *St. Alaph*: the famous *Christopher Longolius* (of whom we shall not presume to give a Character) for whose birth as many places contend as did formerly for that of *Homer*. *Guicciardin* positively affirms his Father to have been a French man; but *Erasmus's* testimony may I think preponderate (except we may suspect him to speak too much in favour of his own Country) who in an epistle to *Damianus a Goes*, says peremptorily that both his Father and Mother were *Hollanders*, and that he himself was born in this very Town. He dyed at *Padua* in the flower of his age about the year 1522. We shall conclude our account of this Town with the Epitaph of *Oliver van Noort*, one of the first that say'd round the Earth, to be seen in the greater Church of *Schoonhoven*.

Hic ille est totum velis qui Circuit Orbem.
A Magellano quartus Oliverius.

Gorchum (in latin *Gorichemum*) is seated at the mouth of the *Ling*, upon the right, or *Holland* side of the *Waal*, and is distant from *Schoonhoven* three Leagues. It is a neat Town, and owes its strength, which is not ordinary, to its natural situation as well as to art; by both which it is made one of the chief keys of the Province in consideration whereof we find that the United States fortify'd it with many new works, against the attempts and assaults of the French in their second campaign, viz. an. 1673. Its beginning and original must be computed from *John Lord of Arkel's* erecting a Castle here, and obliging his subjects of the Village *Wolfsart* to quit their old habitation and build round about it; which was at first done only by a company of poor fishermen, and this gave occasion to the name of the place (which was shortly after encom-pas'd by the same Lord of *Arkel* with walls and Ditches) for the word *Ghorkens* in the old *Teutonic* denotes people extremely indigent. Here is kept a daily Market of Cheese and Butter, and other supports of life, brought in great plenty down the *Ling* out of the fruitful and neighbouring Country of the *Betaw*; tho the Inhabitants apply themselves to navigation and traffick, conveying particularly an incredible quantity of Corn into the adjacent Countries, and especially into all parts of *Holland*; where-by the Town is become wonderful rich. From

the top of the Tower of its Church you have a most pleasant, and indeed scarce to be paralleld prospect; not only an infinite number of Villages, but 22 wall'd Towns coming there in a clear day into view. *Philip* the second order'd the *Vroedschap* or Common Council of this Town to consist of a certain and definite number; out of whom are chosen yearly two Consuls, a Treasurer and another Officer, call'd by them *Fabryck-Meeister*. There is moreover an annual appointment of seven *Eschevens*, taken for the most part out of the forc'd body of the Magistracy. The Senat or Common Council was formerly nominated by the Drossard or Lord of the City, who (as has been said) was anciently the Lord of *Arkel*; but an. 1652 the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* impow'r'd the *Vroedschap* for the future both to choose the Consuls and *Eschevens*, and also as occasion serv'd to recruit and fill up their own number.

Henry of Gorchum Doctor of Divinity, and Vicechancellor of the University of *Coleu*, is said to have been an excellent Philosopher; about the year 1460. *Johannes Harius*, tho no great Schollar himself, is deservedly commended for his pious inclinations and love to learning, and for the collection of choice books where-with he had a Library excellently furnish'd. *William Eftius* is fam'd for his learning no less than for his noble descent. But these are all inferior to *Thomas Erpenius*, born at *Gorchum* an. 1574 a man too well known and publicly honour'd for his skill in the Oriental Languages to stand in need of such an encomium as we are able to afford him. His Arabic Letters were so elegantly compos'd and written that the King of *Morocco* is reported to have treasur'd them up among his choicest rarities. He dyed at *Leyden* in the year 1624; and in the account of that City the Reader may find his Epitaph, wherein he is said to have dyed in the flower of his age, which seems an improper expression being but 40 years old if he were born as *Blaeu* tells us an. 1574, and not (according to *Hegemius* and *Conringius*) an. 1584.

Not far from *Gorchum* is a place shewn to strangers where they say *Hercules of Alleman* in ancient days pitched his Camp, and from whom (if you believe them) the neighbouring Country, the seat of several good Villages, and call'd the land of *Arckell*, took its denomination. The Lords of *Arckell* were formerly of so great power, that one of them is recorded to have bid open defiance to *Albert of Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, and having pass'd the *Leek* not only made an inroad into his Country, but defeated those of *Dort* and *Schoonhoven*, who endeavour'd to stop him in his retreat. The Inhabitants of *Rotterdam* and *Schiedam* having plunder'd some part of his Territory, he in requital burnt down the Town of *Newport*; and tho he was at length forc'd to submit, yet did he in his City of *Gorchum* hold out a siege of three months against *Albert* himself, assisted by the Earl of *Ostervant*, with his *Friselanders*. The Lord of *Arckell* breaking out again, and finding himself too weak to deal with the *Hollander*, made over *Gorchum* and the rest of his Lordship to the Duke of *Geldre*; who sold it all, except *Leerdam* and the Village of *Schoonewoort*, some time after to *William of Bavaria* Earl of *Holland*. From him the same came into the hands of *Philip of Burgundy* together with the other possessions of *Jacqueline of Bavaria*; by whom it was given in fee to *James Lord of Gaasbeek*; upon whose death, which happen'd an. 1459, *Charles* the Son of *Philip*

Famous men.

Philip the Bold of Burgundy, was made Lord of Gorcum and Arkel; and from him the whole Territory descended to the House of Austria.

Worcum.

Worcum (in ancient writings *Wondrichennum*) is a Town of great antiquity, and is sited on the left or *Brabant* side of the *Waal*, almost directly over against *Gorcum*. It is the principal place in the Country of *Altena* (which borrow'd its name from an old Castle, some part of the ruins whereof were not many years since to be seen) and belong'd to the Earl of *Cleve*, from one of whom being purchas'd by *William* the Good about the year 1332, it was afterwards held in fee of the Earls of *Holland*, making part of the possessions of the ancient and noble Family of *Horne* to the year 1600; at which time the Relict of *Philip* of *Montmorency*, Earl of *Horne*, beheaded at *Brussels* by the bloody *Alva* an. 1568, sold it and the whole Lordship of *Altena* for ninety thousand *Florins* to the States of *Holland*, to which Province it has ever since appertain'd. The situation of *Worcum* (it being in a manner a frontier Town to their Dominions) oblig'd the *Dutch* to have it very well fortified; and we find it among those places which they judg'd requisite for the preservation of *Holland* to put in a complete posture of defence towards the beginning of 1673.

Within the Lordship of *Altena* are, besides the Town of *Worcum*, the Castle of *Loesfeyn*, *Ryswyck*, &c. And under *Worcum* are contain'd several Villages, as *Sleewyck*, *Wercken*, *Allemkerck*, &c.

Loesfeyn.

Loesfeyn will hardly give place to any Castle at this day remaining in the Province of *Holland*. It stands upon the most Westward point of the Island *Bommeler-weert*, and at the confluence of the *Mose* and *Waal*; and was made more memorable about thirty years ago by its giving name (the occasion whereof is related in our General Account of the *United Netherlands*) to an *Anti-Orange* Faction; to which most of the calamities that have of late befall'n these Countries, are not undeservedly imputed.

Heusden.

Heusden seems to be a very ancient Town; *Johannes Leydenis* placing *Robert* the first Lord of it under the year 857. *John* the twentieth Lord of *Heusden*, and the ninth of that name, having no issue, sold this place with its Territory, which had continued 500 years under his progenitors (who held it originally in fee of the Earls of *Cleve*) to *John* Duke of *Brabant*. But the Earl of *Sassenburg* laid claim to it in right of his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter of *John* the eighth, and not being able to get possession, made over his Title to the Earl of *Holland*, and this became the cause of grievous wars between the two Provinces, to which at length an end was put by its being given in Dowry with *Johanna* Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*, to *William* of *Oosterwand*, Son of *William* Earl of *Holland*. About the year 1407 those of *Heusden* are reported to have fall'n upon the *Geldrians* (contending with the *Hollanders* for the Dominion of this place, near unto which they lay encamp'd) and to have given them so entire an overthrow, that they brought home more prisoners than they themselves were in number. *Heusden* is distant from *Worcum* about two Leagues, and is situate between the *Bommelerweert* and the old Channel of the *Mose*; which is suppos'd by good Geographers to have pass'd a little to the Southward of this place in the time of *Cesar* and *Tacitus*, in its course from *Megen* to *Geertruydenburg*. It has a good strong Castle, the Habitation of a Governor appointed by the States of *Holland*; and comprehends within its District several Lordships, besides a considerable

number of Sconces and Villages. In June or July an. 1680 a very sad calamity befel this place, for the Lightning in the night time piercing the Wall of the great Tower, set fire to the vast Magazine of Powder kept there; whereupon not only the said Tower, but the Castle and greatest part of the Street adjoining were blown up, and the rest of the Town extremely torn and shattered in its buildings; sixty persons being presently after known to be slain, and about two hundred more missing; the harm and damage in general being also suppos'd to be greater than what were suffer'd by the City of *Delft* an. 1654.

We have already spoken of *Geertruydenburg*, next after the City of *Dort*; but besides that Town *Briettius* and others place *Sevenbergen*, *Clundert*, and *Willemstadt* in South-*Holland*, tho under the name of *Decepta Brabantie*.

Clundert stands in the Isle of *Ruygenhil* (or *Roggenhil*, as some term it) about midway between *Willemstadt* and *Sevenbergen*, and almost at equal distance from *Breda* and *Geertruydenburg*. Its ancient name was *Nieuwaert*; and it was formerly so considerable a station for Ships, that the Earls of *Holland* had one of their principal Custom-Houses in it. It came into the possession of the Prince of *Orange* an. 1583, and he took care to have it well fortified, with eight Bastions and some Ravelins; and this is all we are told of late years concerning it, besides its having a fine Church and good Bells.

Sevenbergen is situate almost in the middle between *Breda* and *Willemstadt*, and was formerly encompass'd with Walls, which were demolish'd by *Philip* of *Burgundy* about the year 1426, since which time it has been a well peopl'd Village.

Willemstadt is a place of no greater antiquity then since the year 1583, being then first built by order of the famous *William* Prince of *Orange*, from whom it took its name. It stands upon the Northwest Promontory of the Isle of *Ruygenhil*, and is very conveniently seated to secure and influence in a great measure the trade between *Holland* and *Zealand*. It is no large Town, yet is it a place of considerable strength, being furnish'd with a good Harbour, and defended by seven Bastions and a double Ditch, as well as other fortifications, and having constantly its proper Governor and Garrison. The particular Houses bear proportion to the whole, for it consists of neat rather than ample Buildings; its Market-place, Church, and Common-Hall being such as are neither the objects of envy nor contempt. Yet is it accounted a place of a very unhealthy air (which some impute to the neighbourhood of *Zealand*) strangers especially that reside here for some time, being seiz'd by dangerous Feavers and Agues. The Isle of *Ruygenhil* and *Finaert*, began to be recover'd from the Waters (wherewith for a long time they had been overwhelm'd) about the year 1564. They are accounted within the Territory of *Brabant* (being judg'd by some to have anciently appertain'd to the Marquisate of *Bergen*) by the States of which Province the Lordship of them was bestow'd upon the abovemention'd Prince of *Orange*. But now we must again pass the *Mose* and *Waal*, and take a view of the remaining places of South-*Holland*; the first of which is *Nesport*, standing on the left or Southern side of the *Leck*, almost opposite to *Scoonhoven*, from whence it is distant about a quarter of a League. It was formerly a large and rich Town, but fell many years ago from its higher station, and is now inferior to many Villages in these Countries.

Isfelfeyn takes its name from the *Holland Isfel*

(for so we may call it in distinction from that of *Zutphen*) near unto which it is seated, just upon the borders of *Utrecht*; having to its own frequent ruin been a bone of contention between the two Provinces. We cannot give a full account of the various accidents which have befall'n it, and of the several changes it has undergone, which have been so many that scarce any place occurs so frequently in the *Dutch* Histories. In ancient Annals there is mention made of the Castle of *Isfelfeyn* under the year 1250; and about 1390 it was furnish'd with Walls and Gates by *Arnold* Lord of this place and *Egmond*; by whom at the same time was founded here a Monastery for the Regular Monks of *St. Augustin*. An. 1417 *John* of *Egmond* living under suspicion of Treason against the Earl of *Holland*, fled to his Brother *William* of *Isfelfeyn*; who was soon after so closely besieg'd and distress'd in this place by the Earl, that he found himself oblig'd to make over the same unto him for a yearly pension to be paid to himself and his mother during life. After this the Earl happening to dye before them, they thought fit to make a reentry and to take possession of *Isfelfeyn*; but the *Utrajestins* fell presently upon them, and not only expell'd them the Town, and pull'd down the Walls, Castle, and Tower, but all that was inflammable, except the Church and the abovemention'd Monastery. In the year 1466 the *Geldrians* in like manner burnt it down, and it lay some years in its ashes, that is, till such time as *Frederic* of *Isfelfeyn* obtain'd leave from *Charles* of *Burgundy* to rebuild and encompass it anew with Walls. *Isfelfeyn* is at this day under the Prince of *Orange*; being sufficiently fortified, and surrounded with Gardens and pleasant Inclosures. Its Trade consists much in Cables, Cordage, and other commodities and manufactures of the like nature.

Vianen (in Latin *Viana* and *Vienda*) was built about the year 1190 by *Suederus* Brother of *John* Lord of *Culenburg*, the whole Lordship call'd by that name being allotted him for his Patrimony. The Town is Wall'd and Trench'd about, and endow'd with very great privileges; *Henry* Lord thereof having maintain'd a long suit of Law against *Philip* the Second in the High Court of *Mechlin* concerning the supreme jurisdiction of this Territory; which he pretended to be an absolute independent dominion, and only subject to its proper Lords. It stands upon the left or Southern side of the *Leck*, two Leagues above *Scoonhoven* and over against the *Vaert* in the Bishopric of *Utrecht*; and did lately belong to the

noble Family of the *Brederodes*, to whom it came by Marriage about the year 1418. The nearness of its Buildings as well as the neighbouring Fields advance the pleasantness of the place; which is moreover adorn'd with a stately high Tower, adjoining to the Castle of *Batestein*, built ann. 1372 by *Gisbert* Lord of *Vianen* with the ransom receiv'd for the Earl of *St. Pauls* Son (whence it is commonly call'd *St. Pauls Tooren*) taken by him the year before, in a Battle fought in the Country of *Juliers*.

Leerdam (call'd in Latin *Leerdamum* and *Leerdamum*) is denominated by contraction, as some will have it, from *Lingerdam*; because it stands upon the River *Ling*, which is suppos'd to have the name given it from its length, upon which account it is by some Writers term'd *Longa*. In former ages it belong'd to the House of *Arckel*, from which by Marriage it came first to the Family of the *Egmonds*, and not long after to that of *Orange*, whereunto it at present appertains: being as a late Traveller tells us, but a small inconsiderable Town. It is about three hours distant from *Vianen*; and has little or no boast of itself, except the memory rather than remains of an ancient Castle, which being seiz'd by the *Geldrians* about the year 1496, serv'd them for some time as a secure place of retreat, in their plundering and infesting the Province of *Holland*.

Asperen.

Asperen stands also upon the *Ling* (under the name of *Liesle*, that is *Love*, as *Guicciardin* tells us, from the pleasant murmuring of its stream as it slides by this place) about half a League from *Heuclom*, which together with it and *Leerdam* make a Triangle, well nigh equilateral. It was about sixteen or seventeen years ago observ'd to be but a small Wall'd Town, having descended from its proper Lords (by whom it had been held in fee from the House of *Arckel*) to the Family of the *Boetselaers*. *Conradus* and *Johannes Ortonis ab Asperen* are recorded by *Blaeu* for learned men, and excellent Divines; the first of whom dying an. 1609 left a perpetual exhibition for two Divines of the University of *Louvain*.

Heuclom.

Heuclom is distant half a League from *Leerdam*, and three Leagues and an half from *Scoonhoven*. It owes its original to the often mention'd House of *Arckel*; and its name (as some verily believe) to the *Hercules* of *Altemain*, from whom they will have it at first denominated *Hercules's-hom*, that is, the Mansion or Habitation of *Hercules*. Its Castle, a Building of great antiquity, seems to have been standing in *Guicciardin's* time, but has been since utterly demolish'd.





THE
DISTRICT
OF
RHYNLAND.

RHYNLAND (in Latin *Rhenolandia*) comprehends the best part of South-Holland (taking this appellation in a larger sense, and in opposition to North-Holland or West-Friseland) and contains all that tract of ground, the Cities and Villages whereof are by certain Laws and Constitutions, and by a kind of Confederacy among themselves, oblig'd to provide for the constant maintenance and reparation of the Water-banks and Dykes, which having an especial relation to the middle branch of the *Rhine*, occasion'd the whole Country to be denominated *Rhymland*. For the inspecting and taking care of the foresaid Fences, whereby the Land is secur'd from the gradual encroachments as well as accidental inundations both of fresh and salt water, there has been continued from ancient times a certain Colleged or Council, consisting of the Prefects of their Banks and their seven Jurats, or sworn Assistants; the first of whom they term *Dyck-Graven* and the later *Heemraden*. These frequently view their Sluces, and all parts of their Banks, Dykes, and Channels, making strict enquiry after whatsoever wants cleansing, strengthening, or any manner of reparation; and appointing a sufficient number of Labourers with all expedition to effect the same. They also impose mulcts and fines upon those whose neglect in any thing relating to the Dykes has render'd them obnoxious; and determine what particular quantities of ground are liable to pay for the maintaining of such and such proportions of the several Banks; there being a kind of a Rent-charge upon much of their Land, to which the possessor stands oblig'd by the tenure of the same. *Rhymland* is bounded on the west by the coast of *Holland*, on the East by a small part of the Diocess of *Utrecht* and *Amstelland*;

on the North by part of the *Te* lying along the course of the Dyke that passes from *Harlem* to *Amsterdam*, and by the Shallows and Washes as far as *Bevermyek*; and lastly on the South by a Line drawn from *Montfort* to *Oudewater*, and thence to *Goude*, and afterwards to the *Hague*. Of the course and several divisions of the *Rhine*, as also of its three mouths or embouchures, we have spoken briefly elsewhere; for a full and particular account whereof, with divers other things relating to the same, we refer either to *Cluverius's* Treatise *De tribus Rheni Alveis*, or to that Volume of this Work which is appropriated to the old Geography; as not judging it proper (whatever others have done in matters of the like nature) either to weary our Reader with tedious repetitions, or entertain him with a discourse in a manner foreign to the business in hand. Yet must we here take notice of the prejudice done to the more inland parts of the Country by the obstruction of the mouth of the middle Channel of the *Rhine*; whereby the inhabitants being debar'd of the entercourse they formerly enjoy'd with the Ocean, and so depriv'd of the grand benefit of traffick, they were necessitated by means of two small Rivers the *Goude* and the *Woode* to procure a communication on one side between the *Rhine* and the *IJsel*, and on the other between the *Rhine* and the *Harlem Meer*; the Channels cut for that purpose bearing the names of the two foresaid Rivers. One thing seem'd to make the uniting the *Rhine* and *IJsel* a matter of no small difficulty, and that was the considerable height of the waters of the later (especially at full Tide) above the level of the fields lying between it and the *Rhine*, but the inconveniences consequential hereunto, viz. the drowning of the said fields, were obviated by great Sluces plac'd at the very entrance into the *Goude* Channel, whereby all intercourse between it and the *IJsel* was cut off, except at the opening of the same, which is generally done at such times as the surface of their streams are

in a manner equally depress'd. At this place was a Custom-house built, and to that a Castle or Fortres added by *Florent*, Son of *William*, King of the *Romans*; so that the commodiousness of the situation being observ'd, great numbers of people remov'd their habitations, and seated themselves here; from whence the present City of *Goude* (an account whereof we have given already) took its beginning. After this the waters of the *Rhine* were frequently found to swell, and come down with so impetuous a torrent from above *Utrecht*, that they broke the banks upon which depended the security of the more level fields of *Holland*; therefore with the consent of *John* of *Nassaw*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, a considerable bar was put to the same, by a Lock or Sluce built at *Vrieswick*, over against *Vianen*, whereby a large tract of ground, lying below the said place, and particularly about *IJsselheim*, *Montfort*, and *Oudewater*, was deliver'd from those frequent inundations unto which they had been formerly expos'd.

Leyden (call'd in Latin *Lugdunum Batavorum*, as also *Leyda*; and by *Cornelius Aurelius*, to make its name bear some resemblance to the *Athena* of the *Grecians*, in the plural *Leydæ*) is the Metropolis of *Rhymland*; said by travellers to be the neatest and most pleasant City in *Europe*, if the beauty and stateliness of its Buildings, the largeness and cleanliness of its Streets, the commodiousness of its Channels, and the agreeable shadyness of the Trees planted on each side of the same, be duly consider'd; tho a certain modern writer tells us, that it wants a plentiful Current of water, and good Springs, as also a capacious Market-place, to make it such; and all their Walks are not so completely shaded as before the fatal year 1672, several rows of Trees being then cut down, upon the apprehensions the Citizens had of the *French* Forces in the neighbouring Country of *Utrecht*: but what was formerly said by a noble personage does still hold good, viz. that either *Leyden* is in a Wood, or a Wood in *Leyden*. It is seated upon the old or middle Channel of the *Rhine*, the mouth whereof (as we have often had occasion to observe) has been long since quite choak'd up, which has made it difficult to prevent the ill effects of standing waters; by reason whereof it can hardly be judg'd to be healthful a place as many writers, even in spite of the strongest argument (experience), would have it imagin'd. It is in a manner encompass'd by a great number of Cities and good Villages, being as *Blaeu* tells us from *Delf* three, from *Harlem*, *Goude*, *Woerden*, and *Rotterdam* five, from *Amsterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht* seven common miles of the Country. It is call'd *Lugdunum Batavorum* to distinguish it from the *Lugdunum* of *France*, call'd by contraction *Lyon*, as this place is in like manner nam'd *Leyen* and *Leyden*. The etymology of the word *Lugdunum* is still in the dark. *Blaeu* supposes the *dunum* may come from *dunen*, which signifies a Hill, such an one as is in the middle of the City; but as for the first syllable, he plainly acknowledges that he knows not what to say to it. If we may interpose our conjecture, may it not be an abbreviation of *Legia*, by which name *Gerardus Goldenhauius* (who wrote in the time of *Charles* the Fifth, whose Chaplain he was) calls the City it self, from its having been one of the stationary or fixt Camps of the *Roman* Legions. *Leyden* seems to be a place of greater antiquity than either *Harlem* or *Dort*, altho these have the precedence in the order of their principal voting Cities, which some will have impu-

ted to the former disproportion between them and this City as to riches and bigness (tho at present it be larger, or at least better peopl'd, than any Town in the Province, except *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, the later of which is only suppos'd in that respect to rival, hardly to exceed it). *Leyden* having contain'd some ages ago not above twenty-five *Rhymland* Acres, tho by four several enlargements (the first of which happen'd *an. 1294*, the second *an. 1313* (or according to others 1355), the third *an. 1389*, and the fourth *an. 1510*), the bounds of it came to be so far extended that it was found to comprehend no fewer than 172 Acres of the same measure. Another addition was made to it on that side where stands the *Zyfl-poor*, in the year 1644. We are told in *Les Delices, &c.* that *Leyden* has eight Gates, the principal whereof is the White-Gate, which was rebuilt in a very stately manner *an. 1650*; all the others, together with their Bridges, having been likewise reedified not many years ago. *Blaeu* informs us, that it is divided into twenty-three Wards, which consist of about ninety *Voisinages* or smaller Partitions; that there are in it thirty Islands, twenty-four Channels, 180 Streets, ninety-five Bridges, and in the compass of the Walls forty Turrets and seven Gates. The Roofs of the Houses are more steep than ordinary, which they say is design'd for the more convenient casting of the rain water into a small Channel or Trough that conveys it into a large Cistern, where it is kept for the use of each Family. In every Ward are four Magistrates, to whom it particularly belongs to take care of Ladders, Buckets, and other Instruments proper and serviceable in the extinguishing of fires. In each *Voisinage* is one Master and two Assessors; to whom it appertains to compose differences between the inhabitants, and to look after the orderly and decent solemnization of their Funerals. The principal Church in *Leyden* is that of *St. Peter* (dedicate originally to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*) formerly adorn'd with a very high Tower, wherein were kept the public Archives, which were all destroy'd and lost upon its fall about the year 1512. In this Church are to be seen the Epitaphs of many learned men; particularly those of *Franciscus Junius*, *Petrus Bockenbergius*, the famous *Johannes Heurnius* and *Gerardus Bontius*, with several others to be seen in *Hegenitius's Iter Hollandicum*; but that of the Learned *Erpenius* may deserve a place here. *Thomæ Erpenio, viro in omni genere literarum eximio, Oriental. Linguarum peritiss. earundemque in alma Batavorum Academia Professori longe præstantissimo, Librisque suis & Arabicis typis claro, vite integritate, pietate, probitate, modestia, morumque suavitate insigni, an. 1584. (thus it is in Hegenitius, but Blaau both in this Epitaph and elsewhere has 1574 for the year of his birth) 111 Eidus Septemb. Gorcomii in Batavis Bono egregii (it should be egregio) publici nato, ejusque incomparabili damno, Lugduni Batavorum in flore (heu!) denato an. 1624. Jacoba Bayesia, Amplif. & intergentini Hollandicæ Curie Senatoris Johannis Bayesii, Monachodamensis J. C. filia optimo & bene merenti Conjugi cum quo octennium sine querela vixit, ritum ex eo Liberorum Parens contra votum inæstissima pejuvit. Vale, vale dulcissime. Sit tibi terra levis.*

Homa Bulla. Ruit hora.

We shall add but one Epitaph more, belonging to a person of worth and quality, and not to be found in *Hegenitius* or (I think) any other printed discourse or Itinerary.

Deo. Opt. Max. Sacrum. Aeternae Memoriae Reverendi & Nobilissimi Viri D. Johannis Polyandri a Kerchove, ex antiquissima & nobilissima Kerchoviourum Gandavenfium familia, in Ecclesia Gallo-Belgica Dordrechtana Annos 20 Pastoris, In Academia Lugd. Bat. Doctoris & Professoris primarii annos 35, officii Reftoris Magnifici, & 23 Synodi Gallo-Belg. Praefidis. Hic pietate, prudentia, probitate, morum suavitate, Liberalitate, animi moderatione, pacis & concordiae amore, nemini fecundus. Omnibus gratus & charus, nulli gravis. In docendo perspicuus, in disputando promptus, in concionando facundus, Memoriae & Judicii incomparabilis. Eadem qua vixit tranquillitate, placide supremum diem claufit in fine Reftoratus fui octavi 1646. iv Febr. aetatis suae 78. Johannes a Kerchove, Heculietae Dominus, Saltuum Hollandiae Praefectus, filius unicus maternus poluit.

The next is St. Pancratius, or the Hogeland Church, which stands upon a higher ground, and was in former times built only of Timber, being from thence call'd the *Wooden Houfe*. It was design'd for so ample a Fabrick that we are told it would exceed that of St. Peter were it quite finish'd; the foundations reaching to the old Rhine, and by their extent sufficiently evidencing the intended grandure of the superstructure. St. Mary's (now call'd the *French Church*) both as to antiquity and statelyness of Building is inferior to the two others already mention'd. In this Church, and in the very place where he himself us'd to sit at Sermon, stands a monument erected to the memory of the great *Scaliger*, with an inscription too long to be inserted here; altho he being a man of extraordinary modesty (if we believe *Hegenius*) had order'd only these words (which yet some would think to favour of pride and singularity) to be engraven on his Tomb-stone: *Josephus Justus Scaliger. Fil. Caelar. Fil. Hic expeflo Resurrectionem.* And upon the edge of the same stone, *Terra haec ab Ecclesia emptia est. Nemini Cadaver hic inferre liceat.* Here is also to be seen an Epitaph upon a monument erected to the memory of the famous Herbalist *Carolus Clusius*, part whereof runs thus,---*In hanc Urbem condecorandae Academiae evocatus, & stipendio pub. per annos 16 honoratus 84 aetatis s. Annum ingressus obiit celebs 4. Apr. 1609.* With this Distich annex'd to the same,

*Non potuit plures hic querere Clusius herbas
Ergo novas Campis quaerit in Elysiis.*

Besides these there has within some thirty years been built another Church, in a circular form, much admir'd by strangers for its curious workmanship, especially in the inside.

We refer the Reader for an imperfect account (for such it must needs be, no Record as he tells us remaining either of their Founders or time of erection) of the Religious Houses belonging to this place, to *Blaeu's* description of the same in his *Theatrum Urbium*; those within the City being either demolish'd or converted to public or private uses; and those without so entirely ruin'd, or rather vanish'd, that the plats of ground on which they stood are long since thrown into the common fields.

The Hospital of St. Catharine appears to have been founded before the year 1388, tho the charity and use of it were then but of small consideration; the same serving only for the maintenance of two men and as many women. But in *Blaeu's* time it consisted of seven distinct pieces of Building, wherein were 144 beds for sick and decrepit persons, besides a great number of Mats or Pallets provided for the greater convenience

in the cure of the diseased. He tells us, that there were also particular Lodgings appointed for those who had the *French Disease*, who were put into the hands of the City Chirurgions; besides another apartment, where poor men travelling from place to place, had entertainment for three nights. Upon the same foundation depends, tho seated at a distance from it, another piece of Building in which were also in *Blaeu's* time 68 Beds; and hither are sent, when the former happens to be quite full, as well the aged and disabled, as those that are sick of all manner of Diseases; altho this House was design'd at first only for such as were distracted, or infected with the Plague. Six men and as many women, call'd by them Fathers and Mothers, are the Curators of the Hospital. In the Hospital of Saint Elizabeth (appropriated to women, and of no small account, tho inferior to that of St. Catharine) were at the time 65 Beds in four several apartments; there being also a particular place where Women travellers (of the same quality with the men provided for as is above-said at St. Catharins) are accommodated for 3 nights. Hereunto is annexed a leper house, which has 19 beds: and the Curators of the whole are 4 Men and 4 Women. The Hospitals of Saint James and Saint Barbara are now only of use and benefit to the Cloath-makers. But least our discourse of these and other Monuments of piety should swell beyond its proper bounds, we will speak very briefly of only two other publick foundations, one of which is for the education of poor Orphans, and the other for the relief of the poor and indigent in general. The first of these had but small beginnings, but when the number of Orphans was much increas'd, the society was forc'd to seek a new habitation, a large piece of Building formerly a Hospital for the sick, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin, being assign'd it by the publick; which was done about the year 1583. Yet was it not long ere this new feat of theirs was found likewise too narrow, so that a little after the beginning of this present Century the whole of it was pull'd down and rebuilt in a more ample and capacious manner. About thirty or forty years ago there were 400 but since that they say there have been at least 500, Orphans (*Hegenius* tells us of 700, so well accommodated that the like is not to be met with in all the Low-Countries) maintain'd in it, under the Government and inspection of two publick Rulers call'd a Father and a Mother, with eight others, that is four Men and as many Women; who act with a supreme power in the management of the affairs of the society. The alms house is a piece of Building where the twelve parishes of alms, or Almoners, are wont to meet, and distribute Bread, Turs, and Money among the poor; respect being always had to the numbers and condition of each Family: and of this relief they say no fewer than 20 thousand persons (a thing hardly credible) participate within the limits of this very City: wherein are moreover divers parcels of Building, most of which consist of about 13 houses or Tenements, either built on purpose for the accommodation of the poorer sort, or appropriated to that use by several benefactors. Every year there are two great Fairs at Leyden, during which no man can be arrested for debt. The chiefest begins on *Ascension* day, and some part of the time while it continues the Citizens meet at the shooting but which they call *Doels* and exercise themselves with Cross-bows, and ordinary bows and arrows. The

The chief trade of Leyden consists in Cloath and Camlets; tho the gains made of Lettice, Parsley, Carrets, Pease, Beans, Parsnips, &c. (which are carried as far as *Utrecht*, and into *Zealand*; *Leyden* Parsnips being also usually cry'd about the Streets in *Amsterdam*) be not inconsiderable. The industry of their Gardiners is wonderful, by which they receive four or five crops in a year from the same ground; which is commonly fold for 250 and sometimes 300 pound an acre; tho arable Land yields but 200, and Meadow or Pasture no more than 140. Every morning at six of the Clock sets out from this place the first Boat for *Amsterdam*, and at nine and twelve two others; at eight and eleven those for *Harlem*; and about noon for *Utrecht*, begin their voyage. Eight Boats pass continually from hence to the *Hague* and as many to *Delft*; the same number passing from each of those Towns to *Leyden*.

The great Court or Hall is a noble and large structure; in the lower part whereof are (besides several divisions applied to other uses) three Tribunals or Judicatures, one of them belonging to the University, another to the City, and the third to the affairs of the *Rhinland*. Over these are divers Chambers, reserv'd for the solemn conventions of publick Magistrates and Officers. In that of the City are many excellent pieces of Painting, as the Gifts of the three *Magi* by an ancient hand; the famous siege of this Town in 1574 wrought in Tapestry; with several others done by *Cornelius Engelbert* and *Lucas* (renam'd *Leydenfiss* (both formerly Citizens of this place) among which that of the last judgment excels, drawn by the said *Lucas*, and so highly valued by the Emperor *Rodolphus* the Second, a man much delighted with curious Statues and Pictures, that he offer'd as many *Hungarian* pieces of Gold for it as would quite cover it. On the Tower Stadthouse stands a Watchman who blows a Trumpet every hour, and if any fire happens he presently gives notice of it to the whole City. We pass by the *Rhyndland* House, where the *Dyck-Grave* meets with his Affessors; as also the Princes Hall; and that which belongs to the Company of Archers, in the Glass of the Windows whereof are all the Earls of *Holland* very curiously represented. The places formerly set apart for the examining and sealing of Cloth (whereof an hundred thousand pieces are said to have been formerly made here in the space of one year) were the Monastery of *Nazareth*, and the two Hospitals of St. Barbara and St. James; but within this last Century there has been by the Senat of *Leyden* a beautiful and magnificent piece of Building (as *Blaeu* styles it) erected for that use and purpose. The *Burg* (formerly a defence and now an ornament to the place) stands about the middle of the City, in an angle made by the confluence of two large Channels, call'd the old and the new *Rhine*. The Burgraves of *Leyden*, formerly the Governors of the place, and frequently met with in the History of these Counties, had their denomination from this Fortrefs. Some say it was built by the *Romans*, and that one of their Legions had their constant quarters in it; but others record *Hengist* the *Saxon* (or according to some Authors King of the *Frisons*) for the Builder of it, erected as they tell us by him upon his return from the Conquest of *Britain*. It is a strong fortification, built with stone in a round form, the ascent unto it being by about fifty steps, and the Wall encompassing it 21 foot high: the surrounding Arch being 68 Poles, of 10 foot to the Pole, in circuit from whence there is a pleasant prospect of the Town, the neigh-

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bouring Fields and Meadows, the sand Hills, and the Sea of *Harlem*. In the middle of it is a deep and dry Pit, which is generally believ'd to be the Gate of an underground way leading from hence to *Catwyck*. At the entrance, over the Gate, are plac'd the Arms of the City, which are the Cross Keys with a Lion Rampart Guardant, and a Sword in his right paw. Under the same on one side is written this Motto *Pugno pro Patria*, and on the other, *hec Libertatis ergo*; besides a Copy of *Verfes* too long to be inserted here. The most pleasant street in *Leyden* is that which they call the *Rapenbourg*, thro the middle whereof from one end to the other, passes a Channel of water beset on each side with large Trees; the pavement sloping towards the fame, so that no dirt can settle upon it, even in the foulest weather. Here dwelt the late Rector of the University, *Polyander a Kerchove*, who us'd to say, that he liv'd in the most pleasant Street, of the most pleasant City, of the most pleasant Country, of the most pleasant Quarter of the World. Nevertheless the largest and most trading street in *Leyden*, is that which reaches from the *Hague* Gate to the *Utrecht* Gate. The most considerable next to that is the *Harlem* street, which as one tells us has become the biggest of all since the last enlargement of the City. The grand Canal, call'd the old *Rhine*, has four wooden and two stone Bridges over it, one of which (call'd the *Corn-bridge*, from the Market kept there) is the fairest in the City. The other of the said two is term'd the *Fish-bridge*, for the like reason; both the *Catwyck* (which is accounted the best, because the freest) and the *Maesland-slucce* Fish being vend'd upon it. In the year 1574 was *Leyden* besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, who knowing the strength of the place, and having begirt it with near 60 Forts, doubted not but to effect that by Famine which they despair'd of attaining by the most resolute assaults (for it was then a place of considerable strength; as now it is reckon'd among their strongest Holds, being at present very well fortified with good Walls, besides Ramparts, Bulwarks, and Trenches). And indeed the place was so far distressed at last, all relief and supply of provision being cut off, that the inhabitants endur'd the utmost extremity of hunger; for bearing in mind the barbarous usage those of *Harlem* had lately met with after their surrender, they resolv'd to stand it out to the uttermost, one of their answers to the enemy being, that as long as they had one hand to eat, and another to fight with, they would not yield up the Town. But notwithstanding their great Resolution, and all possible means to keep the people in heart, their necessities at last began to press so hard upon them that they were forc'd to have recourse to the only remaining, tho uncertain and desperate way of relief (all others, which were several, having prov'd ineffectual) and that was the cutting of the main banks of the *Mose* and *Iffel* between *Goude* and *Rotterdam* in divers places, according to the advice formerly given by the Prince of *Orange*. The waters at first rose but very moderately, and afforded small comfort to the besieg'd, but about the end of September (as is usual) they were in a little time swell'd to such a height that all the Country round about *Leyden* was turn'd into a Sea, the *Spaniards* flying with all speed from the Inundation, and not being able to get off without the loss of fifteen hundred men. The very heat and vigor of the siege continued at least five months, the Citizens (of whom no fewer than ten thousand are said to

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have perish'd during the fame) for a good part of that time undergoing all the miseries that famine and difeases are able to inflict. The first relief came into the Town upon the third of October, which is still made an anniversary day of Thanksgiving; there being also every year a Tragi-Comedy acted, containing a representation of this calamitous siege. The money which is gather'd from great numbers of people that come from all parts to see it, is given to the poor. In the time of the siege they were forc'd to coin Paper money (which afterwards was exchange'd for silver) there being two pieces stamp'd of different value. The bigger had on one side a Lion holding up a Hat upon a Spear, with these words inscrib'd on the edge, *Hæc Libertatis ergo*, and on the circumference of the other side was written *Deus servet Leydam*, with the cross keys the City Arms and these letters in the midst N. O. U. L. S. G. I. P. A. C. that is *Nammi obesse Orbis Lugdunensis sub Gubernatione Illustrissimi Principis Auriaci Cusis*. The lesser piece had a Lion with the cross keys and *pugno pro patria* on one side, and on the other only *Lugdunum Batavorum*. The year following (viz. an. 1575) was one of the most famous foreign Universities founded here; and the greatest inducement thereunto was generally imagin'd the recompensing of the Inhabitants for their constancy and great sufferings in resisting the Spaniards; tho no doubt the neatness of the Buildings and largeness of the streets, the courteous disposition of the people, the convenience of pleasant walks and the neighbourhood of the Sea, did in part prevail with the Prince and States to pitch upon this place before all others for a seat of Learning. Upon the 8th of February an. 1675 (29 of Jan. 1674 according to our account) were a hundred years compleated from the dedication of this University, and therefore (notwithstanding all the hardships these Countries then labour'd under) the said day was kept as a festival with very great solemnity, the Prince of Orange, and other noble Personages being invited hither, and after Musick and speeches presented with a very splendid entertainment. It will not be improper in this place to give the Reader a short account of this University, collected out of two or three late travellers of good reputation: by whom we are inform'd to this effect. The Schools are one pile of brick Building, three stories high, containing two rooms on a floor, the uppermost of all (which are garrets) being the famous *Officina Elzeviriana*. There is here, as in most foreign Universities a *series Lætionum* yearly Printed and affix'd to the School gates, by which all persons are inform'd what hour every Professor reads. The number of Schollars in this University is (according to *les delices de la Holl.*) about two thousand, who are more civil and peaceable then some years ago, when a watch of thirty six men went the rounds every night in Winter time to prevent quarrels and disorders. Adjoyning to the School-Yard is the Physick Garden, well stor'd with plants, the nothing near so large as that of Oxford, one telling us that it is a square of less then an acre of ground. On the left hand as you enter into it stands a long gallery in which the Botanick Professor reads his Lectures; and wherein, besides others, are these rarities. 1. an Hippopotamus, or Sea Horfe, brought from the Cape of Good-Hope, as big as a Bull whom in shape it resembles. 2. A Birds nest made of the Sea froth, which a certain Sea Fowl

in the Kingdom of Koromandel fastens to the Rocks. These nests are said to be gather'd by the Chinese, and being dissolv'd in portage reckon'd to make a delicate dish. Before you come to this Garden you pass by a piece of Building erected for public Lectures, which the inscription over its door calls *Ædem magnifice restauratam*, but some say, the word *magnifice* must not be taken in earnest, but look'd upon as a complement to the Curators of the University and Burgomasters of the City, by whom it was built. In this University are only 2 endow'd Colledges (if they may deserve to be so term'd, being said by one to come nearer the nature of Hospitals) the rest of the Students living in private Lodgings in the Town. The Professors alone, and they only when they read Lectures or preside at disputations, wear Gowns; others performing even their exercise in Cloaks. In this (as in most if not all foreign Universities) all Auditors sit cover'd at Lectures and disputations. In conferring degrees there is no respect had to standing, and for exercise he that intends to commence, Prints a state of the question he designs to maintain, which he is oblig'd to defend against all opponents. Each Professor, besides the profit which arises to him from his Auditors (who are in the nature of Pupils) has about 2 or 3 hundreds pounds a year allow'd by the States. *Liberalium Artium Magister*, and Doctor in each faculty are the only degrees conferr'd here. All that are matriculated in the University Register enjoy very large privileges; and those above the age of twenty are exempted from paying Excise, for a considerable, tho limited, quantity of Wine and Beer. The Rector (who is chosen by the Stadholder out of three presented to him) enters yearly upon his Office, on the day of the dedication, or Encania, of the University, viz. the 8 of February. To him is given the title of *Magnificus*; besides whom there are usually three Curators, assisted by the four City Consuls as their Collegues, and the Syndick as their Councillor. The University Senat consists of twelve Professors, that is three in each faculty, tho it be in the power of the Curators, but with certain limitations, to augment their number. All causes of Schollars both civil and criminal (if we believe as *Conringius* assures us) are ultimately decided by the Rector and his 4 Assessors, to whom are joynd the Consuls and some of the Scabins of the City; but the Rector himself is Judge, and as another good Author informs us, gives sentence in the last resort, without appeal or revision. The University Library would be of small consideration were it not for its Manuscripts, which are many, and of great value; as particularly; 87 given by *Joseph Scaliger*: 956 left by *Doctor Warner*: 6, belonging to the old Library: 221 brought out of the East by *J. Golius*, and 9 brought from *Mauritania*; besides 370 Greek and Latin. In the Anatomy Theater is an innumerable company of Skeletons of all sorts and sizes, with several Mummies; old *Heathen* Reliques and Idols; many choice kinds of Minerals; *China* songs; Habits of diverse Countries &c. particularly 1. The Skeleton of a young Whale taken out of the old ones belly; above 6 yards long. 2. A mans bladder containing 4 floop, or about 2 gallons of water. 3. The Mummy of an *Egyptian* Prince, reputed to be 1800 years old. And 4. a Toad-stool, which grew in the *Harlem Meer*, and is a thousand years old, if we believe tradition. The most famous Professors in this University have

have been besides several others of no mean account, but too many to be all enumerated in this place: 1. in Divinity; *Lambertus Danaus*, *Franciscus Gomarus*, *Andreas Rivetus*, *Antonius Walæus*, *Antonius Thysius*, and *Fridericus Spanheimius*. 2. In Law; *Hugo Donellus*, *Everardus Bronchorst*, *Cornelius Szuaneburch*, *Petrus Cunnæus*, *Bernardus Schotanus*, *Arnoldus Vinnius*, and *Jacobus Meßertius*. 3. In History; *Justus Lipsius*, *Paulus Merula*, *Petrus Cunæus*, (before he became a Professor of Law) *Dominicus Baudius*, and *Gerardus Johannes Vossius*; which two last mention'd were likewise Professors of Eloquence. *Daniel Heinsius*, *Marcus Zuverius Boxhornius*, and *Johannes Meursius*, were also a great ornament to this University; and none more then the excellent Linguist, *Thomas Erpenius*. To these must be added *Petrus Molinæus*, afterwards a Professor of Divinity in France; *Gilbertus Jachæus*, *Petrus Bertius* (stigmatiz'd by *Conringius* for his apostacy in his old Age) *Jaspar Barleus*, *Francis Burgerstadius*, and *Adrianus Hereboord*; and lastly *Joseph Scaliger*, and *Claudius Salmasius*, invited hither out of their own Country of France by the States of Holland and Westfrizeland by whom they were allow'd considerable Salaries. There have, as is above said, been others more modern, but we shall only mention that excellent Practitioner in Physick *Franciscus de le Boe Sylvius*, who had so great a respect, or rather veneration, for our unparallel'd *Willis*, that he is reported never to have nam'd him, either in his Lectures or publick disputations, without taking off his Cap. But tho the University has been happy in so great a number of eminent persons, the City has reason to be humbl'd for their infamous Tylour, *John of Leyden*, King of the Anabaptists and the rest of the Fanatick rabble in *Westphalia*, who having evidenc'd to the World the most dreadful consequences and effects of the opinion which makes grace or sanctity (more frequently pretended then real) entitle to dominion, was in the year 1534 besieg'd, taken, and executed in the City of *Munster*, by the Bishop of that Diocess. This Tyrant Saint's will was the only Law to the poor deluded people, his Sovereignty being so absolute, that he slew one of his 14 Wives with his own hand for not putting a sufficient value upon his pretended Revelations. Two young men went before him as he rode thorough the City, one of whom carry'd a Bible in his hands and the other a Sword; significant Emblems of the bloody zeal to which they were attendants. During the siege, a foolish Woman undertook to imitate *Judith*, but she was discover'd and slain by the Bishops own Sword, and say'd in her promise of bringing *Holofernes*'s head into the City, which at length was brought to suffer as much as ever *Saguntum* or *Jerusalem* had formerly endur'd by siege; the silly people depending to the very last upon the assurance given them by the bold Impoitor, of a certain and miraculous deliverance. As for the Magistracy of *Leyden*, the nature, Members, and power of it being much the same as in other places of the Province, we shall only take notice that the Senat or Common Council consists of forty Men, to whom upon some publick occasions are added all those who have formerly born any Office. Their Consuls are four, the election of whom is annual, tho one of the old ones always continues for the second year. The Scabins or Eschevins, are eight, appointed by the Provincial Governor, or Stadholder out of a double number, propos'd to him by

the foresaid Senat or Council of forty. For the several Villages, Districts, and Lordships under this City, the inquisitive Reader may have recourse to *Conringius*; and for a more full account of the City and University themselves, *Meursius's Athenæ Batavæ*, and *Boxhornius's Theatrum Comitatus & Civitatum Hollandiæ* must be consulted. About four Leagues from *Leyden* is a Village call'd *Sevenhuyfen*, remarkable for a very pleasant Grove, wherein several sorts of wild fowl build and breed: the usual encroase of which is said to be rented for about three hundred pound sterling a year. The length of the said Grove is almost half a League, the breadth being but a furlong or the eighth part of a mile. It is exceeding compact and uniform, and one Channel of water cuts it in the middle, which is cross'd by three others (the whole Country between *Sevenhuyfen* and *Leyden* being a flat and fenny level, full of shallow Pools of water) so that it is originally suppos'd to have been the effect of Art, contriv'd and design'd for a place of pleasure; the taking of the young Birds by shaking down the Nests being particularly very diverting, and inviting great numbers of people, which flock hither in the season not only from all parts of *Holland*, but out of all the other Provinces. *Hegenius* tells us, it was reported that our King James had yearly two Ships lading of young Birds out of this Grove convey'd into England. The chief kinds of Fowl that breed here are four: 1. Schollers, call'd by us Shags, and resembling Cormorants, tho less. It is somewhat surprizing to see them, being a whole-footed Bird, alight and build upon Trees. 2. Lepelaers; suppos'd much the same with our Spoon-bills. 3. Quacken, or Quacks. The Germans call them Night-Ravens, because they make an odd noise in the night like an endeavour to vomit. 4. Reygers, or Herons. Besides these there are common Ravens, Wood-Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, &c. About a League from *Leyden* stands *Rhinburg*, an ancient, and formerly well fortified Town. *Petroneilla* Wife of *Florent* the fat, and Sister of the Emperor *Lacharius* the second, founded an Abby or Nunnery here for Women of quality, the ruins whereof, which were to be seen not many years since, evidence it to have been a very fine structure. It depended for spirituals upon *Utrecht*, as did most or all other religious houses in this Province, which never had any Bishop of its own, altho *Philip* the second upon the new Erection intended *Harlem* for the seat of one.

A League from hence is *Nortwyck*, within half an hours journey of the Sea, by reason of the pleasantness of the place inhabited by many Gentlemen. *Valkenburg* is a place famous for the Horfe fair held there yearly in the month of September, to which in former days resorted Merchants not only out of *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, and *Denmark*, but out of the Continent of *Africk* if we believe *les delices de la Holland*. *Catwyck* upon the *Rhine*, seated between the old mouth of that River and *Rhinburch*, is likewise a very pleasant place, and inhabited by several Gentlemen who live upon their Estates. Between two and three hundred years ago the Ocean as it were withdrawing it self, and retiring more then is usual towards its own deep Channel, some parts of an old Castle, call'd by writers *Arx Britannica*, and lying at the old mouth of the *Rhine* about 16 hundred paces from *Catwyck* on *Zee* were discover'd; and anno 1520 the same were left bare for near two days together. After this viz. an. 1552 the foundations

Sevenhuyfen.

Rhinsburg.

tions of it did yet more clearly appear and shew themselves, and the Building was found to be of a square form, and about 960 Roman feet in compass. The neighbouring Inhabitants dug up several great stones, of a greyish colour, being some three foot high and four foot broad; besides divers bricks, about a foot square, and as fresh and solid as if they had been but newly burnt; with old Roman Coins, and old fashion'd Vessels, made of several mettals. But in the year 1662 was this place forsaken by the Sea, for above the space of 2 days in which time were some thousands of stones dug up, and several curious Vessels found with this inscription, *Ex. Ger. Inf.* Some suppose it to have been built by *Caligula*, and there are divers conjectures made at the reason of its being call'd *Britannica*, the most probable of which seems to be, that it was design'd (whoever was its Founder) for a Granary of Corn brought out of *Britain*; for which purpose many other store houses were erected by the Romans both in *Gaul* and *Germany*. There stood also in former Ages (for it was burnt down in the course of the wars with *Spain*) about two miles from *Leyden*, near unto *Nortwyck* and not far from the Sea, a richly endow'd Nunnery, of the Order of *St. Bernard*, Founded by one of their ancient Earls.

Alphen.

Between *Leyden*, and *Woerden*, and about ten miles from the first of those two Cities, is situate the Town of *Alphen*, suppos'd to be the *Albiniana Castra* of *Antoninus*; unless it may rather have taken its name from *Alphenus Varus*, a *Batavian* General, of whom both *Tacitus* and *Plutarch* make mention. Between *Alphen* and *Leyden* is *Roomburch*, which word signifies the *Roman* City or Town. It is call'd in *Veslerus's* Geographical Table, *Prætorium Agrippinae*, and appears by divers both Silver and Brass coins, certain old statues, and several Inscriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity found here, to have been a place of note, and a seat of the *Romans* in the first Ages of their Empire.

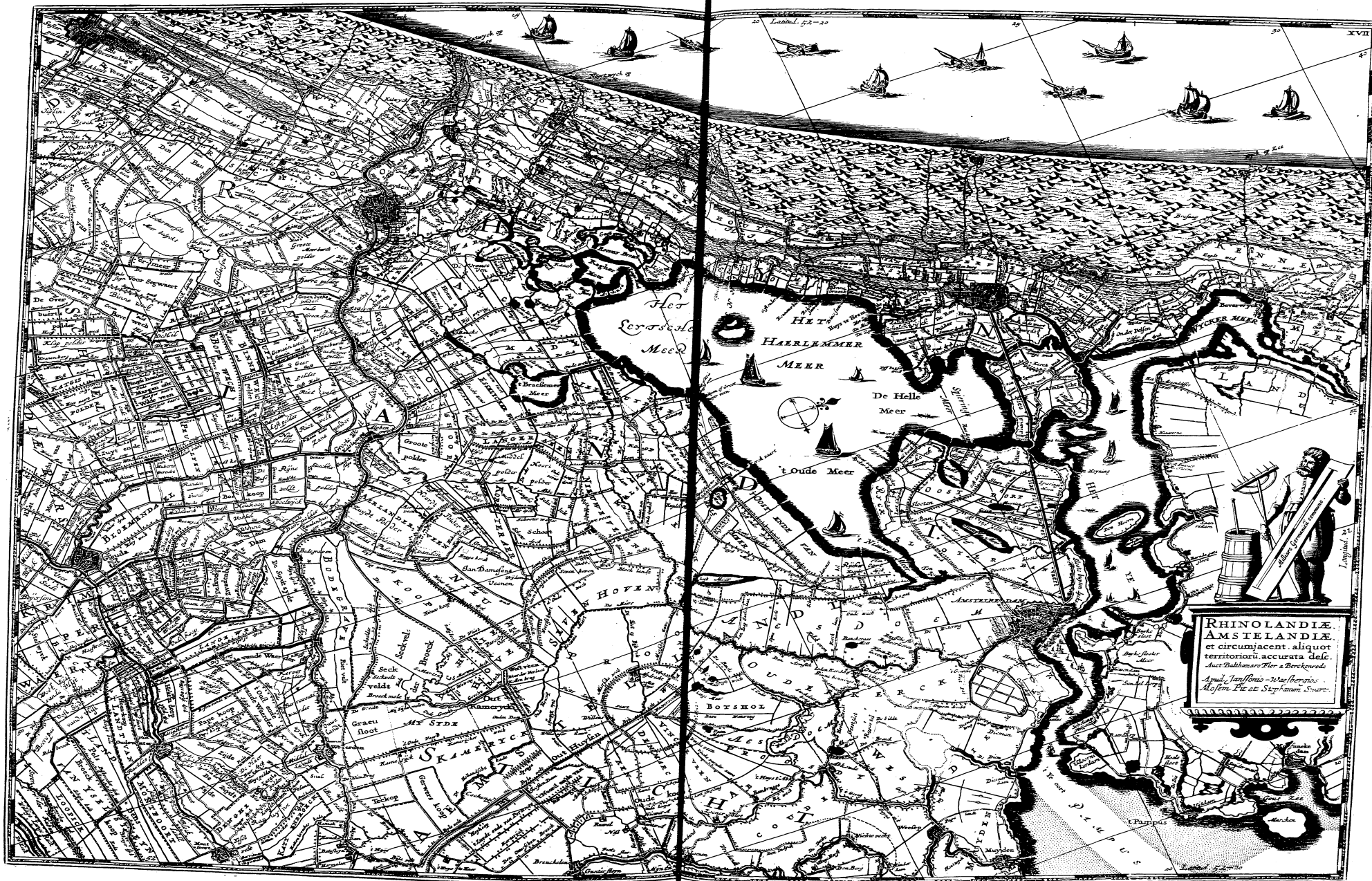
The District of *Rhinland* contains in all about 57 Villages, the chief of those in the Country about *Leyden* being (besides the already mentioned) *Wassenaer* near the sandy Downs, which belongs to the honourable family of that name. *Oostgeest*, among the said Downs; *Warmont* within a League and half of *Harlem*, an exceeding pleasant place, the Lords whereof are likewise the *Wassenaers*; *Voorhout*; *Leyderdorp*, which belongs to the City of *Leyden*, and wherein are more Palaces than ordinary houses; *Caudekerck*; *Voorshoten*, very pleasantly seated; *Souterwoode*, about a League from the City; near unto which are also many Castles and Mansion houses of persons of better quality; such as are *Borneborst*; *Doese*; *Poelgeest*; *Cronestein*, a fine house, with delicate gardens and walks; with several others more largely discours'd of by divers Writers, and particularly in *les delices de la Hollande*; where we are told that he who shall from the top of one of the neighbouring sand-hills take a full view of the flat Country below him, divided by a thousand Channels, and thick set with a multitude of neat Villages, besides an infinite number of beautiful houses, wherewith it is in all parts curiously adorn'd, must make haste to get down again for fear of losing himself in an amazing transport, the necessary effect of so ravishing a prospect. The above mentioned and other neighbouring Villages have their annual Fairs, which anciently were never kept without some extravagant kind of Back sword play; for such it was, a short broad sword be-

ing hung up by him that would appear the stoutest man among the *Boors*; the touching whereof by any other, was look'd upon as the accepting of the challenge, and undertaking the combat, which was to be perform'd in this manner. First the parties to engage brake off the points of their weapons, and then in a furious and frantick manner fell to it, holding their hats in their left hands to defend their faces, which nevertheless very often suffer'd the loss of a cheek or nose; but these brutish Duels have been so strictly prohibited and so severely punish'd, that for several years past they have seldom or never happen'd in any part of the Country.

An. 1160 *Woerden* was built by *Godfrey* Bishop of *Utrecht*, to be in the nature of a bridge to his own Episcopal City, too apt to rebel against their Prelates; but it was afterwards the occasion of bloody wars between the Earldom of *Holland*, and the Bishoprick; by the former of which it was seiz'd upon for the treason of *Hermannus Woerdanus*, who was found to be one of the Conspirators in the barbarous assassination of *Florent* the first. Not many ages ago the Castle of *Woerden* was accounted the strongest in the whole Province, being hardly expugnable if well garrison'd, and therefore in old writers call'd the key of *Holland*. We are also told by modern writers that it is at present very strong, and that the whole Town (which is but small, and is seated upon the *Rhine* about five little Leagues from *Leyden*) is secure from any sudden assault. In the month of *September* an. 1672 *Woerden* came into the hands of the *French*, and being found a post of greatest consideration, as it respected the Province of *Holland*, the Duke of *Luxemburg* presently took care to have it excellently fortify'd, leaving here, when he return'd to *Utrecht* no fewer than two thousand men in garrison. Towards the end of *November* the same year the *Dutch* under the command of the Lord of *Zuytlestein* and Earl of *Horne*, endeavour'd to recover this Town by a kind of surprize, but the garrisons watch having discover'd their approach, made a fire to give notice thereof to the *French* at *Utrecht*, which (the wind blowing very hard) seiz'd upon and consum'd about 16 or 17 neighbouring houses, with the Church and Tower; the Town house escaping beyond expectation. Hereupon ensu'd a very smart encounter, the Prince of *Orange* advancing to the assistance of the assailants on one side, and the Duke of *Luxemburg* to the relief of the place on the other; the latter of whom thorough the conduct of certain Peasants fell so unexpectedly upon *Zuytlestein's* quarters that he quickly frustrated their design; altho the *Netherland* writers tell us that 2 thousand *French*, and but 5 hundred of their own men, were slain and taken in the action. This was the last taken and first quitted of all the Towns that in the late war came under the *French* yoke, being deserted by them in *October* an. 1673, tho (that they might the more resemble the grand enemy of mankind, who is always observ'd to shatter and maim the habitation of which he is dispossest) not without ruining a great part of its fortifications, and causing some Bulwarks, with the Gates, and the Castle to be undermin'd and blown up; 16 thousand *Gilders* being moreover exacted to redeem the City it self from the Flames.

Oudewater is call'd in Latin by some *Veteres Aquæ*, that is, *Old Water*; and by others *Oudwaetera*, but was most probably nam'd at first *Oudwaerds*.





RHINOLANDIÆ
AMSTELANDIÆ
et circumjacent. aliquot
territoriorū accurata delineatio
Auct. Bartholomæus Flor. a Berckmeyer
Apud. Jan. Jansz. - Wae. (herogis)
Mofem. Piz. et. Stephani. Suer.

Outmaerd (that is, the old Isle or District) in distinction from the adjacent *Waerd*, which goes also by the name of the new *Waerd*. It stands upon the *Iffel*, about a League from *Montfoort*, and tho but a small place, yet is it pleasantly seated, and makes good advantage of the best sort of Hemp, which its soil produces in great abundance. In the year 1575 it was fir'd and plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, sufficiently enrag'd at their having been not long before compell'd to quit the siege of *Leyden*. Most of the inhabitants dyed either by Sword or Halter, and the Town itself was so entirely ruin'd, that tho it was soon after began to be reedified, yet as *Blaeu* tells us, it is never like to recover its former neatness of Buildings. *Johannes Paleonydorus*, call'd also *de Veteri Aqua*, a Carmelite Friar, who dyed an. 1597, and *Gerardus de Rofs*, Library-Keeper to Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, but especially *Cornelius Valerius* (who succeeded *Petrus Nannius* in his Professorship of the Latin Tongue at *Bois-le-duc*, and decaas'd an. 1578) and *Rodolphus Snellius* an excellent Linguist and Mathematician (who dy'd an. 1613) have been ornaments to this Town, which was their birth-place.

Bodegrave, a very ancient Village (mention being made of it in *Johannes Becanus* under the year 1017) is within the Territory of *Woerden*. *Cornelius Avelius* calls the inhabitants of this place *Bagaudæ*, but for what reason it does not appear, tho the Latin word signifies Outlaws and Robbers, like the *Irish* Tories or *Italian* Banditi. The *Dutch* say this was a very fine Village but the other day, when burnt down by the *French* (disappointed in their design of adding the Province of *Holland* to their other conquests) with all that stood upon the *Rhine* between the *Goude-sluice* and *Woerden*; of which enterprize, and the barbarous cruelties committed upon the miserable inhabitants, we have spoken briefly in another place. At the same time were among others destroyed, *Smamermardam*, a fine Village between *Bodegrave* and *Alphen*; and *Nieuwerbrug*, situate between *Woerden* and *Bodegrave*; this last being afterwards strongly fortified by the *Dutch*, and made one of their chief Posts against the irruptions of the *French*.

We are now come to *Kennemerland*, lying between *Rhyndland*, the Ocean, the body of *North-Holland*, the *Te*, and the *Harlem-Meer*. The inhabitants of this District (thought by some, and particularly *Hadrianus Junius*, to have been anciently the *Caninefates*; which word is interpreted by them to signify Catchers or Eaters of Conies, known to abound in the adjoining Sand Hills) are frequently met with in the old Annals and Histories of these Countries; but we shall take notice only of one memorable action where-in they were concern'd, and that was in the non-age of *Florent* the Fifth, at which time the Peasants and common Rabble of this Country, finding themselves as it were without a supreme Governor, rose up in great multitudes, and (being act'd by much the same principles as our late Levellers in *England*) ruin'd and plunder'd the Houses of the Magistrates of Towns and Country Nobility, *Gysbrecht* Lord of *Amstel*, one of their next neighbours, joining with and heading them, partly to save his own Territory from fire and devastation, and partly to take revenge upon several of his most powerful enemies; yet is it observable concerning this very people, that none of all his Subjects were afterwards so active and obstinate in prosecuting the murderers of the said Earl *Florent*; nor admitting of any intercession for the Conspirators, or mitigation of their punishment, tho their beloved Leader, the

foremention'd Lord of *Amstel* was one of the number. This instance seems to give Monarchy (which will always have either the love or fear of subjects) the precedence before all other Governments, each of which the further it recedes from this makes proportionable approaches to equality, and consequently draws nearer to Anarchy, whereunto there will ever now and then appear a manifest tendency; altho the same may happen to be prevented, at least for several years, or it may be some Ages, even in a Commonwealth, as hath been sufficiently experienc'd in this of the *Dutch*: which whenever it happens must be imputed to the particular temper or necessities of a people, or to some excellent orders and contrivances in the frame and constitution of the Government itself; or lastly to the great concern which neighbouring Princes may have in its preservation.

Conringius derives the word *Kennemer* from *King* and *Heim*, and says that the ancient Earls of the Province had not only their inauguration but their usual habitation in this part of the Country; so that he will have the word to denote the King or Princes House. But to let this pass as very conjectural, it is probable enough, that the limits of this District were so far extended in former ages that they comprehended *Alcmaer* (now one of the principal Towns of *West-Friseland*, or *North-Holland*) and no fewer than two and forty Villages. The chief Towns, Villages, and Castles, accounted at present within the Territory of *Kennemerland* since the year 1560, are *Harlem*, *Berwyck*, *Ackersloot*, *Egmont*, *Brederode*, *Affendelsburgh*, with some others to be seen in *Conringius*.

Whether *Harlem* (call'd also in ancient writings *Haerlem*, *Herlem*, *Herelem*, and *Haralem*) took its name from the *Heral*, or from *Eere* and *Lenner* (which words signify Glory purchas'd by the Sword, which is part of its Arms) or from *Jerlem*, a City of the *Normans*, who according to some, planted a Colony here and in other places of *Holland*; or lastly, from one *Wilhelm* a *Frisish* Prince, call'd for brevity's sake *Wilhelm*, and upon account of his Quality *Heer-Lem*, that is, my Lord *Lem*; we shall not determine: tho as the other Etymologies are but uncertain, so this last is by *Hadrianus Junius* accounted very absurd, it having, as he observes, never been known in any Nation, that the people so disrespectfully curtail'd and abbreviated the names of their Princes. It is a large, populous, and pleasant City; the Buildings having been so contriv'd, as not to be defective either in splendour or convenience. It is situate about five miles from the Sea, which supplies it with excellent Fish; and is at this day strongly wall'd and entrench'd about with a very broad Ditch; yet would it be a place of much greater strength, were not the neighbouring Country, towards the Sand-hills and the Wood, so high that it cannot be drown'd by their Sluces; the consideration whereof made the inhabitants of *Harlem* far more apprehensive of the *French* in 1672 than otherwise they had been. On one side of it stands a small Wood (very unreasonably brought in competition by some with that of the *Hague*) serving for pleasure rather than the uses of building or fuel (here *Florent* the fifth built that Palace, which from the perpetual consort of musical Birds about it was denominated *Vogelsang*) and on the other side runs the *Sparn* within the walls, a lesser branch of which River washing the same on the outside, and then joining with the main stream makes this part of the City

Harlem.



an Island *Harlem* was quite destroy'd by fire in the year 1340, and about the year 1400 the plat of the City was so far enlarg'd as to take in ground on the other side of the *Spam*, for that River in writings dated an. 1390, is said to run not thorough, but hard by *Harlem*. Of the Monasteries of the Carmelites and Preaching Friars, and of other Religious Houses in this Town there is little found upon Record; but the Church of *St. Bavo*, made a Bishops Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth an. 1559, and call'd by the inhabitants the great Church, is really the strongest, the most spacious, and most beautiful Building of that kind in the Province of *Holland*. In it (besides many others) is to be seen the Epitaph of *Cornelius Schonaeus* of *Goude*, Schoolmaster of this place, and from the *Comedie Sacrae* which he wrote denominated *Terentius Christianus*. It runs thus:

*Rektor Juventa, Musici Duclor Gregis
Schonaeus egi fabulam scilam prius:
Veram peregi; summus hic Aulus mihi.
Veram relinquo. Vos valete & plaudite.
Ob. an. 1611. Nov. 28. Aet. 71.*

The Town-house is an handsome structure, and so is the Butchery, which is cover'd with Lead, and is the more remarkable upon that account, because few public Buildings are so roof'd in these Countries. In former ages a strong Castle belong'd to this place, which gave occasion to a signal proof of conjugal love; for the Lord of it being for tyrannical and oppressive besieg'd by the common people, and at length reduc'd to extremity, his Lady capitulated with them, and engag'd to deliver up the Castle, with whatever was in it, except as much of her most precious Goods and Jewels as she herself could carry away at once; which being granted, she took her Husband upon her Shoulders, and so secur'd him from the fury of the Rabble, to whom all things else were gladly abandon'd. The trade and employment of the inhabitants consists almost entirely in weaving of Silks, as Damask, Velvet, Satin, Taffaty, &c. and Linnen Cloth (the finest and whitest in all the Province) Tiffany, &c. And we are told, that some time after *Flanders* and *Brabant* came into the possession of the *Spaniards*, there were found in this City at least five and twenty thousand persons, at full age and under threescore, who apply'd themselves to commerce and arts of manufacture. We are told also, that all the Weavers in this City forsook their trade, and turn'd Tulip-Merchants, at the time (which was some fifty years ago) when the fancy for Tulips, call'd by some *Tulipomania*, reign'd in these Countries, and from thence invaded *France*. In the year 1657 was a Channel cut between *Harlem* and *Leyden*, whereby the intercourse between the two Towns in Boats drawn by Horses was much promoted. Over one of the chief Gates of *Harlem* are the City Arms plac'd, being a Sword between four Stars and a Cross over the point of it, with this Motto, *Vicit vim Virtus*. These Arms the *Dutch* tell us were given the *Harlemists* about the twelfth Century by the Emperor *Frederic* and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, for the special service done by them to the Christian Army in the Holy War; which was the taking of *Damietta* (formerly *Pelufium*) in *Egypt*, a Port of so great consideration that it is term'd by *Suidas* the Key of that Country. This City (as the *Dutch*, and I think hardly any other writers inform us) being besieg'd by the Christians

was found impregnable by reason of its being defended by two strong Towers, between which great Chains were drawn across, whereby the passage up the River and into the Haven was wholly obstructed. Hereupon, as it seems, the *Harlemists*, having more guts in their brains than their companions, arm'd the Keels of their Ships with sharp Saws, and failing up the Channel with a strong Gale of Wind, broke the forehead Chains, and made way for the rest of the Navy, which in a little time made themselves masters of the place. It is somewhat strange you will say, that the ordinary Historians of those times make no mention of this brave exploit; but the Citizens are assur'd of the story by infallible tradition; the same being confirm'd also by the two Bells in the high Tower of the Church, made of *Corinthian* Brass, and commonly call'd, as *Hegenitus* tells us, *de Damiatens*, besides three Ships hung up as a memorial of the achievement in the great Church, and the yearly carrying of little Ships (the prows of which are beset with Saws) thorow the streets by the youth of the City. That Printing was first found out by *Lawrence Coster*, a Citizen of *Harlem*, has much more of probability in it, tho it be disputed by some, and the honour of that most useful Invention bestow'd upon *Mentz* in *Germany*; which is particularly done by one *Gabriel Naudaeus*, a *Parisian*, who has not many thanks given him for so doing by our Low-Country Writers. The truth is, *Petrus Schriverius* and *Hadrrianus Junius* have brought such pregnant proofs in behalf of *Harlem*, that the thing seems to be left no longer disputable; the latter of which allows at last, that *John Faust* of *Mentz* might possibly be the first that contriv'd the way of casting Letters of Lead, Tin, or Brass; wherewith agrees a passage in *Mariangelus Accursius*, an *Italian*, who says, *Impressus est hic Donatus, &c. primum omnium an. 1450. Admonitus certe fuit Johannes Faust, Civis Moguntinus, qui primus excogitavit Artem Typis eris, ex Donato, Hollandie prius impresso in tabula incis.* But as for the true glory of the Invention, Chance methinks may put in a claim before the *Harlemist*, for the *Dutch* themselves tell us, that his hitting upon it was purely accidental, all that he intended at first being no more than as he walk'd with his Grandchildren after Dinner in the neighbouring Wood (where the Citizens usually divert themselves when they have little else to do) to fashion Letters of the bark of Trees, and making therewith an impression upon Paper, to teach the Boys their Alphabet; tho being a man of parts, and observing that those rude beginnings of an Art might be improv'd far beyond what he at first design'd, he contriv'd an Ink which being more glutinous and thick should not be so apt to blot, and (as some tell us) in a little time printed a whole *Donatus*. The time when this noble Art first peep'd into the world, is not agreed upon by Authors, some recording its original in the year 1430, others 1440, and some again making the birth of it as early as 1420; the main reason of which discrepancy I suppose to be the different opinions concerning the place and Author of this Invention, which cannot be ascribed to *Mentz* and *John Faust* (who is said to have been *Coster's* Servant, and upon a Christmas Eve, when the rest of the Family were employ'd in matters of devotion, to have run away with his Masters Letters and other Utensils, betaking himself first to *Amsterdam*, then to *Colem*, and at length to *Mentz* in *Germany*) before the latest of the above-mention'd years, the first Book that ever he publish'd

hith'd being a Grammar, then much in use, call'd *Alexandri Galli Doctrinale*, which appears to have been printed by him in the year 1442, or according to others not before 1452. The same *Faust* some time after printed Bibles, which he sold at *Paris* for sixty Crowns apiece (tho afterwards he afforded them cheaper), whereas before they us'd to be sold by the best Scribes for four or five hundred. They knew not at first how to print both sides of a sheet of Paper, but having (for example in *Folio's*) printed those which at this day make the first and fourth page, they glud or pasted the other two (which should have been the second and third) together; being oblig'd to deal in like manner with Quarto and Octavo Volumes. Neither was any thing of the Art it self for some time commonly apprehended, people being astonish'd to see divers Copies of the same Book so exactly correspond, and not a speck or title of difference to be observ'd between them; which thing seem'd the more strange and unaccountable, because it was generally taken for granted that all was done by Pen.

Over the door of the House which was formerly the habitation of the above-mention'd *Lawrence Coster*, and stands about the middle of the City, was for many years to be seen an inscription in these words, *Memoriae Sacrum. Typographia Ars Artium omnium conservatrix hic primum inventa circa annum 1440*. If this were put up (as *Blaeu* tells us it was) by the public authority of the place, it seems strange that the owner of the House should be permitted not long since to erase the same; which a very late Traveller tells us he did, because the Building upon that account being made an object of curiosity, continually attracted too great a number of Gazers. There was likewise a Statue erected by one of the Citizens in honour of this famous man, with an Inscription to be seen both in *Boxhornius* and *Blaeu*; but it has been divers years ago (perhaps for the like or no better reason) remov'd and convey'd away. About three years ago an Oxford Gentleman was very civilly treated here by Dr. *Cornelius Vander Sloys*, a Physician in *Harlem*; who shew'd him, among other curiosities the skull of a young *Westphalian* Bore near an Inch thick, (altho the Beast himself dy'd of a small wound in the head) and gullt Letters as neatly wrought by the said Physician as any we find in ancient Manuscripts, in imitation of which they were written. The Government of *Harlem* is manag'd by four Consuls and seven Eschevins (chosen out of a double number propos'd to the Provincial Governor) besides a Prator, who is perpetual, and a Council of thirty-two. But for a more particular account of things of this nature we refer the Reader to *Coringius* and others.

From this City is denominated that large neighbouring Lake of fresh water, which they say is so shallow thoroughout that it might easily be drain'd, and would make a great addition of Land to a Country where nothing is more wanting, and the power and riches whereof are the consequences of its numerous Inhabitants: but those of *Leyden*, who have no other way to refresh their Town and renew the water of their Canals, will never consent to it; unless the old Channel of the *Rhine* were cleans'd and open'd, and that would be as much oppos'd by the City of *Amsterdam*, the vast Trade of which place would thereby receive infinite damage. There are many old Castles in the adjacent Country, such as are *Bredode*, *Velsen*, *Heemstede*, *Heemskerke*, and others, for which the curious may consult *Blaeu's*

Theatrum Urbium and *Goutbovius's* Appendix to *Chronicon Hollandiae*.

The siege of *Harlem* in the year 1573 was one of the most remarkable that happen'd in that Age, for it not only continu'd seven (*Strada* says ten) months; but the assaults on the one side were as violent, and the resistance on the other as obstinate as perhaps were ever known; the besieged being at length reduc'd to that extremity, that they were compell'd to feed on Grass and Leather, and the most abhorrd and unclean Animals. For a full account of the same, we refer the Reader to *Strada*, *Bentivoglio*, and others, who have written particularly of those wars (tho they differ much as to several particulars) and shall only relate here some few passages which render'd this siege the more memorable. They revived the ancient artifice of Carrier-Pigeons, and the Prince of *Orange* by the help of these winged Posts encourag'd the besieg'd to hold out the last three months; but one of them lighting upon a Tent, and being accidentally shot in the *Spanish* Camp, the contrivance was discover'd, and by the Industry of the Soldiers, who strove afterwards who should kill all Pigeons that came near them, prevented for the future. The *Harlemists* had likewise a Regiment of Women, commanded by one *Goody Kemana*, not only of a manly spirit, but of unwearied industry, tho above fifty years old; under whom they both labour'd in defending the Works and repairing the Breaches, and also fill'd out among the Firelocks, to beat up the *Spanish* Quarters. The *Spaniards* having shot from the Camp into the Town a mans head with this inscription annex'd to it, *The head of Philip Conin who came with 2000 men to relieve Harlem*; and another with this, *The head of Anthony Pavnter that betray'd the City of Mons to the French*; the besieged made a return of eleven *Spaniards* heads roll'd by night in a Barrel over their Walls, with this direction, *The Citizens of Harlem to the Duke of Alva; that he may have no farther pretence of making war upon them for the tenth part, have paid ten heads, and for Interest, because they have been long in his debt, have sent him the eleventh*. *Strada* indeed says they yielded at last to mercy, and that of 1600 Garrison Soldiers (to which number they were reduc'd from 4000) scarce 700 escap'd with life, the other 900, with near 400 Townsmen being either hang'd, drown'd, or put to the Sword; which miserable end, as he tells us, was allotted them as a just punishment by Divine vengeance for their mockery and profanation of Holy things. But if we believe *Bentivoglio*, the City was surrender'd upon promise of being secur'd from plunder, and other licentious military violence, and there were nevertheless above 2000 *Harlemists* put to death in cold blood; so that a man can hardly find any thing so extraordinary in the calamity as to make it look like a judgment upon the poor people, tho never so sinful, unless it be suppos'd that the *Spaniard* was upon all other occasions so tender hearted and so true to his word, that he must have been compell'd at this time by some secret and overpowering influence to act contrary to his own nature and temper in punishing these egregious malefactors. However he got little by this conquest, having lost in the siege by the accidents of war and famine no fewer than 12000 men; which ill fortune, together with the common Soldiers being enrag'd to see the City receiv'd from plunder for 24000 pound sterling, might possibly be the chief reason of so much cruelty exercis'd upon the wretched inhabitants.

Learned men of this City, were *Hugo ab Harlem* Abbot of *Egmond*, who dyed *an. 1300.* *Johannes Olafius*, a famous Doctor of the Decrees; Abbot also of *Egmond.* *Andreas Noorth*, a very devout Preaching Friar, he dyed *an. 1477.* *Nicolaus Hollandinus*, of the same Order, and the like sanctity, decess'd *an. 1498.* *Albertus Johannis*, a Carmelite, dyed *an. 1496.* *Nicolaus Symonis*, of the same Fraternity, a learned Divine, dyed very aged in the year 1511. *Theodorus Harlemius*, *Florentius Harlemius* (Carthusians), and *Vincentius de Harlem*, flourish'd towards the beginning of the last age. *Johannes Wilhelmi*, of the Society of *Jesús*, commended by several for his skill in the sacred Languages, and for the pains he took in preparing that Edition of the Holy Scriptures which from *Philip* the Second of Spain was call'd the Kings Bible; he decess'd at *Louvain an. 1578.* *Nicolaus Florentius*, a great Antiquary, and intimately acquainted with *Justus Lipsius*, and others particularly vers'd in that sort of Learning. *Lutimus Talsius*, who deserves to be commemorated for having been an *Amanuensis* to the great *Erasmus.* *Johannes Surenus*, *Cornelius a Berestein*, *Guilhelmus Copallius*, *Symon Sovius*, *Georgius Benedictus Wertelo* (much below'd as we are told for the elegance and ingenuity of his Poetical writings by *Janus Douja*, *Graterus*, *Lipsius*, and other contemporary Learned men), *Johannes Galius*, and *Nicolaus Vander Hoebius*; of all whom he that pleases may see more in *Blaeu.*

Amstestland.

Amstestland is adjoining to *Rhinland*, or rather (as accounted by some) a part of that District, several portions of it being obnoxious to the inundations of the *Rhine*. The chief City not only in *Amstestland* but in all the *Low-Countries*, and perhaps (very few excepted) in *Europe*, is *Amsterdam*; so nam'd from the Dam or Sluce upon the River *Amstel*, that running from the South passes thorow it, and falls into the *Ze* or *Ta*. By this River *Ze* (flowing like a large and calm Sea on the North side thereof) is made the Port of one of the richest and best traded Mats that were ever yet erected in the World; having succeeded to a great share of the commerce of *Antwerp*, and procur'd so much besides of its own, that it has even outdone, and indeed almost undone, that unparallel'd Empory. It is a City of no great antiquity (scarce any mention being made of it in History before the year 1299) neither was it furnish'd and encompass'd with Gates walls and Turrets before the year 1482; before which time it consisted only of a few Fishermens Cottages, so that I question whether any City, even *Rome* it self, was so bulky at the same age, or can boast of so prodigious a growth. These first Walls were of Brick, both strong and well built; but they have been long since level'd to the ground; only two of the old Gates remaining, which sufficiently evidence the good workmanship of the whole. The soil of it self being every where soft and moorish, all their foundations are laid upon vast pieces of Timber driven by main force into the ground; and herein is generally reckon'd to be employ'd one half of the expence intended for completing the whole fabric of any Building. There have been several enlargements of this wealthy and populous City, particularly *an. 1585*, and afterwards in one single year, *viz. 1601*, above 600 Houses are said to have been built from the very foundation at the charge of private persons. From the year 1612, it was accounted to contain in compass 9100 paces; the Burchery and Guard-House, and the stately *Harlem* Gate being then, or not many years after, built;

besides two fine Churches, denominated according to their situation, from the West and North. The foundations of both the West and North Church were laid *an. 1620*, the later of which was finish'd in the space of three years, tho the other was not completed before the year 1631. There is besides these, another new Church, began *an. 1603*, and perfected in the space of eight years. *Amsterdam* had in *Blaeu's* times four principal Gates, call'd the *Regulars*, the Port of the *Harlem-Port*, *St. Anthony's Port*, and the *HolyWay* Port; and besides these, two inferior and collateral ones, the names whereof are *de Raems-Poort*, and *de Saegmeulen-Poort*. The principal streets in *Amsterdam* are, that which they call the *Cinghel*; the *Harlem* street, built not many years ago; and those two streets which take their names from the Channels, and may be call'd *Channel-Roads*, with the distinction of the Imperial and Royal, the first of which especially consists of exceeding tall and magnificent structures. There are also here three prodigious Sluces; and all the Bridges which were formerly of Wood are now made of Stone, with Iron Rails and Balusters. Upon the approach of the French in the year 1672, the Burgers of this City willingly consented to the spoiling of their fair Gardens (a thing those of *Utrecht* just before would not permit to be done) for the raising of fortifications, which were made very regular and strong; a Dike being at the same time cut to the Landward, whereby they got what they much wanted before, *viz.* the benefit of fresh water. About seventeen or eighteen years ago this City was judg'd by an *English* Traveller to be no larger than *Venice*, or less than half of *London*; but they had then taken in a large space of ground, enclos'd by a substantial Wall and Trench, which void Area has been since fill'd with rows of stately and beautiful Houses, and makes this place capable of contending even for greatness with the best Cities in *Europe*. (The describer of *Amsterdam* says, that there were in this City, near forty years ago, fifty-four thousand Houses, and at the same time in *Paris* but forty-six thousand.) This great enlargement of *Amsterdam*, call'd by them the new Town, is reckon'd by a judicious person among those things which have occasion'd a decay of their public traffic; the extent of it being so spacious, and its Buildings of so much greater cost, as well as beauty, than those of the old, that it must have diverted a vast proportion of that stock which in this City was before wholly apply'd to trade. But that we may not wholly insist upon things more modern, we shall take notice of the old Church, which is an ample and majestic Building, and was begun about the year 1360, tho there were afterwards made three or four vigorous applications to, and augmentations of the Work before it was quite finish'd; the fair Tower, which is at present a great ornament to it, not being completed before the year 1566. In this Church was *James Heemskerck* buried, one of their first and bravest Admirals, fam'd for Voyages made by him both to the North and East, and for beating the *Spaniards* in the *Straights* *an. 1607*, tho he was slain himself in the Exploit. His Monument, erected by the States, has a very triumphant Inscription upon it, to be seen in *Commingius's* Republics and *Hegeniius's* Itinerary. About the year 1414 was another Church founded (but not finish'd till an hundred years after) call'd in distinction from the former the New Church; by which name it commonly goes at this day, tho dedicated to the blessed Virgin and *St. Catharine*. This

This Church was burnt down in the year 1645, and soon after rebuilt in a more excellent manner; near unto which were at the same time laid the foundations of a Tower, design'd to be of exceeding great height; for the supporting whereof 6334 tall Trees were driven into a plat of ground, about an hundred foot square. In the Glass Windows of the same Church is the Emperor *Maximilian* represented bestowing a Crown Imperial upon this City, plac'd ever since as a Crest to the Arms thereof, which are three Crosses, made after the manner of that which we call *St. Andrews*; which great honour was conferr'd upon them about the year 1490. There were also in former ages divers Monasteries and Religious Houses in and belonging to this City; a brief account of which may be had in *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*. The new Stadthouse, a building of great magnificence, and as vast expence, was begun in the year 1648, but finish'd not many years ago; the remainder of the old one (for part of it had been pull'd down to make way for the erection of this) being consum'd by an accidental fire which happen'd in the year 1651, or 52. Upon the 23d of April *an. 1655*, the Burgomasters were resolv'd to have their first Session in it, tho yet not roof'd; and in August following was the Dedication of it solemniz'd. Upon a pedestal of black Marble, on which is plac'd the Image of the blessed Virgin, you have this following inscription, *IV. Cal. Nov. MDCLXVIII. Quo compositum est bellum quod federati Inf. German. Populi cum Tribus Philippis, potentissimis Hispaniarum Regibus, terra marique per omnes fere Orbis oras ultra octoginta annos fortiter gesserant; asserta Patriae Libertate, & Religione, Auspiciis Cos. Pacificatorum optimorum, Gerb. Pancras, Jac. de Graaf, Sib. Vallegnier, Pet. Schaep. Consulatum filii & agnati jussu primo fundamenti lapide hanc Curiam fundarunt.* This noble Pile of Building (a more full account of which may be had in the lately publish'd description of the whole City) is of a square figure, large and high, the Walls (the body whereof is of Brick) being fac'd with Freestone, and what's under ground reported to have cost as much as what is above, *viz.* an hundred thousand pound sterling; which will not seem incredible to him who making a computation of the whole charge, takes in the value of 13659 great Mafts, the more then usually artificial and costly Basis of this vast Fabric. A late judicious Writer supposes the reasons why this Work was so long in hand, to have been, that the diligence and genius of several succeeding Magistrates should be employ'd and exercis'd in finding out whatever might contribute to the perfecting and beautifying of so noble a structure: and besides to save off and protract the accomplishment of a certain prediction, that the Trade of this City would (as it did in the like circumstances at *Antwerp*) begin to fail the same year that the Stadthouse should be finish'd; which whether fulfill'd or no I cannot affirm. Here is kept their Court of Judicature; and (which seems an odd custom) hither are brought the Doors of such City Tenants as pay not their Rent at the day appointed; neither are the same restor'd till satisfaction be made to the Corporation. In a Vault under the Stadthouse, secur'd by the strongest Doors and Locks, is kept that famous Bank which is suppos'd to be the greatest Treasure in the World. It is certain that a man shall never fail finding in it the appearance of infinite Riches, consisting of Bars of Gold and Silver, Plate, and innumerable Bags of Metals, which are said to be Gold and Silver, and may

be so for ought can be discover'd by such as are admitted to the transient sight of them. The Burgomasters alone have the inspection of this Bank, and no particular account being taken from Age to Age of what passes in and out, it is impossible to make any guess at the proportion between the real Treasure and the Credit of it, which is indeed not to be valued, as being the same with that of the whole City of *Amsterdam* (the stock and revenue whereof equals that of some Kingdoms) for that is bound to make good all moneys that are brought into this Bank. The Burse or Exchange (built much after the manner of our old Royal London Exchange, but of an oblong figure) is a very handsome structure, in the upper part whereof, which stands upon forty stone Pillars, is a wonderful deal of all sorts of commodities expos'd to sale. It was begun *an. 1608*, and not finish'd before 1613. Hither resort Merchants of all Nations, but of all strangers the Jews are most numerous, having one particular Walk to themselves, as they have their proper Quarter for habitation in the City, wherein are reported to be no fewer then twenty thousand of that vagabond Nation, and those in a better condition and richer then in most places in the world; one special reason of their fixing in so great a number here being the free and public allowance of their Religious Worship. The same liberty is granted for the exercise of all other Religions (if Errors and Heresies may deserve so good a name), but if any besides the establish'd build Churches, they are prohibited to erect Steeples, or make use of Bells for the assembling of the people. The Nunnery of *St. Clara* was *an. 1595* converted into an House of correction for men, as that of *St. Ursula* was the year following into another for Females; the first of which bears this inscription, to signify its use, *Virtutis est domare quae cuncti pavent.* At the entrance of it are also the Images of two Lions bridled, to signify the curbing and taming of wild and ungovernable Youth. Such as come under discipline in this place, are forc'd to earn their bread with the sweat of their brows, either sawing *Brasil*-wood, or doing some other work more or less labourious, according to the quality of their offences or vicious habits which they have contracted. Those that refuse to work are soundly cudgel'd, and put into a lower room or Cellar, where water is gradually let in upon them, so that they are absolutely necessitated either to pump or drown. Some are put in for term of life, others for a certain space of time, proportion'd to the nature of their crimes, which being expir'd they are releas'd. The States some years since made a Law, that he who draws a Knife to strike another, shall either pay down immediately an hundred Livres, or work three months in the House of Correction. The Church of *St. Agnes* Monastery was *an. 1631* assign'd for the uses of a *Schola Illustris*; and hither, for the management and instruction of youth, were *Vossius* and *Barleus* invited by the City Senate. Of two Religious Houses, formerly belonging to Nuns, were since the year 1600 as many Hospitals made for the relief and maintenance of aged persons of both Sexes; besides which there is an Hospital where all poor Travellers, without exception or distinction, are lodg'd and entertain'd for three nights, and no longer. The Pest-House, founded *an. 1631*, is a curious and stately Building; for a full description of which, as also of their Bedlam (or place for distracted persons), the East and West India Houses, the Hospital for Orphans; and moreover for a particular

ticular account of the application of several old Religious Buildings to public or private uses; we refer the Reader to *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*, and the late Description of *Amsterdam*. The Hospital for the cure and accommodation of the sick, has a vast revenue belonging to it; no less as we are told in *Les Delices de la Hollande*, then 80 thousand Livres a year; there being moreover at least 18 Tuns of Gold, that is, about 180 thousand pounds, distributed yearly in this City among poor families. The standing Militia or Train'd Bands of *Amsterdam* did some 18 years ago consist of five Regiments, each of which contain'd 11 Companies, every Company (whereof two watch every night for the guard of the City) being made up of 150 men, so that the whole amounts to 8250 Soldiers. The Trade of this City is certainly exceeding great (tho it has been observ'd to suffer some decay of late years, even in peaceful times) and it may possibly be true, that in the Spring the Masts of Ships, which fill its Harbour, are so numerous, or rather innumerable, that they represent a large Wood or Forest; but we are assur'd by an *English* Gentleman who was there a very few years ago in the month of *August*, that he could not from the top of one of their Watch Towers discover so many Vessels at that time, as a man may ordinarily have a prospect of upon the Monument in *London*. We will allow the *Dutch* the Invention of Printing, but I think this will hardly give them a right and title to all the Copies in the World, which they make no scruple of publishing as if printed at *Colem, Leipzick, Mentz, London, &c.* and may therefore be very well afforded cheaper here than in their own proper Country, both because the Author carries away no part of the gains, and their Workmen live upon little or nothing, in comparison of their neighbours, especially the *English*. Several learned men born in this City are enumerated by *Blaeu*, who has no more of them than their bare names.

The Senate, call'd the *Vroetschap*, or Virtual supreme Magistracy (for those that in most points actually and immediately exercise the Sovereign power are the Burgomasters and Eschevins) of *Amsterdam* is compos'd of six and thirty men, by whom Justice is administred according to ancient forms, and in the names of Officers and places of Judicature; but money is levied arbitrarily, according to the necessity and emergency of occasions. Their Office is for term of life, and upon the death of any of them, another was formerly chosen by the majority of the richer Burghers; but about 130 or 140 years ago, when the Towns of *Holland* began to be so populous that there was observ'd to be great danger of tumults and disorders upon every one of these numerous and frequent Assemblies, the election of Senators was by common consent devolv'd upon the standing Senat, without the intervention of the other Burghers; so that the like being done about the same time thoroughout the whole Province, the Government of their Cities became a kind of Oligarchy, and has continued such unto this day; altho it is generally mistaken by strangers to be of a more popular nature. By this Senat are chosen the chief Magistrates of the Town, viz. the Burgomasters and Eschevins. The Burgomasters of *Amsterdam* are four, whereof three are chosen every year; one of the old ones (for the instruction of the new in the affairs of the City and business of their place) being continued in Office, and preceding the three first months, as each of the others

do for the same space of time afterwards. The Burgomasters are chosen by those in the Senate who have been either Burgomasters or Eschevins; and their authority resembles that of our Lord Mayor and Aldermen; for they represent the dignity, and do the honour of the City; dispose of all vacant Offices; issue at discretion all moneys out of the common Treasury; keep the Keys of the great Bank (which is never open'd but in the presence of one of them) inspecting also the fortifications, and all great public Works. But this Office of the greatest trust and authority is of small profit or advantage (only as it is a way to other constant and beneficial employments) the Salary of a Burgomaster of *Amsterdam* being but five hundred Gilders (that is about fifty pounds sterling) a year, tho there are Offices of five thousand in their disposal; for which notwithstanding they are never known to take any moneys; that being the ready way to lose their credit, and ruin their own fortunes and expectations of the like nature; the many profitable places and employments in the City being usually dispos'd of by the Senate to such as have born the Office of Burgomaster with the reputation of Integrity. They are oblig'd to no extraordinary expence, either in Habit, Table, or Attendance; being upon all public occasions waited upon by men in Salary from the City, by which are likewise defray'd whatever charges they judg fit to be at upon solemn days, and in the entertainment of foreign Ministers.

The Eschevins are here, as in their other Towns, the ordinary Court of Justice. They are in *Amsterdam* nine in number, of which seven are elected annually; with whom two of the preceding year continue in Office. A double number is propos'd by the Senate to the Prince of *Orange*, out of which he chuses in like manner as did his illustrious Ancestors; tho this was lately, that is during his seclusion from the Stadtholdership, done by the Burgomasters. The Eschevins are Sovereign Judges in all Criminal Causes; but in Civil, beyond a certain value, there lies an Appeal to the Provincial Court of Justice. Yet they never pass sentence of death without consulting the Burgomasters, which is done only as an expression of respect to them, or to signify the great care and value should be put upon the life of man; for they afterwards proceed themselves, and are not at all oblig'd to follow the others opinion. The chief subordinate Officers under these supreme Magistrates are the *Treasurers* (who receive and pay out all moneys that are properly of the Revenue or stock of the City), the *Scout*, who takes care of the Peace, seizes all Criminals, and fees the sentences of Justice executed, and whose authority is like that of a Sheriff in a County with us, or in some particulars like a Constable in a Parish; and the *Pensioner*, who is a Civil Lawyer, vers'd in the Customs, Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon occasion, and vindicates them when controverted by other places. He is really a Servant of the Senat and Burgomasters, whose Messages he delivers, and in whose names he makes harangues upon all public occasions, being not unlike the Recorder in one of our Cities. But for a farther account of him and his Office, see the General Description of the *United Netherlands*. This account of the Government of *Amsterdam* we have from the judicious and inquisitive Sir *William Temple*; and yet it differs in some particulars from those

given

given us by other Writers. Mr. Ray tells us first of four (who he says are yearly Regent), and afterwards of twelve Burgomasters; and indeed, if I mistake not the import of both *Comingius* and *Blaeu's* discourse of this matter, there should be a kind of a standing College consisting of the last number of Burgomasters. Concerning the Prator, or Scout, Mr. Ray says, that he is the Stadtholder of *Holland*, which expression of his wants a comment, for the Stadtholders of this Province were always the Princes of *Orange*, and at the time of that ingenious Gentleman's being in this City (viz. an. 1663) there was no such Magistracy among them, the Stadtholdership having been some years before intermitted, as it was afterwards abolish'd by the faction of the *De Witts*. Indeed *Blaeu* says, that the Prator represents the Earl or County it self (that is, I suppose because he pronounces sentence of death upon malefactors, which is an act of Sovereignty by whomsoever it be exercis'd) and that the Consuls are oblig'd to give him the right hand, altho it be by them (with the consent of the *Vroetschap* says Mr. Ray, but I suppose now not without the approbation of the Prince) that he is put in Office. He has four Deputies, or Proprietors; and his Office, as Mr. Ray informs us, is for three years, tho he may be continued for six, or more. He is, says he, chief Judge in Civil as well as Criminal Causes, hears the Pleadings, and with consent of the Burgomasters and Scabins pronounces sentence, taking care afterwards that the same be put in execution; the Prator in other Cities having to do only in Criminal Causes, and in them being no more than the Commonwealth's Solicitor, or the public prosecutor of Malefactors. The same Gentleman tells us, that a man must have been free at least seven years before he can be chosen Prator, that the Burgomasters must be at least forty, and those of the *Vroetschap*, or Senate, twenty-five years old. The Ecclesiastical Magistracy of *Amsterdam* consisted in *Blaeu's* time of fourteen or fifteen Preachers, sixteen Presbyters, and twenty-four Deacons; one half of the two last being chang'd every year.

The District of *Goeyland, Goyland, or Goedeland*, call'd also the Goy, and in Latin *Godelandia*, is only just mention'd by *Blaeu* and *Jansson* in their general division of this Province, tho there are divers places within its limits that deserve to have some further notice taken of them. It is suppos'd to have borrow'd its name from *Godela*, Abbot of *Altena*, upon whom (as *Comingius* informs us) the Emperor *Ordo* the first bestow'd this whole Territory, which lies between *Amstelland*, the Bishopric of *Utrecht*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*. The chief place in *Goyland* is *Naerden*, seated low and among Marishes and standing waters, occasion'd especially by the River *Vecht*, which runs thorow it, and falls soon after into the *Zuyder-Zee*. The old plat, or seat of the Town is now cover'd by the waters of the *Zuyder-Zee*, which has encroach'd upon the same for the space of two hundred Perches; wherein some remains of streets and buildings, especially of a Church, appear at low water. It is distant about three leagues from *Amsterdam*, being a strong tho but little Town; and was defended (in the year 1672) by six Battalions, with a Garrison of about two hundred men, who upon the first appearance of the French, threw away their Arms, and fled as fast as they could to *Amsterdam*. Towards the latter end of *August* 73 it was besieg'd by the Dutch Army,

consisting of twenty-five thousand men, to whom in a few days time it was yielded upon honourable terms; a Garrison of no fewer than three thousand able Soldiers marching out, who (as the Dutch relate) wanted no manner of provision or ammunition, and were in daily expectation of relief; having likewise but a small place in compass, and that very well fortified, to defend; this surrendry being likewise made before any breach in the Walls, or any approach of the besiegers nearer than the Outworks, for which reasons the Governor of the Town was afterwards upon a Trial by a Court Martial condemn'd to perpetual imprisonment, and degraded from the quality of a Gentleman; all the other Officers being at the same time cashier'd, except one who had protested against the Capitulation. But if we look farther back and enquire of the condition and fortunes of this place in former ages, we shall find, that in the year 1481, those of *Utrecht* having given the *Hollanders* a great overthrow, surpris'd this Town by means of a good number of Soldiers, dress'd like Country women going to Market; and having plunder'd the same, compell'd the Citizens to redeem themselves and their houses from the uttermost extremities of fire and sword, by paying down a vast sum of money. But in the same year the *Naerdeners* appear to have quit scores with them; for in one Battle they slew 1500 *Utrajestins* upon the spot, and having destroy'd several of their Castles, carried off so much plunder that with part of it they built a Tower, on which, in memory of this exploit, they plac'd this short inscription, *Swicht Utrecht, tharis, hold thy peace, or leave bragging, Utrecht. An. 1572*. *Frederic* of *Toledo* having taken *Zutphen*, led his forces towards this place, against which he was highly enrag'd for its having join'd with, or rather (tho want of power) submitted to the Prince of *Orange*. The Citizens had not been so provident, as to supplicate and beg the *Spaniards* pardon while he was yet at a distance, but as soon as his Army appear'd before the Town, it was readily surrendr'd unto him, with the true reason as they pretended (which was their weakness) given of their late revolt; but notwithstanding this, *Frederic*, partaking too much of his Father's cruel humour, order'd all the inhabitants to meet together in the great Market-place (some say the great Church) whither he sent Priests to confesse them, and presently after commanded his Soldiers to cut them in pieces. Some Writers tell us, that the greatest part of them were Roman Catholics (tho *Bentivoglio* says, *Naerden* was at this time one of the Heretics chief Sanctuaries in these Countries) and that from this barbarous usage of all the Citizens promiscuously arosc that proverb which is still in use, being in French, *es un Catholique, cela est bon pour ton ame*; that is, *are you a Catholic? that is good for your Soul*. This bloody slaughter, together with the burning down of the whole Town (only one Church and a Monastery being left standing) threw the revolted in other places (and particularly not long after at *Leyden*) into utter despair, so that they were resolv'd rather to starve, or endure the uttermost extremities of war, then fall into the hands of the *Spaniards*, whose affairs were thereby much prejudic'd; the event proving (as *Bentivoglio* observes) that it is always good to join fear to clemency, and hurtful to couple it with desperation. *Strada* having briefly touch'd upon *Man-dragnio's* desperate and yet successful expedition into *Southbeveland*, by passing his men on foot

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thorow a vast tract of water, continues his discourse to this effect: *But the destruction of Nardun upon the Borders of Holland wrought a much different effect in the affairs of the victorious Frederic; for altho that Town by its foul Rebellion, and patronizing of Hereticks in their outrages against Holy things, deserved to be made a signal example; yet did the vengeance executed upon them even exceed their demerits; for being all put to the Sword, without any mercy shewn to those that were innocent, or those that were not able to be otherwise; their Houses fir'd and their Walls levell'd with the ground; that which should have been a punishment became a crime. The news hereof being augmented, even beyond the truth, by the craft of the Gueuses, the minds of the Hollanders were not so much struck with terror, as possess'd by a fixt and immoveable hatred against the Spaniards, so that they resolv'd rather to suffer any thing then submit to Alva. Certainly those poor Hereticks were severely handl'd, whose calamitous punishment is judg'd by Strada himself to have been too rigorous.*

Mayden.

Mayden is a pretty Town, not far from Naerden, upon the *Vecht*, just where it empties it self into the *Zuyder-Zee*. It has a very ancient Castle,

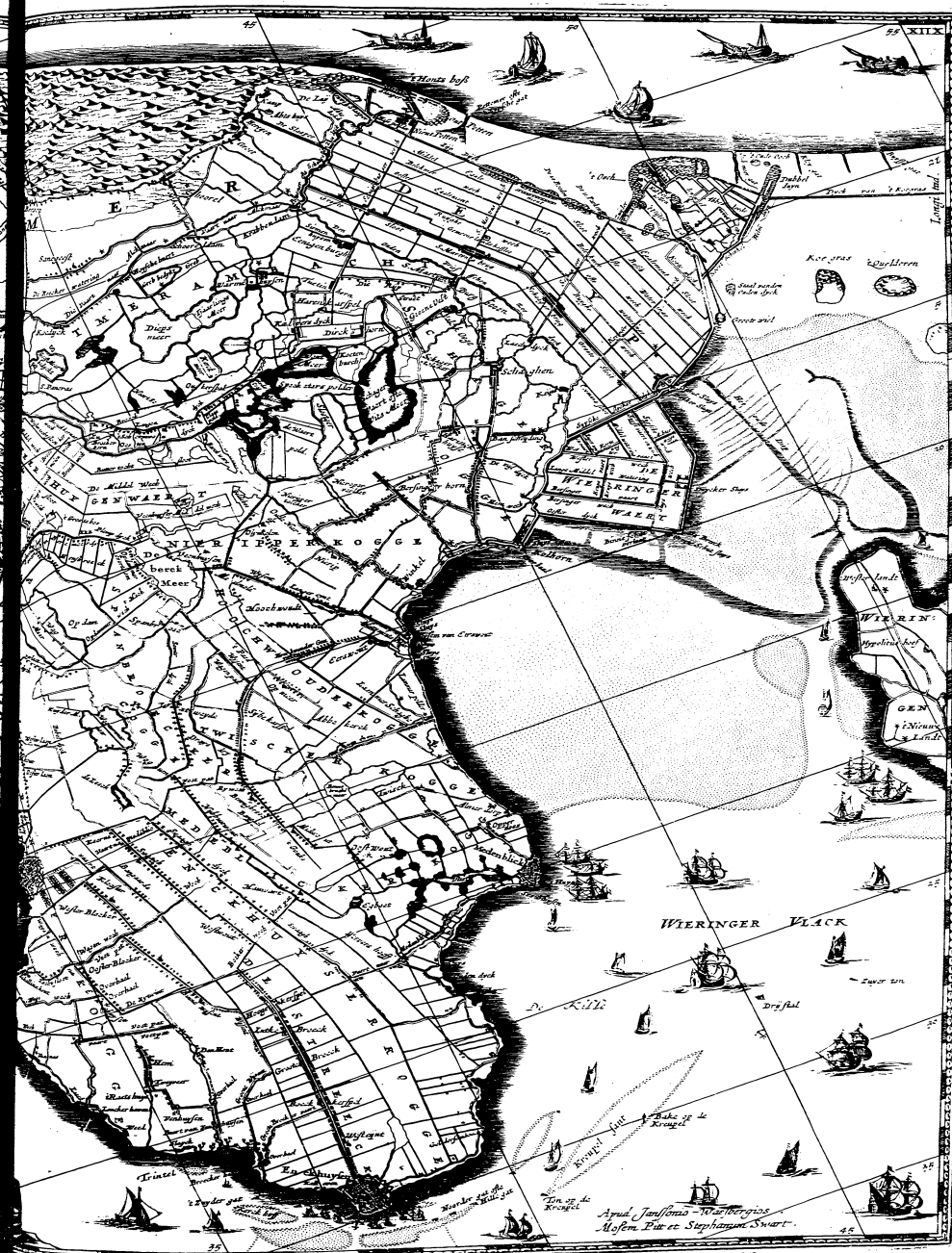
whither *Florent* the Fifth was convey'd by the Traytor *Velsen*. *Muden* in the late War was made by the Dutch one of their strongest Posts for the defence of *Holland*; its fortifications being much better'd, and it self extraordinary well garrison'd; besides a new Sluce built at it instead of that old one broken down by themselves at *Hinderdam*. *Conringius* tells us, that the distribution of Justice thorowout the whole District of *Goyland* belongs to the Lord of *Mayden*.

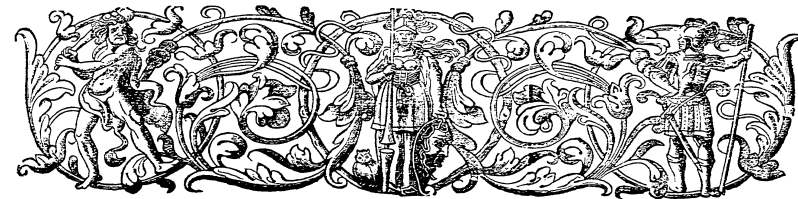
Wesep, *Wespe*, or *Weesep*, is also seated upon the *Vecht*; of which we have little to say, but that it is famous for its Beer, the greatest part of which is convey'd to *Leyden*, where for its excellency it is call'd the *Flemmish Physick*. This place stood also in the Line of Circumvallation, oppos'd to the French irruptions into *Holland* in 1672 (upon which account there was a Royal fortification begun here the year following) as also did the neighbouring *Nichtvecht* and *Hinderdam*; concerning which, and other Villages in *Goyland*, as *Hilversom*, *Laren*, *Blarecum*, &c. we cannot enlarge here, having perhaps been too copious already in describing the more considerable foregoing places of this Province.



The







The DISTRICT of

West-Frizeland,

OR

NORTH-HOLLAND.



HAVING done with South-Holland, and the several parts of it, we come to describe that portion of this Province, which (according to the most general division of it) is from its situation, and relation to the rest, denominated North-Holland; altho the whole, in their public Acts of State, be usually call'd by the name of Holland and West-Frizeland; the latter of those words being therein us'd to signify the said District of North-Holland. It is call'd West-Frizeland because it was in former Ages the seat of one of the Frizish Nations, term'd Frizii Minores, and lies to the Westward of that Country which is nam'd now by the Dutch simply Frizeland, tho formerly (as also at present in several Writers of other Nations) it bore the name of West-Frizeland, to distinguish it from the County of Emden, improperly, as many think, denominated East-Frizeland.

The bounds of South and North-Holland are not the same in respect of Secular and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; for with relation to the former, Harlem and Amsterdam are reckon'd in South-Holland, but in respect of the latter both those Cities, with their several Classes and Synods are accounted within the other District. The principal Towns of North-Holland are Alkmaar, Horn, Enchuyzen, Edam, Monachendam, Medemblic, and Purmerend.

Alkmaar is distant from Harlem about five Leagues, and is suppos'd to have taken its name from the great number of Marthes (no fewer formerly than fifteen) wherewith it is encompass'd, and from which some will have it originally call'd Al-meer. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, tho the story of its being built by I know not what Prince of Verona (a near neighbouring City, and as Historians of greater age than

credit tell us, formerly the Metropolis of West-Frizeland) and call'd at first Alkena, be deservedly exploded by modern Writers. It appears to have suffer'd much, especially about five or six Centuries ago, by the incursions of the neighbouring Frizons, against which it was in some measure secur'd by William Earl of Holland, and King of the Romans, who built an adjoining Castle for that purpose, and endow'd the Town it self with good privileges. In respect of the beauty of its buildings, and neatness of its streets, it is one of the finest Towns in all these Countries, having moreover a good Trade, and being much enrich'd by the great quantities of Cheese and Butter, which it receives from the vast Herds of Kine fed in the neighbouring pasture grounds; so that the inhabitants live very plentifully, and are particularly furnish'd with extraordinary pleasant Gardens. It resisted, and indeed repell'd the Spaniards after their taking of Harlem, in their first tedious War with the revolted Netherlanders, at which time its chief strength (besides the courage and resolution of the inhabitants) consisted in its situation, for it lay then, as all other Towns thereabouts, drown'd amidst mud and water. It is term'd by some the Gate into Waterland, and may be reckon'd such in respect of the rest of North-Holland, as standing somewhat within the neck of the whole Peninsula, made by the Ocean and the Zuyder-Zee. An. 1328, the Town with its Church was burnt down; and an. 1382, the Church of St. Matthias, adjoining to that of St. Lawrence was built; several things relating whereunto are express'd in an Alcaick Ode, written upon a Table hung up in the same; for which, as also for the choice pictures of the seven works of Mercy, and the last Judgment, see Hegeinitius's Iter Hollandicum. In the same Church was buried the excellent Physician Petrus Forestus, the time of whose death is express'd by this Dutch inscription upon his Tomb, *epitaphio suo CVbat baC Ivb MoLe Forestus: Hippocrates BaiaVLs fl jvIt ILLe jvIt.*

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Nor

Nor are there wanting other learned ornaments of this City; such as were *Petrus Nannius*, a man of infinite reading and industry. He succeeded *Conradus Golenius* in his Professorship at *Louvain*, where he died *an. 1557*. *Bernardus Delfemius*, commended for his Medicinal Writings. *Cornelius van Drebbel*, who pretended to the invention of a perpetual motion; and that he could make himself, by means of Optic Glasses, resemble all sorts of creatures; changing also the appearance of his own habit (when seen in the shape of a man) so that he should successively seem clad in Silks, Stuffs, Cloths, &c. of all colours. The Reader may see his own account of his performances in the forefaid Itinerary of *Hegenius*; and for an account of the Government of *Almaer* (which is by a Prætor, four Consuls, and a Common-Council of twenty-four) may consult *Conringius*.

Horn.

Horn or *Horn*, so call'd either from the crookedness and winding of its Port (which is the best upon all the neighbouring Coast), or else from one of the three Inns (among the first few Buildings upon the place) the Sign whereof was a Horn. It stands upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, about three Leagues from *Edam*; and is a pleasant, rich, and indifferently large Town, having been many years ago reckon'd to contain 1050 Perches of ground, and being call'd (with allusion to its name) from the constant plenty which it enjoys *Cornucopia*. It is surrounded by so many and so broad Dykes and Channels, that these together with the boldness and resolution of the inhabitants (who are said readily to engage in any undertaking, tho never so hazardous) are suppos'd to render it impregnable. One side of it is wash'd by the *Zuyder-Zee*; and upon the other excellent pasture grounds, with pleasant Gardens and Walks, and divers rich Villages. In the month of *May* there is a yearly fair kept for Butter and Cheese, of which an incredible quantity is vend'd here, and transported hence not only into other parts of the *Low-Countries*, but as far as *Spain* and *Portugal*; so that altho the best part of the *Danish* trade in Cattel (suppos'd to have originally occasion'd the building of this Town about the year 1300) be translated to *Enchusen*, yet by the skill and industry of its Artificers (and especially by the building of Ships) as also by the traffic it maintains into all the parts of the World, this place has of late years had a daily increase in riches and splendour.

Horn was the birth place of *Jacobus Cevatius*, or *Hornanus*; a good Linguist, and Professor of the Greek Tongue at *Louvain*, where he dyed *an. 1530*. *Blaeu* says, the World was oblig'd to him for the first Greek Lexicon that ever was compil'd. Here were also born *Petrus Junius* a good Historian, and Father of *Hadrianus Junius*, which last was one of the greatest ornaments not only of *Horn*, but of the *Dutch* Nation. We shall say nothing of his writings, they being sufficiently known thoroughout the learned World. He dyed at *Middleburg* *an. 1575*. For an account of *Jacobus Dinius*, *Petrus Hegerbættus*, *Cornelius Vigrius*, *Nicolaus Bultius*, and *Theodorus Velius*, the inquisitive may have recourse to *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*.

Enchusen.

Enchusen, or *Enchusen*, stands in the utmost point of that Promontory from whence is the shortest cut into *Friseland*, being about three Leagues distant from *Horn*. It is a very neat Town, and having suffer'd much by fire, the inhabitants of late years build only with Brick, so that there are few Houses of Wood within its precincts.

The nature of its situation has render'd it exceeding strong; and besides it has a good stone Wall towards the Sea, which washes two thirds of it, and a strong Earthen Rampart on the Land side, with other kinds of fortification. The greatest enlargement of *Enchusen* was made *an. 1591*, at which time so much ground was taken in that its circumference has been since judg'd as much as a man can walk in an hour and an half. The height of the Steeple of this City is much admir'd by Travellers, being built upon so moorish and soft a ground that there must have been much labour and cost bestow'd in laying its foundation. Its Port is one of the best and most capacious in these Countries, tho the mouth of it is apt to be choak'd up with sands, so far as to hinder the entrance of larger Vessels, which oblig'd the inhabitants some thirty or forty years ago to be at a vast expence in cleansing and opening the same, and cutting a new Harbour within the limits of the City it self. Here are many Ships built, and frequent Fleets set out from hence for the *Baltic*, and other parts of the World, but one of its most beneficial sorts of trade is that of Salt, brought in great quantities out of *Britanny* in *France*, and cleans'd and purify'd in this place. Whether it had its name from the Herring-fishing (as if call'd originally *Harenchusen*) which has always been very considerable here; or from its consisting at first only of a few mean scatter'd buildings, term'd in their language *de Enckelde huysen*, we shall leave to the skilful Reader to determine; but this is certain, that it has been accounted a long while the Bulwark of *North-Holland*, and that the people of *Enchusen*, even in *Bentivoglio's* time, exceeded all the rest of the inhabitants of those parts not only in number of Ships but in maritime skill, this having been the first Town of *Holland* that voluntarily revolted from *Spain* upon the Duke of *Alva's* oppressions, and led the way to *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Goud*, and almost all the Cities of the Province, except *Amsterdam*, which persisted very obstinately in its obedience and subjection to that Crown. The Cabinet, or Collection of Rarities, made by *Bernardus Palaeus*, a Physician of *Enchusen*, is much commended by *Hegenius*; who among other things, took particular notice of a Chameleon, kept alive for some days, and in that time assuming all sorts of colours but red and white. *Ruardus Tappers*, commemorated not without very high commendations of his learning by *Blaeu*, was born in the City of *Enchusen*. He dyed at *Louvain* *an. 1559*.

Edam (or rather *Tidam* or *Tedam*, having its name from a great bank oppos'd hereabout to the River *Tu* or *Te*) is situate about two miles from *Horn*; having on one side of it the *Zuyder-Zee*, and on the other a very rich Country, formerly a great Lake, and now going by the name of the *Purmer*. *Edam* is chiefly noted for building of Ships, and making excellent Cheeses. We have no more to add concerning this Town, except the story of the Sea Nymph, left (about the year 1430) behind by the ebbing Sea, and caught in the mud by some Maids of *Edam*, passing along in a Boat to milk their Cows at *Purmerend*, may deserve to be related. The Girls they say were first affrighted at the sight, but soon after taking courage, they got her into the Boat and brought her home, where she was wash'd and cloth'd, and fed upon our diet; being at length taught to spin, but retaining a perpetual inclination to return to the water, from which they had much ado to keep her. She could

could never be taught to speak, tho she seem'd to have a kind of a language of her own; and as a certain Author informs us, had some knowledge of a Deity infus'd into her, using to bow and pay reverence to the Crucifix. From hence they say she was convey'd to *Harlem*, where she liv'd many years. But I'm afraid the whole matter will find small credit at this time of day, altho *Scaliger* upon *Aristotle de Animalibus*, and *Vincencius Cartarinus de Imaginibus deorum*, as likewise *Bernardus de Butto* in his fifth Book of *Monarchia Lusitanica*, tell us stories of the like nature.

Monachendam, or *Monnekendam*, is denominated from the small River which passes thorow it, call'd *Monick*, (which word signifies a Monk, the Arms of the Town) being situate about a League from *Edam*. It is defended by a Rampart, and in some places by a Wall, and appears to be of pretty good antiquity, mention being made of it in the Annals of these Countries in the year 1236.

Purmerend was so call'd (as *Blaeu* tells us) from its standing upon one end of the River *Purmer*, and is distant from *Monachendam* about a large League. It was encompass'd with a Rampart and broad Ditches about the year 1573, but had many years before a neat and strong Castle. The Town has much increas'd in riches and buildings since the draining of the *Beemster* Lake, whereby was added to it the neighbourhood of a very fertile tract of ground, cover'd before by waters. *Purmerend* formerly belong'd to the noble Family of the *Egmonds*, by whom it was sold to the States in the year 1590.

Medemblick, or *Medemleck*, so call'd, as we are inform'd by *Blaeu*, from the River *Medemleek*, the course of which, under the name of the *Leec*, appears as he tells us unto this day for above the space of three miles, notwithstanding the contradiction of some modern Writers, who affirm that there are no more footsteps remaining of it then of the Terrestrial Paradise (this is one of their expressions) or of the City of *Troy*. It is probably the most ancient City of *North-Holland*, and was formerly the Metropolis of it; tho whether it was the seat of *Radbodus* the famous King of the *Frisons*, is hotly disputed by good Authors on both sides, particularly *Adrianus Junius* and *Janus Doula*. It is but a small Town in respect of its Houses, but the Sea banks of it are larger and stronger then any others thoroughout this District; and very good reason there is that they should be so, for the Land is no where so furiously assaulted by the outrageous Ocean as in this place. Its Castle was built, or rather (as appears from the great difference and variety observ'd in the stones and workmanship of its several parts) repair'd by *Florent* the Fifth about the year 1282; from whence it is rationally judg'd a structure of very great antiquity. The soil of the neighbouring Country is exceeding good, especially for pasturage, and its commodious Harbours, which were of late years cut in the adjoining fields, and are capable of 300 large Ships, are of great profit and reputation to it. For an account of the Territory of *Medemblick*, with its Dyckgravelship (an Office of great honour) with a short catalogue of the Dyckgraves themselves, the Reader may consult *Blaeu's Theatr. and Conringius's Thesaur. Rerumpubl.* It enjoys in like manner as the rest of the Cities of *North-Holland* (which we shall observe once for all) the entire right of chusing its own Magistracy; or at least

did so some twenty or thirty years ago, the time of *Conringius's* writing his Republics.

Schagen is a neat and rich Village, being seated towards the most Northern part of *North-Holland*, about three Leagues from *Almaer*, and as many from *Medemblick*. The Country about it is accounted by some the richest not only in this Province but in all *Europe*; and it is certain, that Land is sold here for double the price that it is in any other part of *Holland*; there having been Trees upon it which have born singly as much Fruit at a time as has brought an hundred *Florens*, that is about ten pounds, to the owner. There is moreover the picture of a Sheep hung up in the Shambles of *Amsterdam*, which was bred in the same grounds, and, in avery cheap season, was sold for almost the same money.

Egmond.

Egmond stands very near the Ocean, about a League and an half from *Almaer*, and two Leagues from *Beverwick*. It is a pleasant and finely built Village, and gave denomination to one of the most ancient and illustrious Families of these Countries. Here stood formerly a brave Castle, and a very ample Monastery; of which I suppose there is little remaining at this day. For the Village of *Pette*, see the Description to the next Map.

Beverwick.

Beverwick (anciently call'd *St. Agatha's Church*) is likewise plac'd by *Brietius* in *North-Holland*, or *West-Friseland*, under the subdivision of *Kennemerland*. Its modern name was given it upon account of the frequent Pilgrimages made to it, *Bevaerden* denoting, as *Blaeu* tells us, the making of such Religious Journeys. It is distant from *Harlem* about two miles, and has (besides pleasant enclosures round about it) a convenient Port along the mouth of the *Wyckmeere*.

To *North-Holland* belong divers Islands, the chief whereof is that of the *Texel*, or *Tessel*, abounding with all manner of necessaries, and defended from the fury of the Ocean partly by the Sand-Hills, and partly by strong Banks. The soil of it is in many places apply'd to the uses of pasturage, and in those are vast flocks of Sheep kept, of the milk of which are such Cheeses made as are judg'd not inferior to the true *Parmesan*. There is in the *Texel*, besides several fine Villages, a large and fair Town, tho unwall'd, which has its Magistrates, and enjoys divers privileges after the manner of a City. The inhabitants apply themselves especially to agriculture, yet do many of them follow the fishing trade, particularly that of Herrings; and because the Island it self is of no small moment to the States, as having a great influence upon the entrance into the *Zuyder-Zee*, they long since took care to have a very strong Fortress built in it, which is always provided of good Garrison. *Flieland*, or *Vlieland*, call'd a good Garrison. *Flieland*, or *Vlieland*, call'd in Latin *Flevolandia*, and by the Dutch *bet Vlieland*, is of a long and narrow figure, and has in it only one single Village at each end; being remarkable for little else besides the great abundance of that small Shell-fish which they call *dance* of that small Shell-fish which they call *dance*, and we *Muscles*. *Schelling* (better known then many larger Islands in the World, since the firing of above an hundred, (some say an hundred and fifty) of their Merchant-men, with some men of War, close by it about fifteen or sixteen years ago, by a very few of our Ships) is somewhat longer, and well nigh as broad again as the last mention'd Island; harboring in it two Villages with Churches, *Midvelling* and *Hoer*, and three without, *viz. Westvelling*, *Formare*, and *Ooster-eynde*. The *Texel*, *Flieland* and *Schelling*, lye along the mouth of the

Texel.

Schelling.

the *Zuyder-Zee*, and together with several large Banks of Sand, break in some measure the first assaults of the raging Ocean, making besides two good Harbours, denominated from the two first Islands; one of which is an eminent station for such Ships as are bound for *England*, *France*, and more Southern Countries, and the other for those which are laden for the *Baltic*, and the North and North-East parts of *Germany*. The *Wierings* (so nam'd from *Wier*,

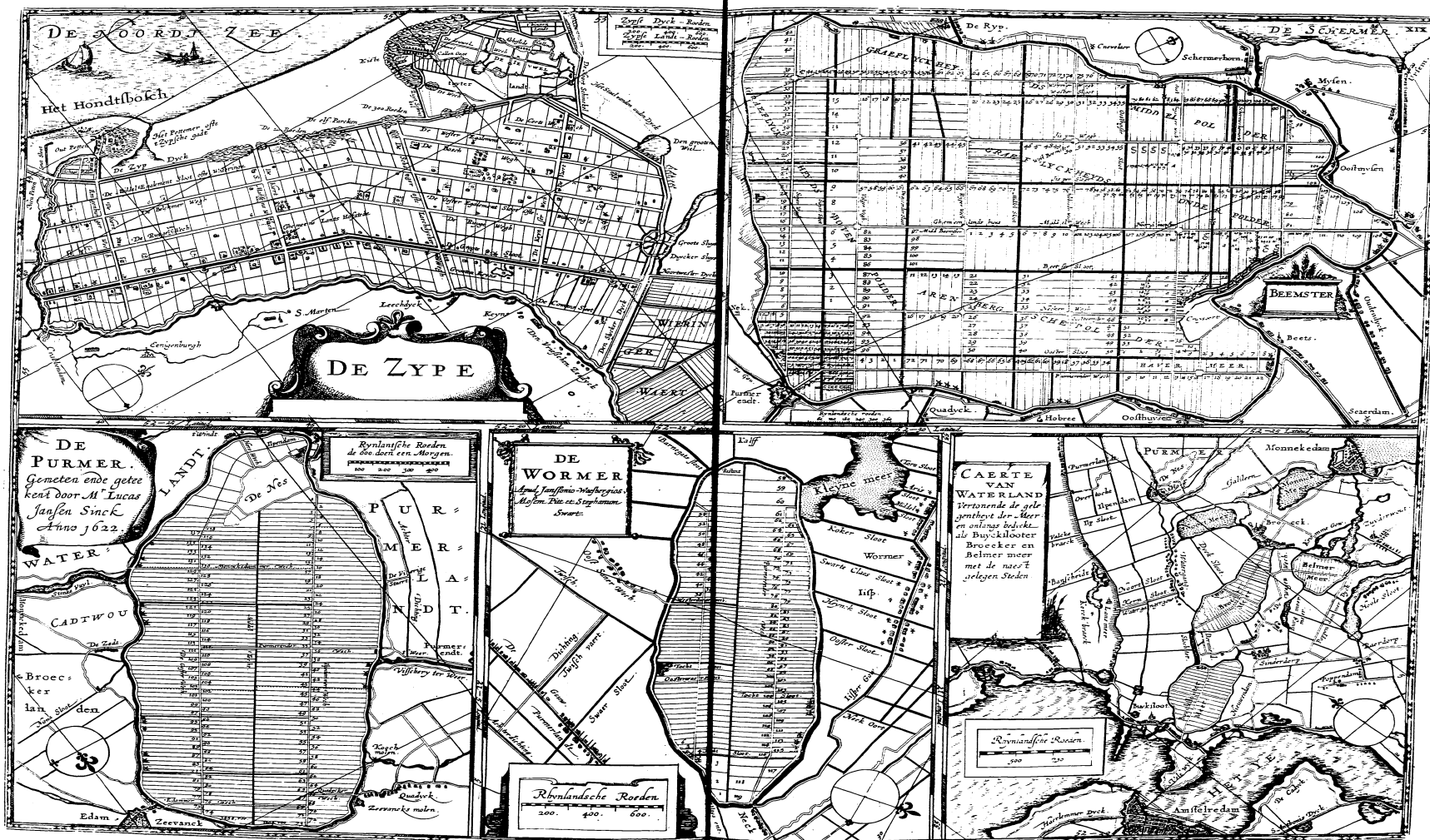
which word signifies the ordinary Sea-Weed) lies more inwardly, being situate between the Province of *Friseland* and the farthest part of *North-Holland*. There are divers good Villages in it, and its soil is fruitful and rich, feeding large Flocks of Sheep, which bring great profit to the inhabitants. Concerning the small Islands of *Orek* and *Ens* we have spoken briefly in our account of *Overijssel*.

The *Wierings*.



The







THE

Drain'd Lands

OF

NORTH-HOLLAND.



THE Art and Industry of the Dutch do continually manifest themselves in a thousand particulars, but in nothing more than in their putting bars to the Ocean, and in draining Lakes of so great extent that they might deserve to be term'd Inland Seas; such as were not many years ago those two large tracts of ground in the District of North-Holland call'd the *Zype* and *Beemster*. The first of these is shelter'd from the raging Ocean by a huge Mole, of a prodigious height and bulk, plac'd at the end of the Sand-hills, which being extended along the Sea-coast from the very Southernmost point of this Province, begins to fail not far from *Pettem*. The loud and continual noise produc'd by the breaking of the Waves upon it, and suppos'd to resemble the full cry of a Pack of Dogs, has given it the name of *Honds-Bosch*, that is the Hounds-Wood. It is supported from the foundation by large beams of Timber firmly plac'd in the ground, and strongly fasten'd together, the distance between which is fill'd up with such vast stones that each of them may be taken for an entire Rock; but this Mole, by reason of the excessive charge in the reparation of it, being neglected for some years, least it should thereby have become too weak to resist the assaults of the tempestuous Ocean (whereupon the best part of the whole Province would be in danger of being utterly ruin'd) they have strengthen'd it with two or three exceeding great Banks cast up against it, which from the security they afford the inhabitants are call'd the *Slapers*. The abovemention'd Village of *Pettem*, which stood upon the Sea-shore at the furthest end of this Mole, has been several years ago in a manner destroy'd by the continual encroachment of the Sea and

the violence of Winter Tempests, upon which account the poor people have been forc'd to quit their ancient habitation, and build more inwardly and under the guard of the Banks. The *Zype*, which begins at the same place, and which is exceeding fertil, especially in those parts that lie towards the Sand-hills, being of a very low situation, and therefore expos'd to frequent inundations, was first encompass'd with Banks by *William Lord of Schagen*; after which it was known for some time by the name of *Nieuw-Landt*. After this, viz. about the year 1552, it was surrounded by stronger fences or Dykes, by the contrivance of the ingenious *Nicolaus Nicolai*, Brother of the Poet *Johannes Secundus*; at which time one *Bucholdus*, a man of great repute in this Country, built several Sale-Pits in it, and the whole tract of ground began to be profitably apply'd to the uses of Husbandry; but upon the first of November an. 1570 there happen'd so violent a tempest in these parts, that (besides the great loss and damage suffer'd thorowout the Province) the Banks being broken here, the whole *Zype* was again overwhelm'd by the waters; from which it has nevertheless been since (beyond all expectation) recover'd by the obstinate industry of this people, to whom scarce any thing seems impossible to be effected. The Banks whereby it is at present defended are suppos'd to be so strong that they may bid defiance to the most impetuous attacks of its neighbouring enemy.

The Zype.

The *Beemster*, which lies in *Waterland*, was an entire Lake to the year 1608, at which time the first Banks began to be cast about it. It was formerly five Leagues long, and one and a half broad, but by degrees it so far enlarg'd its borders, that it became of almost a square figure, about seven Leagues over; being before it was drain'd found seven or eight, and in many places at least nine foot deep. Licence being obtain'd of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* to proceed in the design, and several persons of ability

Beemster.

Bbb

NETHERLANDS.

lity (of whom *Janfon* gives us a catalogue) being join'd with the first undertakers, besides the purchasing so much of the adjoining fields as was sufficient for finishing the surrounding Banks, twenty six Mills were erected in the most convenient places for carrying off the waters; which was well nigh effected when the circumvallation happen'd to be broken in some parts, and the banish'd element return'd to take possession of its ancient seat. The day of this great disappointment was the 20th of *January* in the year 1610, and the damage suffer'd thereby was reckon'd at abovean hundred thousand *Florens*; but nevertheless the design (which was now look'd upon as unpracticable, and by some people, as is usual in such cases, little less than ridiculous) was the same year undertaken again by the same persons, and some others associated with them, and united to their assistance. In short, the Work being briskly set about afresh, might have been completed within the space of little more than a year, had not the Autumnal Tempests of 1611 put some stop to it, notwithstanding which, the number of their Mills being encreas'd to about thirty, by the end of *May* 1612 it was thorowly finish'd, and by the end of *July* following the whole tract of ground was proportionably divided between the Undertakers, according to the several sums that each man had adventur'd in the main stock. Not long after the recover'd soil began to be planted with numerous Edifices, adorn'd and surrounded with pleasant Gardens and Orchards, and such fertile enclosures as have long since made a plentiful return for the charge, labour, and disappointments of the first Undertakers.



The present extent of the *Beemster* is such that it contains 7090 Acres, besides the public Ways, Dykes, and several useless and unpassable places, which added to the former, will make the number amount to ten thousand. It has alter'd its nature at an odd rate, being chang'd from a Lake to an Island, for it is encompass'd about by a Channel of waters, four, five, six, and seven, and in some places eight Rods broad. The situation of it is in this manner; Southward of it lies *Purmerend*, to which it is join'd by a Bridge; and not far from thence are two considerable Villages, call'd *Wormer* and *Lisp*; to the Eastward are *Osthuysen*, *Quadyck*, and *Wrede*; and on the Northern and Western side *Beets*, *Somerdyck*, *Vierhuysen*, *Avendyck*, *Avenhorn*, *Schermerhorn*, *Mysen*, the *Ryp*, and *Gracht*.

Of the time, manner, and method of draining the adjacent *Purmer*, *Wormer*, and *Schermer*, *Janfon* gives us no particular account, tho the delineation of two of them is by him exhibited together with those of the *Beemster* and *Zyp*; but being much of the same nature they may perhaps require no distinct description. Wherefore we shall only add here, that the Lands both in *West-Frizeland* and other parts of the Province of *Holland* recover'd from the waters, enjoy, at least for a term of years, an exemption from public Taxes (by which immunity the value of them is much enhanc'd), and that upon the draining of the *Beemster* some *Hollanders*, by public permission, effected the like in *France*, and made themselves masters of a large space of Land situate near unto *Rochel*, and call'd since little *Holland*. The Arms of *Holland*, as a distinct State by it self, are, Or, a Lion Gules.

The



THE PROVINCE OF ZEALAND.



EVINUS Lemnius, and other Authors of good account, make the Islands of *Zealand* the ancient seat of the *Mattiaci*, of whom *Tacitus* speaks in his Book *De Moribus Germanorum* in these words, *est in eodem obsequio Mattiacorum Gens, Batavis similes, nisi quod ipso terræ suæ solo ac calo acrius animantur*. But others suppose this place of *Tacitus* to be no sufficient ground for such an opinion, especially seeing that they are accounted by him a *German* Nation, and expressly seated beyond the *Rhine*. Nor can it be suppos'd that such hot Springs were ever to be found in this Country as were in that of the ancient *Mattiaci*, of which *Pliny* says in *Lib. 31. cap. 2.* that *sunt & Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet; circa marginem vero pumicem faciunt Aquæ*. And yet there are not wanting those who taking the dream of *Bato*, with all its circumstances, for a certain truth, suppose that some other *German* Prince may in like manner have been the conductor of a Colony of the *Mattiaci* into the Islands of *Zealand*; and for confirmation of their opinion they tell us that the word *Maet*, which comes so near in sound to the name of that people, and signifies a Colleague or Partner, is peculiar to the language of the *Zealanders*. But leaving this matter to be disputed between the Disciples of *Junius* and *Cluver* (the latter of whom in his Book *De tribus Rheni Alveis*, makes it very probable that this Country was anciently the seat of the *Toxandri*) we need not much to doubt but the modern name was impos'd by the *Danes*, in memory and honour of their own principal Island, when possess'd of this and the neighbouring Province of *Holland*; tho some we know will have it, without any relation had to the *Cimbrick* Island, and purely upon the account of its own situ-

ation which is upon, or rather in the very bosome of the Sea denominat'd *Zealand*.

The Air of *Zealand* is more sharp and less healthy than that of the adjoining Countries; people here, especially strangers, being very subject to catch Agues and Feavers; which, together with other distempers, must needs be produc'd by those noisome fogs and vapours which chiefly in the Summer season are continually exhal'd from their standing Pools and Shallows. Yet is the Air of South *Beveland* accounted mild, and that of *Walcheren* is found to be more temperate and gentle than in former Ages (the Nightingale being now observ'd to sing in it, a thing not known till of latter years) which is principally imputed to the many Gardens and Orchards, and far greater number of Trees then were growing here in ancient times. As for the soil, it is generally very fruitful, and produces excellent Wheat, as ponderous and white as is to be found in any other Country. It yields also great quantities of that *Caulis Sylvestris* or *Cole-wort*, of the seed whereof great profit is made: as also of *Madder*, which they call *Meedkrappe*, much us'd by Dyers. Nor are there wanting in *Zealand* very good Pasture Grounds, as well within their banks as without, and upon the Sea shore; so that they are often times overflown by the salt water, which yet happening not over frequently, impregnates the earth, and gives the grafs such a relish as, being communicated to the Sheep, makes their Mutton better tasted, and upon that account prefer'd before that of other parts of the Country.

The *Zealanders* are of a middle stature, but their bodies are strong and well set. In the *Dutch Annals* we have a story of a Woman born in *Zealand*, and brought by the Countess of *Holland* to the Marriage of *Charles* the Fair of *France* about the year 1323, so exceeding big and tall that the most proper men seem'd but like children to her, tho both her Father and Mother were

Air, soil &c.

Habit of Body, employments, customs &c.

were slender and of very ordinary stature. Her strength is likewise said to have been so great that she would lift up in each hand a barrel full of *Hamborough* Beer with as much ease as a strong Man should empty Casks; being able to carry that weight with which eight Men would find themselves over-burthen'd. But to return to the character of our *Zealanders*; the better sort are courteous and liberal, yet keep within the bounds of good husbandry, being as desirous of riches, tho' seldom becoming so rich as their Neighbours of *Holland*. The common and meaner sort of people are of a rude and boisterous temper, like the waves and winds with which they are always conversant; and of whose nature they seem to participate; being constantly, and almost universally employ'd in navigation; by which means they become better Mariners than their Neighbours, and may be accounted the main maritime strength of the whole Union; the privateering part of any War (which they are therefore always desirous of having continu'd) falling constantly to the share of the *Zealanders*. They have not many Artificers amongst them, the support and enrichment of the inhabitants depending in times of peace upon the Fishery and Foreign-Trade; which they manage in a great measure by bringing salt (which they have a special art of boiling and preserving) and Wines out of *France*, and of Oil, Alum and Wines out of *Spain*, and transporting the same into *Livonia*, *Prussia* and other Northern Countries. Many of them traffick for Spices and Gold into the *Indies*; and all sorts of commodities are distributed by them as well into those that lie nearer as into more remote Regions. In their customs and humours they are said to come nearer the *Brabantons* and *French* than the *Hollanders* or *Germans*, especially the Women, who particularly endeavour to be exceeding neat in their dress.

Zealand was in former Ages under one and the same Earl with *Holland*, yet with the free and constant enjoyment of its proper Laws and Institutions; except at such times as part of it was subjected to *Flanders*, which happen'd especially under *Theodorick* the 4th, Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, from whom *Baldwin* of *Lille*, Earl of *Flanders*, took the Island of *Walcheren*, according to *Regersbergius*, and according to *Meyerus*, not only that but the four other Islands of *Schouwen*, *South-Beveland*, *North-Beveland*, and *Borsales*. Yet did all these places afterwards shake off the *Flandrian* yoke under the succeeding Earls of *Holland*, and the whole of *Zealand* descended as one entire Province to the Houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, from the latter of which it revolved in the time of *Philip* the second, King of *Spain*, and has ever since next to *Holland* been the most considerable (in respect of strength and riches) among the seven members of the Union. Passing by the more ancient constitution we shall give a brief account of the present Government of this Province; which is by their proper States, that consist of two Members, the Nobility and Deputies of the chief Towns. The *Zealand* Nobility having been extinguished in the *Spanish* Wars, the Princes of *Orange*, as Marquises of *Vere* and *Flushing* (which Towns were purchas'd from the States by the famous *William* the first) have ever since had the right to make that part of them, under the title of the first Noble of *Zealand*; and therefore have always by their Deputies had the first place and voice in the States of the Province, the Council of State and Chamber of Accounts, except for such time as

William the second, the present Prince, was with the greatest injustice imaginable depriv'd of the same, which did not at all belong to him as Stadtholder, from which Office he had indeed, tho' unjustly too, been already excluded by the States General. The Prince of *Orange* likewise creates the Magistrates, and consequently commands in effect the voices of the two mention'd Towns, whereas there are in all but six that send their Deputies to the States, and make up the Sovereignty of the Province; viz. *Middleburg*, *Zirkzee*, *Goes*, *Tolen*, *Flushing* and *Vere*; the smaller, not voicing Towns being, *Domburch*, *West-Cappel*, *Arnhemuyden*, *Brouwers-haven* and *St. Martins dyck*. The Provincial Estates sit generally at *Middleburg*, and are conven'd as often as more urgent affairs require; being represented at other times by seven Deputies (that is one in behalf of the Prince of *Orange*, and one from each of the chief Cities) who with the assistance of their Pensionary and Secretary meet and transact matters of an inferior nature. The Island of *Walcheren* has also its peculiar convention of States, which sits usually at *Middleburg* and consists of the Deputy of the Prince, three Deputies from the three Towns of *Middleburg*, *Flushing* and *Vere*, and two others chosen and sent by the landed men of the Country. Every City has its proper Court of Judicature, but from each of them there lies an appeal to the convention of the Provincial Estates, and from thence to that of the States General; both which are always held at the *Hague*; where likewise sits a mixt Court, made up of a certain number of *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*; concerning which a brief account has already been given in the description of *Holland*. The Islands of *Zealand* are divided into two Districts call'd *Beofter Scheld* and *Bewester Scheld*, from the two different Channels by which the *Schelde* empties it self into the Ocean; according to which division it is under the jurisdiction of two Quæstors, call'd as *Comingius* tells us in *Dutch Rentmeesters*, that is Treasurers, tho' their authority be of such a nature as to make them rather resemble Judges or chief Justiciaries, in their respective circles; having formerly had full power in all places out of the City-Territories not only to imprison all vagabonds and other Criminals, and to take special care of the public peace, and the security of the common roads, but after legal and solemn trial to condemn such as were found guilty of Capital offences. But their jurisdiction has been much impair'd of late years, especially that of *Beofter Scheld*, the greatest part of which has been either recover'd or usurp'd by the Bayliffs of *Zirkzee* and *Tolen*; and chiefly by the former, who challenges and exercises a very large power throughout the said District, within which is at this day comprehended the Lordship of *Sommerdyck*. The Quæstor of the other circle, or *Bewester Scheld*, has his prison at *Middleburg*, where he secures Criminals, and brings them upon their trial before the City-tribunal. Both I suppose are now again, that is since the restoration of the Stadtholdership, appointed by the Provincial Governor.

The Islands of *Zealand* are at present eight, four beyond the *Oosterscheld*, viz. *Schouwen*, *Duveland*, *Tolen*, and *Oresand*; and four between that and the *Westerscheld*, *Walcheren*, *Southbeveland*, *Northbeveland*, and *Wolferdyck*. Three of these are more immediately expos'd to the fury of the Ocean; the inhabitants being put to a prodigious charge for defence of the same against the

outra-



outrageous element; which yet has been frequently so kind as to restore them (by filling up the shallows) in one place, what it has deprived them of in another.

The chief Island of *Zealand*, and which in number of inhabitants, splendour of its Cities and Villages, and (the cause and source of both the former) the frequency of trade and commerce, far exceeds all the rest, is that of *Walcheren*; situate in the South and West part of the Province, lying to the North of *Flanders*, and having to the Eastward of it beyond *Southbeveland* (which lies between them) the Dukedom of *Brabant*.

The Capital City of *Walcheren* (which in Latin is term'd *Walachria*) is *Middleburg*, so call'd (as is generally agreed upon by modern writers, who have exploded the story of I know not what *Merellus*, an imaginary *Roman*, of Consular Dignity) from its standing more inward and towards the middle of the Island. It is a large and well built City, having spacious streets, inhabited by great multitudes of people, among whom is no small number of wealthy Merchants. The building of its Churches is very magnificent, and so was formerly that of its Religious Houses and Monasteries, among which that of *St. Nicolas* exceeded all the rest, the Abbot whereof did anciently in the convention of Estates represent the whole Ecclesiastical Order. This Abby was by *Philip* the second made the seat and Mansion of one of his new created Bishopricks; but it afterwards became the place of assembly of the Provincial Estates, the Chamber of Accounts, and the Colledge of the Admiralty; some parts of it being allotted the Mint, and converted to other such like publick uses. The Council House of the City is also a stately Fabrick, being curiously adorn'd with statues and Images; and the top of the highest Tower in *Middleburg*, to which is added the ornament of a fair Dial, is said to have cost 100 and 50 thousand *Florens*. It is mightily enrich'd by the Staple of Wines which it enjoys as well of those imported out of several other Countries, as particularly out of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: and so great was the wealth of this place even in the last Century that it purchas'd the Town of *Armmuyden* of its proper Lord; which was done for the sake of its secure and spacious Haven, from whence the *Middleburgers* have cut a deep and broad Channel (the old one that runs also into the Sea not far from *Armmuyden* being by reason of its narrowness and many windings become almost useless) which brings up Vessels of great burthen into several Streets of their City. It is very strongly fortify'd with a firm wall encompass'd by large Ditches of the greatest depth, beyond which is another wall guarding and furrounding the said Ditches. We are told by modern Travellers that there are about 20 Churches in *Middleburg* both the Lutheran and Calvinistical-reformed, as well as Anabaptists and *Jews*, being here tolerated and allow'd places of publick worship.

The Government of this City is by two Consuls and eleven *Eschevins*, both which are appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number presented unto him. This double number is agreed upon by another part of the Magistracy, call'd the Council of twelve, and as many more which they call to join with them (the whole number of Electors being thereby made 24) out of the Forreigners of better quality and reputation, who are incapable of bearing either of the former Offices themselves, tho they have so great a share in the election

of those that do. Both these Councilors and Electors continue for term of Life, the former of whom are chosen by the Consuls and *Eschevins*; and the latter out of a tripple number by the Provincial Governor.

The learned Ornaments of this City were *Paulus* a *Middleburgo*, well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and for that reason invited to *Rome*: *Nicolaus Everardi* surnamed likewise *Middleburgo* tho born in a neighbouring Village. He was a famous Lawyer, and upon that account made President of the Grand Council or Court of *Mechlin*; and dyed *an. 1532*. For an account of his several Sons, recorded for learned Men, among whom was *Johannes Secundus*, accounted a good Poet in his time, *Blaeu's The. Urb.* may be consulted.

Flushing is about a League, or according to an *Englilh* Traveller two miles and an half distant from *Middleburg*, being seated in the most Southern part of the Island, directly over against *Flanders*. It was within less then 300 years nothing more then an ordinary Ferry by which the traders of both Provinces had passage too and fro, and maintain'd intercourse with each other, but it is wonderfully encreas'd since that time, and has by reason of its situation and excellent Port been for many years accounted the principal key of the *Belgick* Countries. It was first wall'd about not above 140 years ago by the famous Warrior *Adolphus of Burgundy*; but some time after that it had thrown off the *Spanilh* yolk the Confederate States took care to have it so well fortify'd that it became a place of the greatest strength: having before been esteem'd by judicious persons a Hold of so great moment to its possessors, that *Charles* the fifth recommended the preservation of it in a peculiar manner to his Son *Philip*, among those secret points of State deliver'd to him upon his resignation of these Countries. *Flushing* indeed is not so large, nor so well built as *Middleburg*, the Streets of it being also narrower then those of that City; yet is it not altogether destitute of stately and magnificent structures, among which their Court or Town Hall (a modern building) is said to excel: and whatever it may want in this respect is sufficiently compensated in strength riches and Commerce. This was one of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, *an. 1585*, and restor'd by King *James an. 1616*. *Robert Lord Lisle* (afterwards Earl of *Leicester*) being the last, as his Brother the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* had been the first Governor of the place. As for the Etymology of the name, whether it be taken from *een Flesche* (that is a bottle or jugg, which is the Arms of the City) or from the *Danilh* word *Vles* (which signifies the boisterous Tide and surges of the Ocean, observ'd to be extraordinary here) must still remain a matter of dispute. *An. 1452* *Flushing* came into the possession of the Illustrious Family of the *Borsals*, Marquis of *Vere*; and was afterwards, viz. about the year 1581, purchased together with the said Marquiate by *William* the first Prince of *Orange*, to whom hereditary oaths of fealty and allegiance were made the same year, as about 7 years after to his Son: in remembrance whereof there were Silver coins thrown about, having the Arms of *Nassau* upon them quarter'd with those of each Town (on their respective Medals) with this short inscription, *nodus indissolubilis*; and on the other side *je maintiendray*. Ever since the Princes of *Orange* have had the nomination (or at least the right to it) of the Magistracy of this City,

Flushing.

Ccc

N E T H E R L A N D S.



City, which consists of two Consuls, nine Scabins and thirteen Senators. By the Prince is also appointed a Baylif, who is to be present at all assemblies or Consultations about the City affairs: nor can any decree be past or executed against which he shall have protested either in behalf of his Lord or the common welfare of the Citizens.

Ter-Vere.

Vere or Ter-Vere (call'd also Camp-Vere, from the first building upon the place which was only some few Cottages of Boatmen who waded people over to the Village of Campen in North-Beveland long since swallowed up by the Sea) is seated upon the Northern shore of Walcheren, being according to Blaeu about one mile (that is a Dutch one, for it is really 3 English miles) from Middleburg, and 2 from Flushing. It is in bigness inferior to Flushing, but is well fortify'd with a broad Ditch and three good bulwarks; answerable to the number of its gates. Vere has also two fair Harbours for ships, with broad wharfs or keys within the walls. Before the late rebellion in England the Scotch trade, confin'd to this place by a staple instituted here an. 1612 was very beneficial to it; (the old Parish Church being assign'd those of that Nation for the exercise of their Religion) but the Sea is its dreadful enemy, by which it has been frequently in danger of being utterly ruin'd. Particularly the Tower which stood on the North side of the Port was (an. 1630) quite overturn'd and buried in the Ocean. The Magistracy of this Town consists of two Consuls, and nine Eschevins; to whom an. 1575 was added a Common Council of twenty four. It has also its particular and distinct Baylif. Our noble and ancient Family of the Veres (some of whom were in the last Age mainly instrumental in asserting the liberty of the Confederate Provinces) is recorded to have had its name and descent from this City.

Armmuyden.

Armmuyden is so call'd from the small River Arne, which runs from Middleburg towards this place, and Muzdr, which word in the old Zealand as well as Danish language signifies a Tower. The old Town of this name is long since gone to ruin, (whereof there is only a fair Church and Hall left standing, in the latter of which hangs a table expressing Armmuyden when it was a Village) and the new one (which in the last Century did so abound in trade and riches that the daily increase of its buildings exceeded those of Middleburg in magnificence and splendour) goes fairly after it; being of late years extremely decay'd and become only a small place consisting of one Street, the trench'd about. The convenience of its Harbour, which was formerly of such depth that Vessels of 300 Tun came up to the very walls of the Town, occasion'd the great commerce it maintain'd with the French and Spaniards, as well as the nearer Danes and Germans: and the obstruction of the same (which of late years has been so considerable that Coaches and Waggon's pass now where ships were wont to sail) has impoverish'd the Inhabitants; whose only gain and support are at this day deriv'd from the adjoining Salt-Houses, where they employ their time in boiling and purifying that universal commodity. The present Armmuyden (which was wall'd about upon the Belgick troubles, the Lordship of it having been purchas'd from Philip of Burgundy and Ann of Borjales by the Middleburgers, grown jealous as some tell us, of its thriving neighbourhood) has, in like manner as the other Towns of the Island, its Baylif, Consuls, Scabins and Senators.

Zeeburg, commonly call'd Rammekens, is a strong Fort at the mouth of the Harbour which lyes below the Channel that leads to Middleburg, built by Mary Queen of Hungary, Governess of the Low-Countries for Charles the fifth. The situation of it is very pleasant, for on one side it has the prospect of several Villages, with many fine meadows and fields, and on the other lyes a creek of the Sea, whither great numbers of ships betake themselves in a storm, and then defy the uttermost rage of winds and waves. This fortress was pawn'd to the English and restor'd to the Dutch together with the Brill and Flushing.

As you pass along the shore, to the West and North-west of Flushing, under the sand hills appear several unwall'd Towns, and delicate Villages; the chief of which, in respect of its antiquity, and former flourishing condition is Westcappel; tho at this day it be a miserably poor and forlorn place. Its situation upon the Sea, and the commodiousness of its Harbour had divers Ages ago procur'd it a great trade from all parts, for the encouragement whereof large privileges and immunities were granted it by Earl Florent about the year 1223; the same being afterwards confirm'd and renew'd by Mary of Burgundy. The law by which every man upon his being made a free Denizon was oblig'd to dwell in the Town for the space of three years, (none but Freemen being likewise permitted to trade here, without special leave obtain'd of the Scabins) brought great advantage to the same; and the maritime laws which are in force as well in other places as thorough all Zealand, and bear the name of the laws of Westcappel, are a sufficient proof of its having been anciently a City of great commerce; but the frequent losses suffer'd by Tides and Tempests, both by breaking their banks, and making continual encroachments upon the land, oblig'd the inhabitants to quit their ancient seat, and Westcappel now stands within the land and at some distance from its former troublesome neighbour. Upon or about the plat of the old Town, are at this day only a few poor houses and Cottages, inhabited by Husbandmen, and such as labour in repairing the Sea-banks; that near this place, (the name whereof it bears, for it is call'd the Westcappel Dyke) being of greater consequence than any others to the whole Island of Walcheren.

About 2 Dutch miles and a half from Middleburg, and to the Westward of that City under the sand hills stands Domburg, a place of good antiquity and pleasant situation, but at present of mean account and neither encompass'd by walls nor Ditches. It still bears the image of a Castle in its Arms, and is with good probability suppos'd to have had its name, which is thought to have been originally Dymburg or Dymenburgh, from some such ancient Fortrefs, (tho all footsteps and remains of the same have been long since quite obliterated) and the neighbouring downs or sand hills. The profit of the neighbouring Fishery and the fertility of the adjoining Country did at first invite people to seat themselves here, by the great confluence of whom it in some time became a populous and rich Town, and was by the favour of its Princes endow'd with good privileges; there being several instances taken from old records, and Roman inscriptions (found upon some stones dug up in the neighbouring shore between thirty and forty years ago tho upon digging deeper divers trunks or bodies of Trees were found, whence

some have conjectur'd that upon the soil formerly stood a large forest) from whence may very well be concluded that the present Age is much in the dark as to the primitive greatness and splendor of this place; the Lords whereof, and of Westcappel, have for many years past been the Princes of Orange; each of which Towns (for they may be so term'd because they still enjoy their primitive privileges) is govern'd under them by a Baylif and two Consuls. The present delightful situation of Westbove (in former Ages the Palace of the Abbots of Middleburg) with divers Woods and Thickets near and about Domburg, do still inform us how exceeding pleasant a Country this was, before it suffer'd so much from the Ocean, and by the injuries of time and revolutions of State. Other places of Walcheren of most note are the Town of Souteland, situate near the Sea between Flushing and Westcappel; the Villages of West Souburg (or Suiburg) and East Souburg: the first of which is said to be adorn'd with a stately and ample Palace, where Charles the fifth resided whilst he was hinder'd by contrary winds from undertaking his voiage into Spain in the year 1555.

The next Island to Walcheren is Southbeveland, which extends it self in a large tract of ground as well towards Brabant as Flanders; having been reckon'd in former Ages to have contain'd 20 Dutch miles in compass, tho now nothing near so large, comprehending but about 60 thousand acres of ground not only its circuit being contract'd by the perpetual encroachments of a turbulent Sea, but large portions of its main body swallow'd up by the devouring Element; as particularly were the Town and well nigh the whole Lordship of Borjales in the year 1532; by which inundation Rommersmael was divided from the rest of the Country and made an Island by it self. The air of Southbeveland is accounted mild and healthy; and the soil of it in some places is cover'd with Woods and Thickets, and in others loaded in the season with great quantities of excellent Wheat, besides very many and large Orchards, which bring good profit to the owners.

Of the antiquity of Rommersmael (one of the three principal Towns in Southbeveland) and the privileges granted to it, and calamities befallen it from time to time some account is given by Blaeu, whom the Reader may consult: for we shall say no more of it, then that having been almost quite ruin'd by 6 inundations and one conflagration which happen'd between the year 1555 and 1564, there were several endeavours made for the restoring of it to its former condition; but all in vain, for such continual prejudice was found to be done to its walls and banks by the waters, that the people were quite discourag'd, and desisted from the work; the undertaking being at length look'd upon as desperate, and not to be effectu'd, and (about the year 1631) the remains of the whole Town, sold by publick auction for no more then 90 Flemming pounds.

The only wall'd Town, and place in Southbeveland that has voice and Session among the Provincial Estates is Goes or Ter-Goes, so call'd either from a goose (which is borne in its Coat of Arms and in the old German language is term'd Goes) or else from the fertility of its neighbouring soil; denoted as well in the old Danish tongue as in Low Dutch by the same word. It had large privileges indulg'd it by William of Bavaria, about the year 1350; and an. 1417

Jacquelin of Bavaria granted licence to wall it about. An. 1539 it was almost ruin'd by frequent Inundations, but it afterwards recover'd its former condition, partly by the care of its succeeding Magistrates, and partly by the especial favour and indulgence of Charles the fifth. Ter-Goes was strangely reliev'd when besieg'd by the revolted Dutch in the time of Alva; 3000 Spaniards, Germans, and Walloons, wading thorough the drown'd part of the Island, with sacks upon their shoulders, wherein they carried Match, Powder, and Bisket. An enterprize of incredible boldness, and yet happy success; and which so astonish'd the besiegers, that upon the first notice of the enemies having pass'd in safety thorough that vast tract of waters, they immediately rais'd their Camp, and got with all expedition into their Ships. It was fortified for the Confederate States by the Earl of Hoenlo in the year 1585, and since that time it has been much encreas'd in riches and number of inhabitants, tho it be still but a Town of indifferent bigness. It has six Gates, and consists of near Streets of building; being furnish'd with three Doels a Grammar School three Market places (the chief of which is call'd the Corn Market) a Hospital for Orphans, and two for aged people of both sexes. Its Church was unfortunately burnt down in the year 1618; but about three years after it was rebuilt by the inhabitants in so curious and stately a manner that it will hardly give place to any other thoroughout the whole Province. Under the City of Ter-Goes is the Lordship of Borjales which was purchas'd by it an. 1615, and is govern'd by a Baylif and a Council of seven, appointed by the said City, to the Magistracy of which there lyes an appeal from that other judicature. Ter-Goes is govern'd by Magistrates of its own appointment, who are a Baylif or Prator, two Consuls and nine Scabins; to whom are assistant three Clerks or Secretaries. In the Island of Southbeveland are also reckon'd to be one and thirty Villages; most of which are adorn'd with high Towers, that guide and direct Sea-faring men in their Voyages, besides the Palaces and Mansion-houses of Gentlemen and persons of better rank, which are generally noted about. In the number of those Villages, Baerlant, Cloetingen, Cruningen, Elfsdyck, and Biesingen, do excel both for largeness and pleasant situation.

North-beveland.

The next and third Island in the same Division of Zealand is Northbeveland; in ancient times so pleasant a Country (that as some tell us) it was term'd Zealands Garden of delights; but in that memorable and fatal Inundation which happen'd 1532 was entirely overwhelm'd by the Ocean. In it stood formerly a City of good note, call'd Cortgeene, seated upon the River Zuytliet, almost opposite to Ter-Vere in Walcheren; which was first wall'd about by Philip of Borjales, in the year 1413. There were also several fine Villages in it, the chief whereof were Westkerk and Emeleffe; destroy'd with all the others in the forefaid Inundation; tho a great part of the Island has been since recover'd from the waters, which began to be excluded by divers banks cast up an. 1598; the names of old Northbeveland and new Northbeveland being about the year 1616 impos'd upon the whole. There were particularly some years ago above two thousand Acres of ground gain'd from the Sea in those two parts of the Island, where at present stand the Villages of Colmflat and Carz, commonly call'd Carzboeck.

The fourth and last Island of the same District

is *Wolferdyck*, reported to have escaped the fury of the waters when most of the other Islands of this Province were devour'd by the waves; and yet to have been within some Centuries extended as far again on the side next *Walcheren*; which is very probable, since it is in a manner encompass'd by the two Currents of *Schege* and *Zuyd-vliet*, and by them so violently assaulted, that the *Zealanders* in their ordinary discourse make allusions to those violent streams seeming to contend which shall first devour *Wolferdyck*, which many years ago did not contain above three miles in circuit; and was then possess'd only by two small Villages.

Schowen.

Of all the Islands beyond the Eastern *Scheld*, that of *Schowen*, denominated in Latin (from the same River no doubt) *Scaldia*, is the largest and of greatest consideration. It has been reckon'd of late years not to contain above seven or eight *Dutch* miles in compass (excluding those maritime parcels of ground call'd *Polders*, such as are *Dreyschor*, *Zonnemaer*, *Noortgouwen*, &c.) but the time was when it reach'd almost to *North-beveland*, which was divided from it by so narrow a Channel, that some tell us the inhabitants could talk together from one shore to the other. *Schowen* is replenish'd with populous Villages, handfom and pleasant Seats and Mansion-houses belonging to persons of the better sort; with many rich Farms and Inclosures. But its only Cities are *Zirickzee* and *Browershaven*.

Zirickzee.

Zirickzee, or *Zirickzee*, is taken to be the most ancient City in *Zealand*, and reported to have been built by one *Ziricus*, about the year of Christ 849. It is distant five leagues from *Ar-muyden* and six from *Middleburg*; standing near the Channel which divides *Schowen* and *Duveland*, and (by means of a lesser Channel, which communicates with the former) enjoys the advantages of the Sea within its own bosom. Yet have the Sands of late years done it great prejudice by obstructing its harbour, tho it still enjoys a pretty good trade, especially in Sale and Madder; the latter of which commodity is produc'd more plentifully in *Schowen* than any other part of the Province. The ground about it is very low, and by the cutting of some Banks it may be easily overflown on all sides; and tho it was then encompass'd by weak Walls and a very ordinary Ditch, yet did it in the last Century endure a lingring siege of almost eight months, the fields all about being laid under water, so that nothing could be done in the usual way of Trenches, Batteries, and Assaults. Yet was it at length forc'd to surrender and redeem it self from being sack'd and plunder'd with a large sum of money; which thing occasion'd a very dangerous mutiny of the *Spanish* Soldiers, who for default of their pay, and in recompence of their labour in the expedition, had in their hopes swallow'd the Riches of the place, or at least the whole benefit of the Composition. For an account of its privileges, and the authority which it exercises by its Magistrates (who according to *Comingius* are two Consuls, twelve Scabins, and twenty-four Common-Council men, tho *Blaeu* makes these last to be no fewer than thirty-six) thorowout the whole Island, the Reader must consult more copious Authors, and especially those to whom we have so often refer'd him upon the like occasion. The Church of *Zirickzee*, dedicated to St. *Levinus*, one of the first Apostles of *Zealand*, and commonly call'd *De Monster*, is a structure of exceeding beautiful workmanship, all its parts being so proportionate to each other, and the whole set off and

adorn'd with so much light that it has not its Rival in the whole Province; tho it wants much of its pristine splendour since it was fir'd by Lightning; which happen'd about the year 1466. This Town has produc'd several men of good learning, among whom were the famous Franciscan *Amandus*, the Antiquary *Jacobus Salsus*, the general Scholar and skilful Physician *Levinus Lemnius*, and his Son *Gulielmus Lemnius*, Physician to *Ericus* King of Sweden; *Petrus Peckius*, the Author of divers Books; and *Jason a Pratis*, commended for his skill in Poetry and Physick.

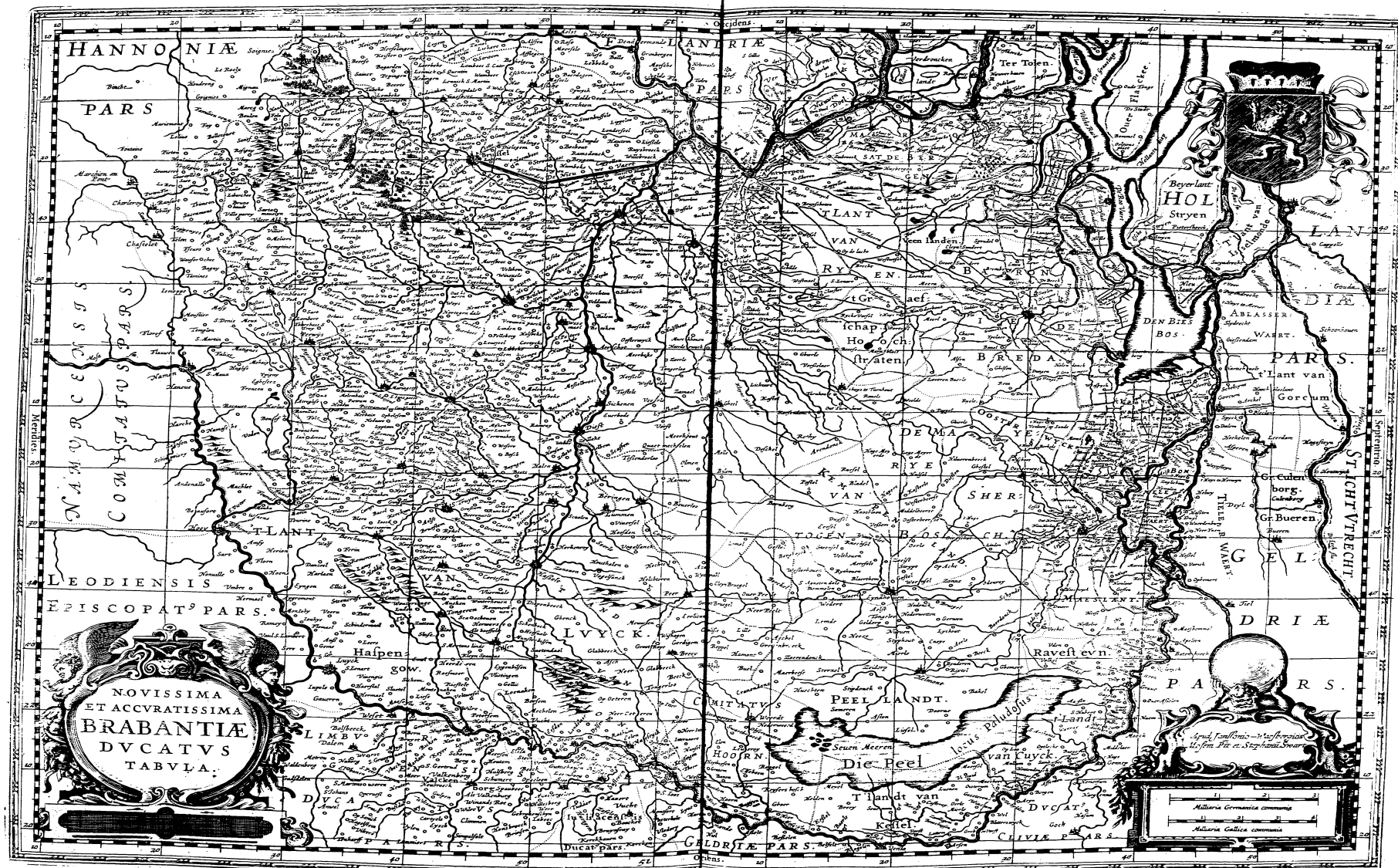
Browershaven had its name not from the number of Brewers inhabiting here, as some tell us, about three hundred years ago; but from the great quantities of Beer convey'd first hither, out of *Holland*, and especially from the City of *Delft*; and from hence distributed into all parts of *Zealand*, which Province being in many places unfurnish'd with fresh water, was forc'd to be supply'd with its drink from abroad. It was destitute of Walls and other fortifications before the *Belgie* troubles, and tho about that time it had some increase in Buildings, and was furnish'd with Repositories for Cloth, and drying of Madder, enjoying also the privileges of a City, and being govern'd (as at this day) by its own Magistrates, yet is it since become a place but of very mean account; subsisting only by agriculture and the fishing trade. It did in former ages belong to the Earls of *Holland*, by whom it was given in Fee to the ancient Family of the *Borselaers*, but about the year 1558, it was at the request of the Citizens redeem'd by *Philip* the second, and inseparably annex'd to the Province of *Zealand*.

On the *Holland* side of *Schowen*, and towards the Western point of *Overflackee*, stands *Bommenee*, formerly a little dirty Village, but by reason of its situation encompass'd with an Earthen Rampart and other fortifications in the first War with *Spain*; so that it is now accounted impregnable by Land, the Sea at high water so filling its Ditch and Channel, which cuts thro a good part of the Fortrefs it self on the other side, that it is at such times capable of making the strongest resistance, and may also be easily assisted and reliev'd by Shipping.

The next Island beyond the Eastern *Scheld* is *Duveland*, divided by a Channel of no great breadth, from *Schowen*, and taking its name from the great number of Doves or Pigeons bred in it. It is not above four *Dutch* miles in compass, having no Town in it, but consisting wholly of Gentlemens Seats and Country Farms. The *Spaniards* bold and successful attempt in wading hither at low water from *Filifland* (or *Philifland*) is worthy to be commemorated; but a full and exact account of it requiring a greater space than can be allow'd in this Work, we refer the Reader to the eighth Book of *Strada's* first Decad and *Bentivoglio's* first part and ninth Book of the Wars of *Zealand*. The Citizens of *Zirickzee* some years ago purchas'd the better part of *Duveland* (which they call *de Vier Bannen*, that is, the four Courts of Judicature, whereunto belong as many Villages, viz. *Nieuwerkerke*, *Oudekerck*, *Vianen*, and *Cappelle*) and have since by interposition of a large Bank join'd both the Islands together.

The Island of *Tolen* lies towards *Brabant*, from whence it is separated by a very small arm of the Sea. It is much less than *Schowen*, tho it has been augmented by the addition of a large piece of ground belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, and denominated St. *Martins* Dyke; and yet the whole





whole of it may contend with the soil of the
forefaid Island both for pleasant situation and
fertility.

The Town of *Tolen* (which no doubt gave
name to the Island) was so call'd from the Dutch
word *Tol*; it having been the Seat of one of
the Earls of *Zealand's* chief Custom-Houses.
It is a place of good antiquity, and has been of
late years very well fortified, as also has the Island
itself, being made capable of resisting a power-
ful enemy. The Town is govern'd by two Con-
suls, eight Scabins, with a Bayliff, Syndic, and

Secretary.

The fourth and last Island plac'd by Dutch
Geographers beyond the Eastern *Scheld* is that
of *Oresand*, call'd by some *Moersand*, and lying
between *Schoven* and *Northbeveland*, but far
nearest to the latter. It is but of small extent,
and of less note among the members of this,
then even *Woltersdyck* among those of the other
District or Division of *Zealand*. The Arms of
this Province are Or, a Lion Gules, rising out
of a Sea Wavy Argent and Azure.





THE PROVINCE

(Or LORDSHIP: formerly BISHOPRIC) Of

UTRECHT.

Situation.



THE Lordship of *Utrecht* is bounded on the West and North by the Province of *Holland*, and a small part of the *Zuyder-Zee*, and on the East and South by the same Province and *Geldre*. The goodness and fecundity of its soil is very great, which being elevated above the level of the flat and moorish Country of *Holland*, is much fitter for agriculture; and for the same reason is its air more healthy, upon account whereof many people forsaking the low and maritime parts of the neighbouring Provinces come and seat themselves in this; which is also replenish'd with pleasant Gardens and Orchards, tho in some places the Land is heathy and barren, which is especially found between the Metropolis and *Amersfort*, and where this Territory terminates upon *Geldre*. In what manner this people (who were converted to Christianity by the *English*, and continued in subjection to their proper Bishops for the space of nine hundred years) came under the Dominion of *Austria* and *Spain*, is already discours'd in the first and general account of all these Provinces; and of its having been one of the Countries which at first enter'd into a confederacy against *Spain*, the name of the League it self, which is call'd the Union of *Utrecht*, is a sufficient Remembrancer.

States Provincial.

The supreme Council, or Assembly of Estates, consists here of three members, viz. the Deputies of the Nobles, of the Metropolis, and four lesser Towns; and of the Clergy. For we must understand, that altho not only the *Roman* Religion but Episcopacy it self has been long since banish'd out of this as well as the other Provinces, yet those Colleges of Canons, by which under their Bishops one of their three Provincial Orders was constituted, have not been dissolv'd, but remain still entire (that is as far as

their Societies were formerly concern'd in secular affairs) under the administration and government of their Provosts and Deans, the Canonries and Prebendaries having been dispos'd of to persons of the Reform'd Profession, most of whom are Gentlemen of the Country. These make five Chapters (as *Janson* informs us) according to the number of their Collegiate Churches, which are *St. Martins* (the Dean whereof calls the other States together, proposes all matters to be debated, takes the votes, and concludes thereupon) with those of our Holy Saviour, *St. Mary*, *St. Peter*, and *St. John*, by whom are (or were till of late years) chosen eight Delegates, who in the name of the Clergy have Session among the States. Some years ago there was a hot and troublesome dispute rais'd concerning the continuation of these Canonries and Prebendaries in *Utrecht*, which one would think had undergone a sufficient Reformation, even in the judgment of the most zealous pretenders thereunto; who generally desire no more than that Ecclesiastical preferments be put into the hands of Laymen. But *Gisbertus Voetius*, an Academician, and divers turbulent and factious Preachers in the Town, were not satisfied therewith; as possibly thinking it more Evangelical to have the Income annex'd to their own respective Cures. Hereupon the States Provincial, and afterwards those of the whole Union, took the matter into their own peculiar consideration, and all things being duly weigh'd, gave it for the Canons; *Voetius* and his Complices, who still persisted in their pernicious opposition, being banish'd the City, tho some of them were afterwards, upon their submission, pardon'd and restor'd. The second member of their supreme Magistracy, is made by the Nobles (called the *Ridderschap*) who must not only be of illustrious extraction as well as of the Established Religion, but must be also possess'd of certain particular Lordships, either descended to them from their own Progenitors, or come by marriage

with Heiresses of the like Quality. The third member consists of certain persons deputed by the City of *Utrecht*, and the 4 smaller Cities of *Amersfort*, *Wyck-de-Duerstede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort*. A convention of these States is held at the appointed seasons, and then they deliberate about the grand and weighty affairs of the Province; but these after the manner of their neighbours, have also their Deputies, who meet frequently; being twelve in number, viz. 4 of the Elect for the Clergy, 4 of the Nobles, the 2 Consuls of the Metropolis, and 2 from the 4 smaller Cities; one of which last is always appointed by *Amersfort*: *Wyck-de-Duerstede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort* taking it by turns to nominate the other. To these are assistant a Secretary and a distinct Advocate for each Order, whereas but a few years ago, no more than one single Advocate in the name of the whole Province attended upon them. There have been several alterations made in, or relating to, the Government of this Country since the Union of the Provinces, as particularly *an. 1618*; but more especially the other day viz. *an. 1674*, upon reflecting the affairs of the whole Commonwealth, to the almost irreparable loss and final ruine whereof the *Ultrajectins* are accus'd by the rest of having too much contributed. It was in *April* the said year ordain'd and enacted by the Provincial States. 1. That the Deputies of the Clergy call'd the elected Councillors shall be chosen absolutely (without any previous nomination thereunto) or continu'd from three years to three years by the Stadtholder of the Province; and that these shall consist of 4 Nobles and as many Burgers, who must be full 25 years old, and make profession of the true Christian Religion. 2. That the Stadtholder shall dispose absolutely of the Deanships when vacant, and of such Canonships, as shall become void in the six States months (as they term them) and no resignation or alienation of them to be made without his consent. 3. That the Stadtholder shall nominate another in the place of any deceased Lord, or add to the number of the Nobility such as in respect of years, Birth and Means shall be found regularly qualify'd. 4. The annual Magistracy of the Towns shall be chosen by the Stadtholder out of a double qualify'd number presented to him by the Burgomasters, Eschevins and Common Council of the same; but that none shall continue Burgomaster or Eschevin above two years together, nor be chosen again without one year intervening. 5. The Senat or Common Council of the Towns shall be continu'd, renew'd or suppl'd according to the pleasure of the Stadtholder; but with respect had to due qualifications and privileges of the said Towns. 6. That the Stadtholder shall elect absolutely the Sheriffs and head Officers of the Towns, and Marshalls of the four Quarters, as also the Secretary of the Province; and shall have the disposal of all Military charges, whether in or out of the field. 7. That the Deputies for the assembly of the States General, the Council of State, the Colleges of the Admiralty, and the Generalities-Chamber of Accounts, shall be appointed in the same method as formerly: but not to be commission'd for above six years; and the election of none to stand whom the Stadtholder, without giving any reason for so doing, shall pronounce unfit. 8. The places of President, Councillors &c. shall be supply'd by nomination of the Stadtholder out of the triple number presented to him by the States Pro-

vincial. 9. The overplus of Ecclesiastical Revenues not assign'd to any special publick use, and formerly dispos'd of by the States of the Province, shall be left to the disposal of the Stadtholder, who shall appoint a receiver of the said Revenue. 10. All differences between the Members of the Province, which cannot be compos'd between the said Members themselves, shall be absolutely decided and concluded by the Stadtholder, and the Members at variance oblig'd to acquiesce in his sentence and decision. This matter has had a more full and particular account given of it, because thereby is plainly evidenc'd, both that experience is not always the Mistress of fools, but may some times teach the wisest politicians to mend what is amiss in the constitution of a Government; and also that a due liberty in a free people may be very consistent with a larger power in a single supreme Governor, then our Low-Country friends (who have paid dearly for their late conviction) could formerly be brought to understand.

The *Ultrajectins* are said to be naturally courageous and of a Warlike disposition; and so indeed they appear to have been in former ages, but that their behaviour upon the late invasion of the *French* did prove them such will hardly be granted by the *Hollanders*. They are moreover reported to be affable and courteous; and likewise to be very industrious, and to be endow'd with a vigour of mind beyond their neighbours: many of them being studious of eloquence and great lovers of Musick. The publick exercise of Religion is much the same here as in the other confederate Countries: only there are many *Roman* Catholics, or at least more that make open profession of that faith then in most other places under the Union; but there are not many of the Augustan confession, and the Arminians are not suffer'd to preach publicly. *Comingius* tells us (somewhat different from the former Character) that the natural disposition of the *Ultrajectins* is in a manner the same with that of the *Hollanders*; but that in their manners and customs they have taken much from the *Germans* and *Geldris*. Their Language (says he) is the same with the common *Low-Dutch*, only it is more harsh and ungrateful to the ear, by reason of a great number of Diphthongs wherewith it abounds. They are generally contented with a tolerable subsistence, and are not so greedy of gain as their neighbours of *Holland*; and those that are indifferent rich live plentifully after the *German* manner; nor come they much behind that formidable Nation in taking off their cups. They are more just and honest in their dealing, because not so intent upon trading and, the consequence of it, profit, as those of *Holland*: and tho they were always of a turbulent and factious spirit, yet cannot they be said to be truly valiant, especially of late years; the long peace and tranquillity which they have enjoy'd having render'd them very effeminate. They are naturally of heavy dull parts, tho no question but their apprehensions are become more acute; and their very genius improv'd since the institution of an University (of which more anon) in their Capital City. But the common people must be allow'd courteous and hospitable; and there is in this Province so great a number of persons of Noble and gentle blood being like education, that its wholesome air being likewise consider'd a man of Learning and ingenuity (if confin'd to the Countries of the Union) would

*Dispositi-
on.*

would choose to travel thorough the rest, and fix his habitation in this.

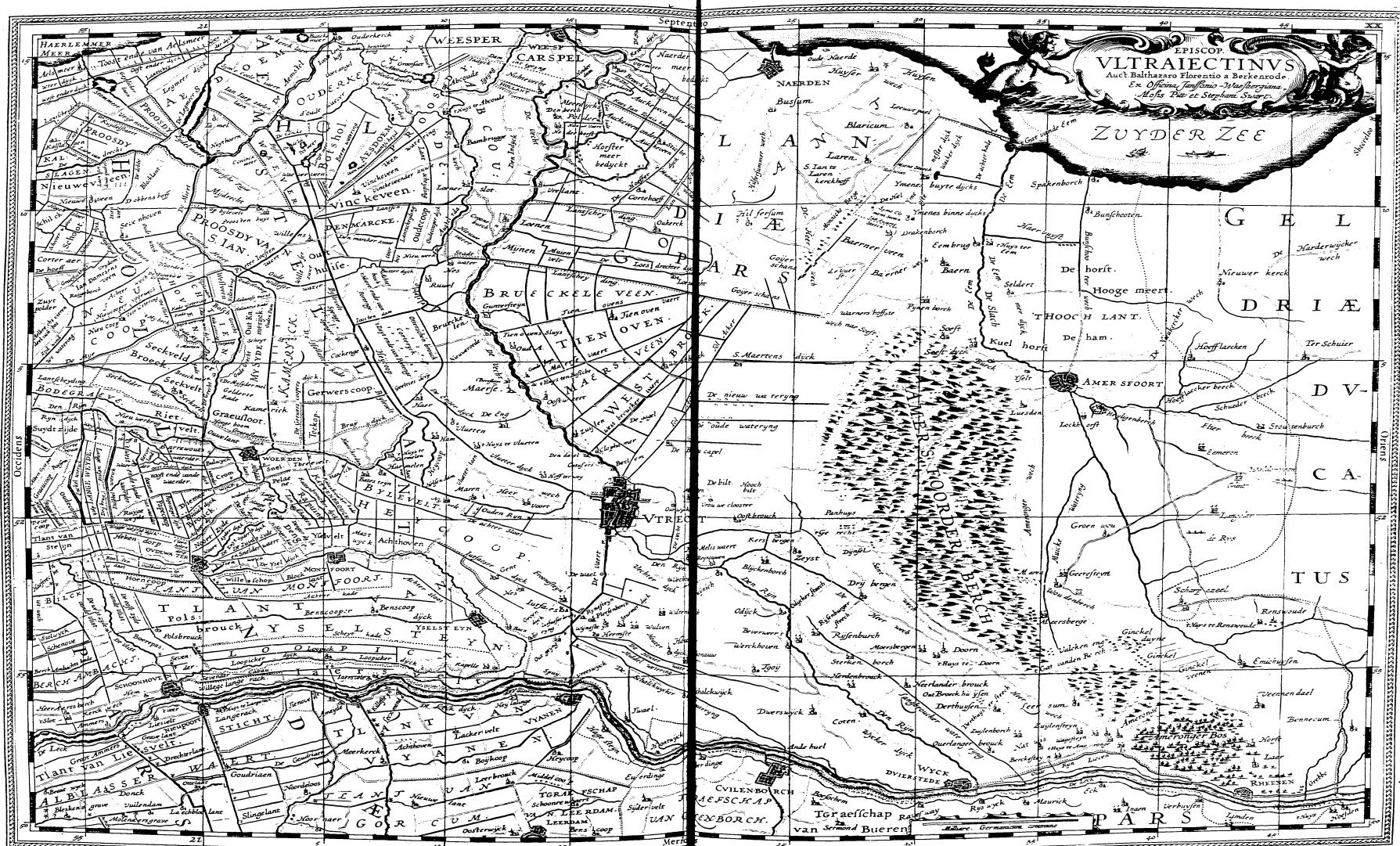
This Province is divided into 4 Districts, which from their being under 4 different Marshals are call'd by them *Maerschalken*: viz. 1^o *Oversticht* (or the upper Diocese) 2^o *Nedersticht* (or the lower Diocese) 3^o *Eemlands*, and 4^o *Lant van Montfoort*.

Utrecht.

That this City was in former Ages call'd *Antonina* appears (as *Blaeu* will have it, agreeable to the opinion of *Adrianus Junius*) from the testimony of several Writers of good authority; the same being confirm'd by the inscriptions of divers Coins and other Monuments of antiquity, found long since in this place. But whether it was built by, and denominat'd from, a Roman Senator, call'd *Antonius* (who is said to have fled from the Tyranny of *Nero*, and to have seated himself here) or *Marcus Antonius, Cæsars Legat* at the time of his subduing the *Gauls*; or whether it was so call'd from having been rebuilt by *Antoninus Pius*; is (as he grants) not so easily determin'd. Yet is the antiquity and original of that name as positively deny'd by others, who require that it should be shewn in *Tacitus* as well as *Colonia, Bonna, Arenacum* and especially as well as the neighbouring *Grinnes* and *Batavodurum*; and alledge that whereas the place it self was within the German Territory, it cannot be suppos'd in those early Ages of their Empire to have had a name impos'd upon it by the Romans. Nor is the contention less among writers about the modern appellation of this City which is not doubt'd by the Learned *Junius* to have been fram'd at first by the ignorant vulgar out of *V. TRIC. LEG. STAT.* that is *quintæ tricesimæ Legionis Stativa*: and for confirmation of this his opinion, he brings the conjecture of another antiquary concerning the name of *Constadt*, in *Svevia*; concluded by him to owe its birth and origine to the like inscription, viz. *LEG. ANT. STAT.* that is, *Legionis Antoninianæ Stativa*. Nevertheless the most easy and probable derivation of the word seems to be from *Tricht* or *Trecht*, (in Latin *Trajectum*) found for the like reason in the names of *Dordrecht* and *Mastricht*; the latter of which is call'd *Trajectum ad Mosam*, to distinguish it from this Town, which is term'd in Latin *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, and may very well be suppos'd to have had that name given it when taken from the *Wiltij* or *Wiltæ* by *Dagobert* the Son of *Clotharius* King of the *Franks*, by whom it was enlarg'd and better fortify'd, and made the chief place hereabout for paying toll and wafting Passengers over the *Rhine*. As for the first part of the word it may probably have come from the same *Wiltæ*, from whom the Town it self had before been call'd *Wiltburg* and *Vultaburch*; (as good Authors inform us, though *Junius* will have *Vultaburg* to have stood two miles higher upon the *Rhine*) for I think he that will not judge *Ultrajectum* from *Vultarum Trajectus* to be an easy and natural derivation, will seldom meet with satisfaction in things of this nature. As for *Comingius's* deriving *Utrecht* from *Autrecht*, that is the old ferry, it seems to be precariously done, and to have no foundation in History; for this City was originally term'd in Latin only *Trajectum* and *Ultrajectum*, and afterwards, to distinguish it (as has been said) from *Mastricht*, *Trajectum ad Rhenum* and *inferius*, but appears in no Age to have been call'd *Vetus Trajectum*; and if it had ever been term'd so, then certainly we should have some account given of a *Novum Trajectum* upon the *Rhine*, which might be suppos'd to have for distinction sake occasion'd the applying the term *Vetus* to the other.

Utrecht is seated six Horary miles from *Amsterdam*, standing upon the old Channel of the *Rhine*, by which all the streams and Rivalets that can be drawn thither by the industrious inhabitants pass downward to *Woerden* and *Leyden*, and still retain the name of that famous River, whose course was many Ages since wholly diverted into the *Leek*. Mr. *Ray* tells us that about 18 years ago it was environ'd with a thick and high wall, and a deep trench; but the French Journalist says that when the French King made it a visit (for he and they were good friends before ever they saw one another) in the year 1672 its strength consisted more in the number of the inhabitants (whom he is pleas'd to term seditious and inconstant) than the goodness of its fortifications, which were made up only of a pretty broad but shallow Ditch, and a Rampart at that time very much out of repair. It is certain that whatever the fortifications of this City had been, they were then very ruinous, nor would the inhabitants consent to the raising of better, either (as we are credibly inform'd) for fear of spoiling their neat Gardens and Walks, or (which seems more probable from their shutting out the Prince of *Orange* with his Army, and refusing to admit above two Regiments into the City, a strength no way sufficient to defend the same) lest they should be hinder'd from making good the bargain, which those of *Holland* confidently affirm to have been struck between them and the French King upon his taking of *Arnhem*. This base and treacherous Cowardize found in most places of these Countries at that time the French Journalist styles the peculiar blessing of Heaven upon their King, to make him equally both fear'd and lov'd where ever he goes &c. and the inspiring of the people with as strong inclinations, and as much love towards his Majesty as was to be found in the hearts of his most loyal and French subjects. But notwithstanding the haste which this City made in submitting its neck to the French yolk long before it could be summon'd, and so doing the Enemy an extraordinary kindness by cutting off that mutual relief and assistance which might have pass'd between *Holland* and most of the other Provinces, we do not find that the *Ultrajectins* far'd so much better than their neighbours as to have reason to commend the French civility, no less a sum than a million 648 thousand Gilders (that is above 160 thousand pounds sterling) having been exacted of them in the way of contributions between June 1672 and November 1673; besides 200 thousand Rix-dollars requir'd by the French as a Viaticum at the time of their departure (which happen'd in the last month and year) tho they were in great courtesy pleas'd to remit some 50 thousand Gilders of the money. In short, *Utrecht* is said by the Dutch to have been the Center from whence issu'd most of the French cruelties and barbarous devastations, and which they made the grand storehouse of all their pillage; no less than 14 days being employ'd at their going off in carrying away the Artillery and Ammunition, and incredible quantity of plunder'd goods, which had been gather'd from all parts of their short-liv'd Conquests and laid up here. For the foresaid reasons it was that presently after the French were in possession of this City, they set about mending its fortifications, and by the beginning of 73 had all materials of wood and stone prepar'd, several Houses being thrown down in order to the building of a Citadel, which was design'd to stand near and upon





upon the plat of the Castle *Vreedenburgh* (built by *Charles the Fifth*), and the first stone whereof was shortly after laid by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, whereon were hewn the Arms of the triumphant *Lewis*; at one time or other (O happy Monarch) to be dug up, and with admiration defcanted upon by late posterity. Nay possibly this may many hundred years hence afford a lucky hint to some inquisitive Antiquary, amus'd and puzzl'd in limiting the progress of his victorious Arms. *I, curru per Alpes, &c.* the anticipated pleasure of such a glory, tho' but in prospect, must certainly be so great, as to make not only the cares and toil of the most expensive war, but the ruin and misery brought thereby upon the Christian world wholly disregarded. This short digression may be excus'd, because the City of *Utrecht* (to a more particular account whereof we shall now proceed) prov'd in effect, as is shew'n more largely in the General Description of the *United Netherlands*, the *ne plus ultra* to the *French Conquests*.

The streets and buildings of this City fall short in beauty and cleanliness of many places in *Holland*; and seem therein rather to resemble our ordinary *English Towns*; tho' *Blaeu* gives their Houses the appellation of neat and elegant, and the *French Journalist* says they are stately and costly, especially in the heart of the City. Their Cellars also, and underground Buildings, are much commended by *Blaeu* for their curious workmanship; and as he tells us, their Churches are magnificent structures, especially those five abovemention'd, which in former ages belong'd to the Seats and Habitations of so many Colleges of Canons; among which that of the blessed Virgin is a very neat and beautiful piece of Building, said to have been founded by the Emperor *Frederic*, surnam'd *Abenobarbus*, by the way of penitential satisfaction, impos'd by the Pope for his having destroy'd the Churches of *Milan*, together with the other Buildings of that splendid City. The *Dutch* writers inform us of a wonderful thing, and little less than miraculous as they account it, observ'd at the building of this Church, which was that a Vorago, or Swallow, found in the spot of ground upon which it was to stand, could by no other means be fill'd up and make way for the laying of a solid foundation but by casting a great number of Ox-hydes into it; of which thing these two Verses remain among them as an authentic Record:

*Accipe posteritas quod post tua secula narres;
Taurinis Cutibus fundo solidata Columna est.*

But that of *St. Martin*, which was formerly the Bishops Cathedral, and where *Charles the Fifth* held a solemn Convention of the Order of the Golden Fleece *an. 1536*, excels all the rest, tho' it was at first but a mean and narrow structure, and for that reason pull'd down, and much enlarg'd in the rebuilding by *Adelbold*, Bishop of this See; the Emperor *Henry the Second*, and no fewer than twelve Prelates being reported to have been present at the Dedication of the same, about the year 1023. This Church, which they call'd the *Domo*, and was adorn'd with a Tower, ascended by four hundred and sixty steps (from the top whereof was a fair prospect had of the City and Country round about it) lies, I suppose, at this day in its ruins, having been almost entirely beaten down by that dreadful Tempest which happen'd in *August 1674*, and fell with greatest fury upon this City, altho' *Holland* and *Flanders*, and some parts of *France* and *Germany*, were not

wholly exempt from the effects of its rage. There stood in the ages which preceded the Revolt from *Spain*, in and near unto this City several rich and ample Monasteries and Religious Houses, such as were those two belonging to the Knights of *Malta* and the *Teutonic Order*; whereunto appertain'd large possessions in divers of the *Belgic Provinces*: the Monastery of *St. Paul*, possess'd by the Order of the *Benedictins*; two Nunneries, of the Order of *St. Bernard* and the *Premontstratenses*; besides three other Religious Houses just without the City, founded for Women of Quality, or at least such as were descended from Citizens of the better rank; and another likewise for Females, standing in a very pleasant Grove, and call'd *Vrouwen-Kloster*; which last was of the Order of *St. Benedict*, as was also that large neighbouring Monastery for the other Sex, dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, wherein the Monks were judg'd by the world to live so severe a life, that it was usually call'd by no other name than the *Benedictins Prison*; tho' its proper denomination was *Oostbroeck*. The Monastery of the Order of *St. Bruno*, or the *Carthusians*, seated about a quarter of a mile from *Utrecht*, upon the way to *Amsterdam*, is deservedly celebrated for its great charity, and daily distribution of Alms. But to return to the City itself, the small Rivulets, which run thorow divers of the streets, do not a little contribute to the beauty of the place, the out-parts whereof are much advantag'd by the many interspers'd Channels wherewith they are divided; the Suburbs being large and convenient, with many pleasant Houses which lye scatter'd about; beyond which the Country consists of rich Meadows and Pasture-grounds (stock'd with abundance of all sorts of Cattel) as far as one can see every way. This City is moreover so seated in the heart of these Countries, that it lies within a days journey on foot of at least fifty (some say fifty-nine) Wall'd Towns; twenty-six of which stand at so small distance from it, that a man setting out in the morning, and walking a very easy pace may dine at any of them, and in good time return home to supper. It is divided lengthwise by two Channels, one of which is call'd *de Vaert*, and the other (cut by the Clergy and Nobility) *de nieuwe Gracht*; this latter being on each side better with handfom, or as *Janfon* says, splendid rows of buildings, both of them made passable by thirty-five arch'd Bridges, built of Brick. It has (as *Blaeu* informs us) four Gates, each of which opens into its proper Suburbs, among which those of the *Waert*, were in his time wall'd about, tho' but weakly; but his account of the strength of this City (*viz.* that it was excellently well fortify'd, having four large Bulwarks of brick and five of earth, and being encompass'd on all sides by a brick wall, with a large earthen Rampart, and a broad and deep Ditch) does by no means agree with that given us by the *French Journalist*, who possibly in kindness to the inhabitants (who had behav'd themselves so obligingly towards his Countrymen in '72) and to palliate their treachery or Cowardice, was resolv'd to make the City appear so naked and defenceless, that the courteous Reader might judge it to have been neither tenable, nor by any means capable of being made so, without a much longer space of time, then the nimble motions of that dancing Nation would allow them.

A good publick School was instituted in the City of *Utrecht* by *David of Burgundy*, Bishop and Prince of the Country, about the year 1459; but in the year 1634 the Magistrates of

this City, after tedious debates had among the Provincial Estates concerning the feat of an University (some persons contending earnestly for *Amersfort*) resolv'd upon the erection of one at their own proper charge, which was accordingly effected by them, and afterwards confirm'd by the supreme Authority of the Province; the Inauguration of the same being celebrated upon the 25 of March an. 1636. Here in this University (if we may so term it, altho by some Writers it is reckon'd only among the *Schola Illustres*) differs from all, or at least most others in the World, that the power of the Academical Governor and Officers is in a manner none at all, both the Professors and Students being subject to the ordinary Magistrates of the Town by whom cognizance is taken of all crimes, and punishments inflicted upon Offenders. The hour and subjects of their Lectures are printed for the information of Auditors every half year by the several Professors, some of whom have deserved very well of the Learned World, particularly *Isbrandus de Diemerbroeck* by his *Anatomie Corporis Humani* published here an. 1672, where he had then with great reputation been Professor of Physick and Anatomy beyond the space of 20 years, that is from the year 1650. The Library here has more printed Books, tho fewer Manuscripts, than that of the much elder University of *Leyden*. In this City was born (of mean Parentage) *Adrian* the sixth, the last of the transalpine Popes, who refus'd to change his name, after the manner of his Predecessors, when he ascend'd to that high dignity. He had his education at *Leuven*, from whence he was taken to be Tutor to *Charles* the fifth, who sent him upon an Embassy into *Spain*, and by whose power and interest as well as his own merits he was advanc'd first to the Bishopric of *Torosa* in *Valencia*, then to the eminency of Cardinal, and at length to the Pontifical Chair it self, wherein he sat but 20 months and is said to have only this Epitaph plac'd upon his Tomb: *Hadrrianus VI. hic situs est, qui nihil sibi infelicis in vita duxit quam quod imperaret.*

The greatest glory of this City for several Ages was its being the seat of one of the most ancient and most powerful Bishops in the Christian World, his jurisdiction having formerly been so far extended on all sides, that what has of latter years been denominat'd the Lordship or Province of *Utrecht*, was but an inconsiderable portion of his Territory. Nay so large some say were even the bounds of that principality which *Dagobert* King of the *Francks* conferr'd upon *St. Willibrord*, an *Anglo-Saxon*, and first Bishop of the *See*, consecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Sergius*, and thereupon assuming to himself the name of *Clement*. He dyed, as we are inform'd by the venerable *Bede* in the year 636; to whom succeeded *St. Boniface*, in whose time as well as under his Predecessor, the whole Country flourish'd exceedingly, and the City retain'd the dignity of an Episcopical seat; which upon *Boniface's* suffering Martyrdom (the whole Territory being also miserably harra's'd by the barbarous *Normans*) was by the remaining Clergy remov'd to *Colen* in *Germany*. But it was not long ere *Utrecht* recover'd its former splendour, the Episcopal power and dignity by the favour of *Pepin* and his Son *Charles* the great, being not only restor'd to their original state and condition, but strength'n'd with a temporal jurisdiction, so far extend'd that it took in the greatest part of the old *Batavia*. And altho both the City and Bishoprick in suc-

ceeding Ages suffer'd much from the *Frigors*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, and afterwards from the Earls of *Holland*, yet did they at one time or other recover the best part of their losses, and at least so far make good their ground against all enemies as to continue a Principality of very good account even down to the time of *Charles* the Fifth; of its devolution to whom, by the resignation of Bishop *Henry* of *Bavaria*, an account is given in the General Discourse concerning all the Seventeen Provinces.

The Government of the City of *Utrecht*, according to the regulation of 1618 (which how far it has been alter'd, as well as their subjoynd Model of 1651, by the Restauration and Establishment of their distracted affairs in the year 1674 may be gather'd from the general account already given of the Province it self) was to be manag'd by a standing Senate or *Proefschap* of forty persons, out of whom should be chosen two Consuls, two Treasurers, eight Captains or Commanders of their City Milice, and generally (for sometimes these were taken out of the body of the Citizens) twelve Scabins; there being added to all these a Schout, chosen for the most part out of the prime Nobility, whom they call the *Prætor*, and whose Office is of the greatest dignity. The Consuls were to keep in usually for two years, and these as well as the Scabins and Common Council men (when any of their body happen'd to dye) were appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number presented to him; but the Treasurers (one of whom receives the City income, and the other takes care of all publick Buildings) and the Captains of their Trained Bands were elected by their Common Council (which as *Comringius* relates met every Munday, and oftner if occasion requir'd to deliberate about the public affairs of the City) without the intervention of the Stadtholder.

The Model of Government, contriv'd upon the laying aside of the Stadtholdership in the year 1651, was in substance (as may be collected from *Aitzma* and *Comringius*) to this effect: 1. One of the two Consuls shall go out of Office every year, and another shall be chosen in his stead by the majority of votes in the Common Council. 2. For the choice of Common Council men, into such places as shall happen to be vacant, the present members of the said Common Council shall divide themselves into four parts, and the members of each division shall by most voices, taken in close papers (as they call them) nominate one single person, whose name shall be set down by the Secretary; and then out of the four persons so nominated, choice shall be made by the whole body of the Common Council, and upon an equality of votes either in this last, or any of the preceding elections, the matter shall be determined by lot. 3. The Consul or ruling Burgomaster, who has been in that Office for the two preceding years, may not be chosen again for the year immediately following; and when any Burgomaster happens to dye, the Common Council shall proceed within three weeks to the choosing of another in his place. 4. There shall be chosen yearly, as heretofore, twelve Scabins, but such as have been at the time of election continued in Office for three years, may not be immediately nominated again. The *Prætor*, who must be a person of eminent Quality, cho chosen by the Magistracy of the City, shall make Oath to the Provincial Estates, from whom he shall also receive his instructions. He is to preside in the Courts of Justice, and over the Scabins,

Scabins, to the Convention of whom there may several supernumerary persons, call'd *Buyten-Schepens*, be added according as it shall be judg'd requisite by the Common Council.

Amersfort, in Latin *Amersfortia*, and *Amisfortum*, stands about three leagues from *Utrecht*, upon the little River *Eems*, augmented just under the wall of this Town, with divers small streams which come from several parts of the neighbouring Country, and which it conveys afterwards in its own Channel to the *Zuyder-Zee*. It had its name no doubt from the same River, and some kind of fortification built in former Ages upon it, notwithstanding the defeats made upon *amor* and *fortis*, as if the denomination were taken from the great love and concord wherein the Citizens are said to have been all ways happily united. They are indeed commended by Writers for many virtues and good qualities; but it may be accounted their great glory that their City was in ancient times the usual refuge of the Bishops of *Utrecht*, who being frequently expell'd the Metropolis by the seditious inhabitants, were forc'd to seek shelter in other parts of their Diocess, and especially among their subjects of *Amersfort*, by whom they were not only honourably entertain'd, but oftentimes restor'd to their ancient Seat and Dignity; as is particularly recorded of *Afuerus* of *Culenburg* an. 1436, *Dieboldius* an. 1448, and *Henry* of *Bavaria*, whom an. 1528 they conducted to and restor'd in the City of *Utrecht* with an arm'd force. It is an ancient Town, mention being made of it in the Annals of the Country about the year 1006; but its original smallness appears by the narrow compass of its old Walls and Ditches, which lie far within the new, whereby so large a space of ground was taken in on all sides, that a man can now hardly walk round it in three quarters of an hour. It is a place of no great strength, nor indeed does the nature of its situation, render'd particularly inconvenient by an adjoining Hill, permit it to be easily made such; but it is well inhabited, and formerly drove a good trade among its neighbours round about with the great quantities of Beer brew'd in it. At present the Citizens subsist chiefly by feeding of Cattel and by Agriculture, the Country to the East and South of *Amersfort* consisting of large fields of Corn, as it does to the North (to the Westward of it is nothing but Hills, Woods, and barren Heaths) of very good pasture grounds; and for these reasons some Troops of Horse have usually their Winter Quarters assign'd them in this Town. Their Buildings both public and private (among the first of which are two Churches, one whereof is indifferently large and stately) are neat and handsome enough, especially those of the old Town; for those of the new retain still too much of the Country, whereunto they were nearly ally'd when they made only the Suburbs of the old. The several Hospitals and Buildings for pious uses in *Amersfort* are said by *Blaeu* hardly to give place to those of the same nature even in the principal Cities of the *Low-Countries*; its public School being likewise commended by him, who commemorates divers persons of worth and learning that had their birth and first education here. This Town has suffer'd much in all Ages from the *Geldrians*, and an. 1543 it was taken by *Martin* of *Rosheim*, General of the Duke of *Cleve*, by whom it was quitt'd not long after, according to the Articles of Peace concluded at *Venlo* between

that Prince and the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. An. 1629 it was, after a siege of some time, surrender'd to *Monticuculi*, who to divert the Prince of *Orange* from the siege of *Bois-le-Duc*, had with the Spanish and Imperial Armies fall'n into *Geldre*, and drove furiously thorow the *Veluwe*, till such time as *Wesel* being taken behind him by the Confederates, he found himself oblig'd to make as hasty a return. Not long after the States General gave order for putting *Amersfort* in a better posture of defence by the addition of several Works without the Walls, and beyond its former fortifications. The Government of *Amersfort*, and the other remaining Towns of this Province, has nothing in it so much differing from that of *Utrecht* and other Cities in these Countries, as to require a particular and distinct account.

Wyck de Duerfede (in Latin *Batavodunum*, and in later Ages *Durestatum* and *Durestadium*) stands just in the place where the middle branch of the *Rhine* forsakes its ancient Channel, and conveys its waters into the *Leck*. It is distant from *Culenburg* one League, and from *Utrecht* three; and is certainly a Town of very great antiquity, for we meet with it in the fifth Book of *Tacitus's Hist.* where he says, that a body of *Germans*, afterwards call'd *Franks*, endeavour'd to break down the Bridg began to be built at *Batavodunum*. It was in succeeding ages wholly ruin'd by the *Normans*, and were it not for the commodiousness of its situation had probably sunk down into the number of the meanest Villages or Hamlets; whereas it continues to this day to be a pretty, neat, and indifferently rich Town. It was in former times us'd as a place of refuge by the Bishops of *Utrecht*, who were wont to retire hither as often as they could conveniently withdraw themselves from the toil of business and importunity of addressees.

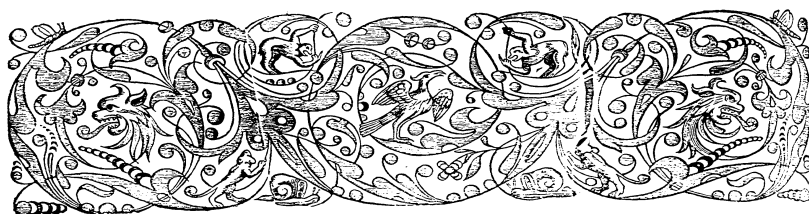
Rhenen stands upon the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, above *Wyck-de-Duerfede*, from whence it is distant two leagues, and from *Utrecht* five, tho very large ones. It is no doubt a very ancient place, being taken by good Authors to be the *Grimnes* in *Tacitus*; for which word, in the opinion of *Adrianus Junius*, we ought to read *Rhenes*. Between *Rhenen* and *Utrecht* the Country consists in the main of large and open fields, many parts of which afford in abundance that sulphureous and combustible Earth, whereof most of these Provinces make the greatest part of their fuel; by the traffic of which commodity the Village of *Veenendule*, standing about a league from *Rhenen*, and almost meerly upon the account of the adjoining Turf-pits, begun to be built not above twenty-five years before the time of *Guicciardin's* writing (tho *Blaeu* transcribing *Guicciardin's* very words, makes it no longer before his own time) has had a constant and very considerable encrease in Buildings and Riches.

Montfort is the fourth and last of the lesser voting Towns in this Province, and stands upon or very near unto the *Ijssel*, being about a league distant from *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, and *Ijsselstein*. We have little to add concerning this place, but that *Guicciardin* tells us, that it is a neat Town, and tolerably well fortified; that it is suppos'd to have been built by *Gosfrid* Bishop of *Utrecht*, as a frontier Fortrefs against the incursions of the *Hollanders*; and lastly, that *Lambertus Horrensius*, a learned man and writer of good fame, was born here.

Wyck de Duerfede.

Rhenen.

Montfort.



THE
DUKEDOM
OF
BRABANT.



CONCERNING the Etymology of the word *Brabant* there is little of certainty, or indeed fair probability, to be met with in the best Authors. *Guicciardin* runs over most, if not all, the conjectures of preceding writers concerning the origine of the name; but finding no great matter of choice, nor any tolerable foundation upon which to fix his judgment, he rejects them all, or which is much the same, gives his approbation of none of them, but leaves the thing to be determined by the Reader. Indeed the derivation of it from *Brennus*, that terror of the *Romans*; or from the City *Brabantia*, that stood and was ruin'd no man can tell where and when; or from *Salvius Brabo*, whom some Authors have married to a Niece of *Julius Caesar* (who they say was so kind as to make this whole Country her Dowry, altho she was the reproach of himself and Family, as being his Sisters Bastard) are so apparently groundless, and have so fabulous an aspect, that credulity itself can hardly think them probable. That this Country took its denomination from *Godefridus Barbatus*, who from his own surname is said to have call'd the Principality, of which he was Lord, *Brabantia* (or perhaps at first *Barbantia*) is confidently affirm'd by learned writers, and might therefore be allow'd tolerable credit, did not the name of this Province appear to be far more ancient than the time of that Earl; and therefore their opinion seems to challenge approbation before others, who will have this Country at first call'd *Brachland*, which word signifies a neglected and uncultivated soil, such as is not only that of *Kempen*, but many other parts of the Province. For the establishing of this conjecture, it is observable, that in old writings the first syllable of the name is *Brach*, not *Brab*; the

Country being in them call'd *Brachbantesis*, and after *Brachbantensis*; and that the neighbourhood of so exceeding fertile a soil as that of *Flanders*, might probably make this other more discern'd and undervalu'd; the sterility whereof, taking in the want of good husbandry (for the land of *Brabant* in general cannot be properly call'd poor or barren) could not but seem to be far greater than really it is, by the comparison. It must be confess'd that the name formerly was apply'd to so large a tract of ground that it comprehended not only several parts of other neighbouring Countries, but a good portion of *Flanders* itself; and it may therefore be objected that it could not be originally impos'd upon a worse, with an implicate distinction from the soil of another and better Province; but this objection may easily be answer'd, if we consider that a very small part has often times happen'd to give denomination to a whole Country (as particularly the Isle of *France* has to the whole body of that vast Kingdom) and that perhaps not all even of the present *Brabant* may at first have been signify'd by that name; upon the Etymology whereof I shall nevertheless insist no longer, but leave it as I find it among the best Authors, a matter of confess'd uncertainty.

Guicciardin informs us that the Dukedom of *Limburg*, the Lordship of *Valkenburg*, the County of *Dalem*, and the Territory of *Rede le Duc* may be reckon'd members of this Province, as being subject to the jurisdiction of the Chancery of *Brabant*; and indeed it appears from several passages in ancient annals, and other evidences of antiquity, that the bounds of this Dutchy were in former Ages much farther extended, and comprehended (as is above said) a large part of the modern *Flanders*, and, as some are of opinion, the whole body of *Hainault*, besides several parcels of the other circumjacent Countries, so that the powerful assistance afforded by the *Brabantins* to several Princes with-

in the last 5 or 6 Centuries; as also the great exploits recorded to have been perform'd by that people not only in most Countries of *Europe*, but even in several parts of *Asia*, and especially in the Holy Land, must be understood not strictly of the only inhabitants of the present *Brabant*, but taken I suppose to signify at that time those of divers other adjoining Territories; a thing very observable in all Ages, and particularly at this day in the names of *Holland* and *Flanders*, by which two words are ordinarily denoted all the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries. Not but that the inhabitants of *Brabant* must be acknowledg'd to have always been a brave and warlike people, tho accounted by many none of the wisest, age and experience rather impairing then improving their understandings, if *Erasmus* spoke truly and impartially, when he said that *Brabant quo magis senescunt eo magis illustrescunt*. Whether the present Dutchy of *Brabant* be, at least for the greatest part, the same Country that (as *Cæsar* informs us) was formerly inhabited by the *Aduatici*, and *Ambiacti* shall not be disputed in this place; but as for its bounds and situation it must be observ'd that it is water'd by many small Rivulets, which fall well nigh all of them into the *Demer*, which River cutting the Province almost in the middle, and having towards the end of its course water'd the City of *Mechlin*, empties itself into the *Scheld*. By the same *Scheld* and part of the principality of *Alost* it is divided from *Flanders*, as it is by the *Muse* from *Geldre* and *Holland*, being terminated on all other parts by the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Countries of *Hainault* and *Namur*; and said to contain about 80 German miles in compass, within which tract of ground are reckon'd to be comprehended 26 Towns strongly fortify'd both by art and nature, and 17 others which enjoy the same privileges, and the strength whereof is not inconsiderable, altho it consists wholly in their situation.

The Air of *Brabant* is temperate and healthy, and the Country consists in the main of an even and fruitful soil, tho that part of it which lies to the Northward, and is call'd *Kempenland* (in latin *Campinia* and *Campania*, but much differing from the *Campania* in Italy) be most of it sandy and barren; affording nevertheless good pasture for sheep; vast flocks of which are fed upon it. The art and industry of the *Brabantins* and *Flemmings* in improving their bad land, nay in making (as we are told) greater profit of the poorer then of the richer parts of their Country, is very remarkable, and may well deserve to have somewhat a particular account given of them here: and seeing that the husbandry as well as soil is in many points, and in divers places, of both Provinces much the same (tho *Flanders* in the main far exceeds the other) what shall be spoken upon this subject must be deliver'd with joyn't relation to them both. It must therefore be consider'd that the richest land in *Flanders* lyes between *Dunkirk* and *Bruges*, which extent of ground (equalling in length 39 or 40 English miles) consists of as choice meadows, and fields of as good Wheat and Barly as any in *Europe*. But about midway between *Bruges* and *Gaunt*, (which places are some 24 English miles asunder) the soil begins to alter into worse; and between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp* you meet with such land for about twenty miles together as is said to resemble that which lyes with us by *Sandy Chappel*, at three miles distance from *Kingston*

upon *Thames*. A great part of the highways out of the road and track of Horses and Carts, nay and such Inclosures as lye near the ways and are not kept in tillage, naturally produce either heath or broom: neither does the soil much amend till you come within two miles of *Antwerp*, which City is 30 English miles distant from the former. Here you pass by a delicate marsh or pasture ground, which is defended with a strong Bank against the inundations of the *Scheld*; in which Bank are several sluices, by means whereof, and divers Ditches cut in the marsh itself, the waters are let in whenever they have occasion for them; the same being with equal facility and convenience let out again at low tides. Of *Kempenland* no more needs be said in this place, but besides that larger portion of ground of more noted sterility, there are many other parts of *Brabant* (particularly that which lyes between *Antwerp* and the Territory of the Confederate States, and is usually call'd contribution land) that are naturally as barren and as apt to heath as any part of the Country between *Antwerp* and *Gaunt*; the soil whereof is observ'd naturally to bear no other Corn then Rie, Oats, and *French Wheat*; and to afford nothing considerable of good grass, but (excepting the marsh-land, and some small straps of Meadow by the water side) to turn presently after it is laid down, to heath or broom. Nevertheless this land which seems of so inferior a nature that travellers ordinarily think it holds no proportion to the other, is most proper for bearing of Flax, which is call'd the wealth of *Flanders*, and one acre whereof is reputed worth more then 4 or 5 of the best Corn even in that Country. After the Flax is pull'd the same ground produces a crop of Turnips, which may be better worth acre for acre, then the best Corn in the Country; and in the April following they sow the same soil with Oats, and upon them Clover-grass seed, only harrowing it with bushes; which grass comes up after the Oats are mow'd, and yields a very great pasture till Christmas; and (besides that it continues good without any renovation by new seed for 4 or 5 years together) the year following is cut thrice, affording each time such a burthen, and so good to feed all sorts of cattel, that the best meadows in the Country do not yield the like. The first cutting of it is observed by one to be about the beginning of June, when the grass is some two foot high, the second at the end of the same Month, and then it is about 20 inches long, and the last before the end of August, when it is generally not above 18 inches in length. The improvement also made of their heathy land, by converting the same into hop-grounds and Orchards, with large and beneficial nurseries of Pear-trees, Apple-trees, Cherry, Chestnut and Walnut-trees; besides Oaks, Aimes and Elms, is of no small consideration; but to come again to those commodities which afford greater profit, and make the quickest return, upon the abovemention'd barren rode between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp* every third or fourth field by the highway for 25 miles together, is in the proper season stock'd with such excellent Flax as ordinarily yielded about 30 years ago between 40 and 50 pounds an acre. That which keeps up the value of their Flax, and procures it a ready vent is the great quantity of Linen made in these Countries, most of which was some years ago sent to *London*; that which was not wrought into Cloth finding a good weekly Market kept

then at a Village about midway between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp*. Nay, as a reproach of our own supine sloth and negligence, we are told by some very well vers'd in such matters of trade, that not very long since there was no less than a hundred thousand pounds worth of Flax brought yearly into *England* from foreign Countries, a great part whereof was sent from *London* into *Lancashire*, there to be converted into Cloath, and thence return'd to be vend'd in *London*. Nor is the profit made of their turnips inconsiderable (as we are told) in several the most barren parts of these Countries; for as they sow more of Flax in such places than of any other grain or Corn, so after the Flax is pull'd first turnip feed and then Rice is committed to the soil; and that portion of turnips which they do not sell they give to their catel, beating the roots (well wash'd) and leaves together and then boyling them in water. They are indeed oblig'd to use their kine to this sort of feeding from the very first, but they assure us that the same is easily effected, and that with this management they do not only afford a vast quantity of milk, but become very fat and fit for the Market. But enough, and perhaps too much, upon this subject, to which no more shall be added here besides the considerable advantage made by the sale of their Clover-grass feed, and the Oyl which with the help of their Wind Mills they expels out of the seeds of their Flax and turnips.

Descent to
the Crown
of Spain.

Brabant with the Duchy of *Limburg* and several *Over-Maes* Territories were added to the Earldom of *Flanders* by the marriage of *Lewis of Malain*, Son of *Lewis of Nevers*, Earl of *Flanders*, to *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*; which *Margaret* became true heiress to the same (upon the death of her eldest Sister *Joan*, Wife of *Wenceslaus*, Son of the King of *Bohemia*, and first Duke of *Luxemburg*, the said Sister leaving no issue behind her) according to the express privilege obtain'd from *Philip* the 2d, King of the *Romans*, whereby it was granted that in defect of issue male the Duchy of *Brabant* should descend to the next females of the blood. The foresaid *Lewis* and *Margaret* had but one Daughter, named likewise *Margaret*, which being the heiress of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, besides divers other Principalities, marry'd *Philip* the bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, Brother of *Charles* the fifth of *France*, by whom she had (among other Children) *John* and *Antony*. To the latter of these, with the consent of his elder Brother *John*, the Father assign'd the Duchy of *Brabant* as an inheritance, but with this condition, that if the said *Antony* should happen to dye without lawful issue, the Principality should thereupon return to the Duchy of *Burgundy*. This *Antony* had two Sons, *John* and *Philip*, successively Dukes of *Brabant*, and both of them extinct without issue, after whose death the States of the Country voluntarily submitted themselves to *Philip*, surnam'd the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Son of the first mention'd *John*: and in this manner the Duchy of *Brabant* return'd to the house of *Burgundy*, from whence as is elsewhere related, it afterwards descended together with several other Provinces and large Territories to the formidable family of *Austria*; under which nevertheless it has not entirely continu'd, a considerable portion of it, partly by league and partly by force of Arms having been long since united to the Confederate Provinces. The principal places lopt off from *Brabant* and added to the

Dutch Commonwealth, are *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Steenbergen*, *Grave*, *Breda*, *Maestricht*, *Eindhoven*, *Helmint* and *Bois-le-duc*, (commonly by us call'd the *Bijls*) with its adjoining Territory of *Campin*, *Pelend*, *Maesland*, and *Oosterwyck*. These 8 Cities with their appurtenances are so considerable that they have not without some appearance of reason desir'd to be admitted a distinct member of the Commonwealth, with power to send their proper Deputies to the assembly of the States General, and to have their own Treasurers, and raise Taxes among themselves after the manner of the several Provinces of the Union: but all this was deni'd them by the supreme authority of the Commonwealth, (under which they are govern'd as subjects without the League) for these reasons especially. 1 because they were with a vast expence of blood and treasure extorted out of the hands of *Spain*, and therefore may justly be look'd upon and order'd as a conquer'd Territory; or as the *Romans* term'd theirs, a Province of the Commonwealth. 2 they were not able to pay their quota proportionable to the other members of the League, and therefore ought not to have a share in the supreme power to the support whereof they could not sufficiently contribute. 3 the augmentation of the number of voices in the Sovereign Senat would probably occasion more frequent dissensions, and more hot debates in the same. 4 It seem'd very equitable that those Countries alone should be possess'd of the supreme power, which at first engag'd against *Spain*, and through a thousand dangers and difficulties asserted the common liberty, and lay'd the foundations of the Republick. 5 to make such an alteration in the frame of their government would not only reproach them of levity, but might possibly prove fatal to the same; the evil consequences of such changes being usually sooner felt than seen in a Commonwealth.

The States of *Brabant*, consist of 1 the Ecclesiastics, who are the Abbots, and (as *Guicciardin* informs us) do not in reality represent the Clergy of the Country, but appear and act in their own behalf. 2 the Nobles of different degrees, as Dukes, Marquises &c. 3 the Deputies of the chief Cities, who are generally some of the Consuls and Scabins with their respective Syndics: so that the said States do not appear to have any one thing so peculiar in their constitution as to require that a distinct and more particular account should be given of them.

The *Brabantins* are possess'd of exceeding large privileges, even beyond those of the neighbouring Countries; for some whereof they are indebted to the grace and favour of several Emperors, and for others to the goodness and condescension of their proper Princes. The chief of them are to this effect, as we are inform'd by *Guicciardin* and other good Writers. 1 according to a grant made about the year 1349 by *Charles* the fourth, Emperor, to *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*, neither the person nor goods of a *Brabantin* may in any part of the *Roman* Empire, be stop'd or sequester'd, or in the first instance (as the Lawyers term it) arrested and detain'd. 2 it is not lawful for the Duke of *Brabant* to make any new donation, or confer land of inheritance upon Ecclesiastical persons, without the consent of that Quarter of the Country (with the approbation of the Capital City) wherein such lands are seated. 3 The Duke or Prince may not condemn and punish any person, either *Brabantin* or other, but in the ordinary way of justice, and after a legal conviction

on; his cause being first publickly heard, and pleaded by his Advocate. 4. No stranger may be admitted to public Offices; unless according to some particular exceptions relating to the Chancery of *Brabant*. 5. The Subjects either by Sale or Testament may dispose of Estates held in Fee without the consent and approbation of the Prince. They have also liberty to hunt, unless within the precincts of the seven Royal Forests. 6. The States of *Brabant* cannot be conven'd (nor have they power to act in the name of the people if so conven'd) out of their own Province; which has been the main reason that the General Assembly of all the other States has been constantly held within this Duchy. 7. If the Duke, forgetful of his Oath and Duty, shall infringe their privileges, it is lawful for the *Brabantins*, after solemn protestation made against his proceedings, to renounce all obedience to him, and provide for their own welfare and security, either by proceeding to the Election of another Prince, or in any other manner as shall seem most expedient for them.

The French Kings Title to the Duchy of *Brabant*, and some other parts of the *Spanish Netherlands* (the ground of the War between the two Crowns in the year 1667) was founded principally upon his having married *Theresa*, the only surviving issue of *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain* by his first marriage, whereupon was pretended a *Jus Devolutionis* (as they term it) upon a Customary Law of this Province, whereby the Children of the first *Venter* go away with the whole Inheritance of the Father, all those of any after-Marriage, both male and Female, being excluded. But this Claim, as the *Spaniards* alledge, is invalidated both by the solemn renunciation of the Queen her self, which was made by her with consent of the French King, as a Condition or Article of Marriage; as also because there can no Inheritance be given of any such succession in the Sovereignty of *Brabant*; and lastly, because by the Edict of *Charles* the Fifth, confirm'd in the most solemn manner by the States of *Brabant* and the other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, these Countries were declar'd inseparable from the Crown of *Spain*.

The first Part of *BRABANT*, call'd the *Louvain* Quarter, or Tetrarchy.

BRABANT is divided into four Quarters, call'd Tetrarchies, and distinguish'd by the names of their four principal Cities, *Louvain*, *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, and *Bois-le-duc*; the first whereof almost fifteen hundred years ago gave Title to an Earldom, or as some will have it to a Duchy, bearing sway and rule over the greatest part of the whole Province. *Guicciardin* tells us, that the Princes of this Country were stil'd Earls of *Louvain* to the time of *Godfrey* surnam'd *Barbatus*, (which was about six hundred years ago) and that from him the Duchy is suppos'd by some to have been first call'd *Brabantia*. But whatever uncertainty there may be in matters to remote, *Louvain* is at present the acknowledg'd Metropolis of this Province, and claims precedence of all the other Cities not only upon account of its antiquity, but because it is the place where the Prince and people of *Brabant* are first

reciprocally bound by oath to each other, and has moreover the first vote in the Convention of the States Provincial, in all cases except when a Subsidy is the matter of debate, for then *Antwerp*, in consideration of its wealth and largeness of contribution in all Taxes, gives suffrage before it.

The derivation of the word from *Louvin*, as if the place had been at first call'd *Lupulina* from a Scotch Captain or Lord call'd *Lupus*, may go down with those who have very large fwallows; but the true etymology of it is no doubt that which is given us by *Lipsius*, who says, that in the Eastern side of this City stands an Hill (with a Wood upon it) call'd in Dutch *Loor* or *Leo* (the names of *Loberg* and *Lobosch* being at this day apply'd to the same place), and that *Loven* or *Lo-veen* imports no more than a marshy Level (these, from the Dutch word no doubt, we call Fens) at the foot of that Hill, from whence the ancient Walls of this City were built quite down considerable descents unto the flat bottom which lies under it. *Louvain* is pleasantly seated upon the River *Dele*, which runs thro it; and is a very large place, being in compass within the Walls no less than six Italian miles; but there are many void spaces, Hills, Fields, and Gardens within it, whereby its situation is render'd in some respects more commodious, and in general far more delightful. Its limits have been divers times enlarg'd, but the last Walls of it were began to be built *an* 1261, and since that, viz. about the year 1427, it was found (as *Lipsius* and others inform us) to exceed *Gaunt* in circuit three Rods, *Liege* eight, *Paris* (not including the Suburbs) ten, and *Celen* eighteen, twenty *Roman* foot being reckon'd to the Rod. In this City are said to be eleven Market places, twelve principal Streets, one hundred and forty of lesser note, fourteen Mills, sixteen Bridges, and four Fountains for public use. It is encompass'd with large deep Ditches, cut in many places thro a stony Rock or very hard Gravel; and in the circuit of the Walls are fifty-three Towers, and no fewer than sixteen Draw-Bridges, plac'd conveniently not many years ago for the better securing of the Gates, which are in number eleven, built all of a curious white stone. The Walls are strongly built, being rais'd from the very bottom of the Ditch, so that scarce a third part of the Work comes at a distance into view; and among the Towers That exceeds the rest which they call the *Volgren Kist*, that is, lost charges, or money thrown away; which was erected by the Citizens about the year 1364, and had that name given it from their being discourag'd and hinder'd by some supervening calamity, together with the costliness of the work, from building, as they had design'd, six other of the like nature in different places; upon which account they reckon'd the money already laid out to have been expended to small purpose. A late Traveller of our own Nation tells us, that this was the first place in the Low Countries where he saw Storks, Women Porters, and Soldiers begging on Horseback; and that in this City, as well as in *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Mechlin*, and some other places in *Brabant*, the common people make use of Dogs to draw little Carts and Wheelbarrows about the streets laden with commodities; which, as he observes, seems rather done to keep up an old custom than upon the account of any tolerable advantage that they receive thereby. About the year 1350 are said to have been in this City at least four thousand Weavers Shops, upon each of which

City of
Louvain.

at least thirty or forty several persons depended for work and livelihood, so that if the number of their other Tradesmen bore any tolerable proportion to these, this must at that time have been an extraordinary populous place; and indeed such it was without question, if we believe *Lipfius*, who tells us, that when the eleven a Clock Bell rung at night to give notice to the Artificers and Tradesmen that it was time for them to leave off work, the women with all imaginable care and haste took their smaller children into their Houses, lest they should be bore down by the crowd which immediately throng'd the streets. Among the Churches that of *St. Peter* is particularly commended, the Tower and Spire whereof is said to have been one of the fairest in all these Countries before it was endammag'd by fire, whereby it suffer'd very much in its building. There are eighteen Canons belong to it, together with a Provost, whose Office was formerly conferr'd upon none but persons of the highest rank and quality, and to whom the honour belongs of administering the Oath to the new Prince (the Horse upon which he rides in the course of that solemnity becoming upon that account the Provosts Fee) who is particularly at that time oblig'd by Oath to be a Patron to the Canons of *St. Peter*. The Orders of the Dominicans, Franciscans, and Carthusians have each of them a Covent here, the latter of whom inhabit a place so remote from all noise and company that they enjoy the solitude of a Desert within the Walls of a populous City. The Jesuits have also their proper Colledg in this place; and tho the City in general is affirm'd by a late ingenious Traveller to be neither well built, nor well kept, only the Stadthouse being by him acknowledg'd a stately structure, and said to make a fair shew at a distance, yet is the said Stadthouse much commended by others, as are also their Churches in general, and their Hospital, and divers public buildings, apply'd either to religious or secular uses. The Hall or Stadthouse particularly has *Golnitz's* especial commendation for the largeness and symmetry of its parts, and for the costliness of its structure, which he says is adorn'd with variety of figures of the most curious workmanship. In the inside he took notice, among other things, of certain Laws which were hung up, according to one of which he that commits, or is assistant in a Rape, must have his head taken off with a Wooden Saw. The Castle is seated upon the top of the Hill, which is of considerable height, and is surrounded with Vineyards (very rarely met with in the *Low Countries*) and pleasant Gardens, stor'd with great variety of curious flowers; to which, if we add the most natural, and as many account it, most chearful and diverting Musick afforded by all sorts of Birds, and particularly great numbers of Nigh-tingales, together with the free and unbounded prospect over the whole neighbouring Country, the pleasantness of the situation must be acknowledg'd such as is not easily paralleld. But besides all this, the Air wherein this Castle stands is found by experience to be more then ordinarily healthful, which was the principal reason of the ancient Earls making their usual abode, and having their Children generally educated in this place; it being particularly much upon the same account that the famous *Charles* the Fifth with his illustrious Sisters spent their greenest years in this Castle. The Sluce made at this City about the year 1365, to command the waters of the *Delfe*, is esteem'd extraordinary in its kind; and con-

cerning the same we are told, that about the year 1573, the Fellow (whose business it was) neglecting upon a great rain and a sudden thaw, which happen'd together, to leave open the Flood-Gates, the River swell'd to that incredible height that in a short space it almost equall'd the top of the City Wall, and at length making its way thorow the same, not far from the Sluce it self, drove forward with so vast and impetuous a torrent that it not only bore away man and cattel, but hurried even houses before it with an irresistible violence.

The Univerfity (upon the account whereof *Louvain* is call'd a City of Scholars; as *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, for very obvious reasons, the one a City of Curtesans and the other of Merchants; and *Mechlin*, from its Parliament and Courts of Justice, a City of Advocates or Lawyers) tho said by some to have been founded long before (*viz.* about the year 926) was first endow'd by *John* the Fourth, Duke of *Brabant*, and confirm'd by Pope *Martin* the fifth, *an.* 1425, tho he withheld from it all power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, which was nevertheless in a very few years after granted and indulg'd by *Eugenius* the fourth, at the earnest desire of *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, who was at the charge and trouble of a particular Embassy to obtain that favour of his Holiness. The learned *Goropius Becanus* is very large in commendation of its pleasant situation, in which respect he prefers it before all the Univerfities that he had either seen or had an account of thorowout all *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany*; and yet, if an *English* man may be suppos'd an impartial Judge in the case, we are told by those of our own Country, who had seen both, that even upon account of situation *Oxford* is not inferior to it; but as to the matter of Buildings and Endowments, most certain it is that *Louvain* comes very far short of both our *English* Univerfities; tho *Golnitz*, as little perhaps acquainted with either of them as the forefaid *Becanus*, says that *Louvain* has outgone its mother the Univerfity of *Coleu*, and (excepting *Paris*) is not exceeded by any place of like nature either in number of Students or neatness of Buildings. But to proceed to somewhat a more particular account of this large Nursery of Learning; we are told, that the Students of Divinity wear constantly Gowns and Caps, which is done by others only at public exercise. Among the forty-three Colledges which are said to be here, four are accounted the chief; that is, in respect of the education of youth, and upon account of strict discipline, the others being for those of riper years, who are left free to come and go as they please. The names of these (which they call Pedagogies) are *Lilium*, *Falco*, *Castrum*, and *Porcus*; that is, the Lilly, the Falcon, the Castle, and the Hog; the last but one of them being so call'd from the way upon which it stands, and the rest from the several signs of Houses standing in or near the places where they were afterwards erected. In every one of these is Philosophy taught by two Professors, each of whom reads two hours in a day, the young Students writing after them, who when they are matriculated are oblig'd to swear that they believe all the Articles of the *Romish* Church. All the Professors of the same four Pedagogies chuse yearly amongst them forty-eight Scholars, full two years standing, and out of that number, after public examination, twelve are usually chos'n to Exhibitions; and he who happens to have the first place in the election has a Bell rung for him





him in his College for 48 hours together without any intermission. Every Licentiate (who seems according to the place in which he is rank'd among the others by a late Traveller, to be a kind of a middle Graduate between Bachelor and Doctor and therefore should answer to our Master of Arts; tho as *Golnitz* places them the Degrees conferr'd here are those of Master, Licentiate, and Doctor) upon his going out is conducted from the Schools, (which by the by were some 18 years ago but very mean and homely) with Drums and Trumpets, treats all the Doctors and his Opponents, and gives Gloves. At his Lodging is a Bell also rung for twenty-four hours together; and he has liberty to choose a Coat of Arms, and is immediately accounted a Gentleman. The ordinary Governor of the University is call'd a Rector, who is chosen every half year by the *Senatus Academicus*, and whose Office is accounted of the highest Dignity, not only all Scholars of what quality or Degree soever, but also the highest of the City Magistrates, in great haste giving the way upon his approach, and shewing him all possible respect; nay we are told that the Great *Charles* the Fifth being here gave the right hand to the Rector in a solemn Procession. He has plenary Jurisdiction over the Scholars, the same having been conferr'd upon him by Duke *John*, at the motion of the Bishop of *Rome*; and is upon holy-days and in solemn Processions (for at other times only once, as *Golnitz* from *Lipius* informs us, waits upon him) attended in great state by no fewer than 8 Beadles, who go before him, bearing Silver Scepters or Maces in their hands; he himself being follow'd by his proper menial servants. There is another Officer call'd the Promotor, who by permission or command from the Rector apprehends, imprisons, and punishes sometimes, tho but rarely (as *Lipius* tells us) with death; most crimes being ordinarily expiated by pecuniary Mulcts. If a Citizen be plaintive the cause follows the Court of the defendant, and so is brought before the Rector; but if a Scholar sue a Citizen it must be pleaded before the Conservator (so call'd because he is to take especial care in preserving the University privileges) and His being an Ecclesiastical Court (to which there moreover lies an appeal from any Judicature in *Brabant*) he with his Assessor, who is always a person well skill'd in the Law, proceeds in case of contumacy to excommunication, after which the Offendor being obstinate is deliver'd to the Secular power. This Conservator is generally some Bishop, or one that has Episcopal power, and therefore oftentimes the Abbot of *St. Gertrude* bears the Office. They have also their Chancellor, whose only business it is to confer Degrees upon such as have completed their time; which honour is claim'd by the Provost, (and in his absence by the Dean) of *St. Peters*, who upon that account takes place next to the Rector in all public assemblies of the faculties. These are in number five viz. Divinity, Canon-Law, Civil-Law, Physick and Arts, and of the superior Graduates in these faculties does the Academical Senat consist, in which, the supreme power is really lodg'd, the Rector (tho else where of great authority) appearing as *Lipius* tells us, in this assembly not a jot more absolute than a Duke of *Venice* in the grand Council of that Republick.

It were an endless thing to enumerate all the famous Doctors, Counsellors, Abbots, Bishops &c. that had their education in this University; and as for the Learned Men born in the City, *Blauu* commemorates several, among whom

are *Petrus Rivius* a notable Divine; *Ludovicus Scorus*, President of the Council of State; *Ludovicus Heiluegius* President of *Flanders*; *Antonius Morillonus* a great Antiquary, and his Brother *Maximilian*, much conversant in the fame sort of dark and abstruse Learning.

Within half an hours journey from *Louvain* stands a Palace of the Dukes of *Avesbrot*, the way leading whereunto is wonderfully commended by Travellers; being as they describe it about a thousand paces long and 40 foot broad, and lying all along in a direct line, the hilly ground on each side, thro which it is cut quite down to an exact level, rising in some places full 20 foot perpendicular above it, and shading it over head with continu'd rows of Linden-trees. This way together with the noble feat at the end of it (which for magnificence, pleasure, and convenience has perhaps not many rivals in the World) may be found more largely describ'd in *Golnitz* and *Blauu*: concerning which no more shall be added here, but that in the Quire of the Church belonging to the same is shewn the Genealogy of the Dukes of *Avesbrot* (together with their names and pictures) pretended to be brought quite down from *Adam*: and that in the Chancel of the same is carefully preserv'd one of the thirty pence (if you will believe those who produce it) for which the traitor *Judas* sold our blessed Saviour; upon one side whereof is a Mans head and upon the other a flower with *POAIION* inscrib'd by it.

Within the Quarter of *Louvain* are comprehended several lesser Towns, of which some short account must be given.

Tienen call'd also *Tilmont* (in Latin *Thenæ*) is seated upon the little River *Geet*, lying in the middle between *Louvain* and *St. Truyen*, and at the equal distance of three Leagues from each of those places. Some are of opinion that it was in former Ages not only a place of great extent and commerce, but one of the four principal Cities of the Province; and that it was at length supplanted by *Bois-le-Duc*, and rob'd of that Dignity which it had for a long time enjoy'd. It is indeed still a large Town, being reckon'd about an hours journey in compass, and accounted the first of the three second rate Cities; retaining still the same privileges wherewith the four Capital are endow'd; but scarce any place in these Provinces has suffer'd more by the calamities of War, by reason of which having for a long time gone more and more to decay, it was in the year 1675 utterly destroy'd by the *French*; tho possibly since that time some part of it may have been rebuilt.

St. Truyen call'd also *St. Trou* (and in Latin *Centrones*) stands almost in a direct line between *Tienen* and *Tongerren*; and was ruin'd the other day together with the foresaid *Tienen*; its Walls being demolish'd and its Gates blown up by the *French*, by whom forty Waggon load of Arms were convey'd hence to *Maeftrecht*.

Leewe (in Latin *Levia*) is situate upon the River *Geet*, one League from *St. Truyen* and about two from *Tienen*. It is but a small, yet strong Town, being made such that it might be capable of defending it self against the incursions and assaults of the neighbouring *Ligois*, and besides enjoying the Dignity and privileges of the second rate Cities of *Brabant*. Here stands the great Priory (as they call it) of the Order of *St. Austin*, the Prior whereof is one of the twelve prime Nobles of the Province: and here is also brew'd a great quantity of fo

Ggg

Tienen.

St. Truyen.

Leewe.

Cor

Concerning *Brussels* in general this is observ'd, that the houses of private Citizens are stately and splendid, and furnish'd with two considerable matters of pleasure and convenience, rarely found in great Cities, *viz.* abundance of Springs and delicate Gardens; the meanest sort of inhabitants being extravagantly curious and industrious in enriching and adorning the latter, in so much that the flowers growing upon a very small plot of ground in one of them are said to have been val'd at seven or eight thousand Florens. This place is likewise made more glorious by the magnificent Palaces of divers Nobles, the distinct houses of most of their Provinces, as also of well nigh all the Abbies, and the greatest part of the Cities in these Countries. Among the Palaces of the Nobility, that of the Earls of *Culenburgh* was formerly of no mean account, but it was raz'd to the very ground in the time of Duke *Alva*, for having been the place where the Confederate Lords had their usual consults at the beginning of the Low-Country troubles; a Marble Pyramid being erected upon the spot, with an inscription in four several languages fully expressing the whole matter, and the time and reason of its having been demolish'd. Those Travellers who are particularly delighted with rare occurrences in natural Philosophy must needs be well pleas'd with the Echo, which (as we are told by one who lately visit'd these Countries) to those that stand in the Gallery by the riding place, is found to reflect the voice fifteen times; tho' he acknowledges that he could not hear it himself distinctly above ten times, which he imputes to the indisposition of the Medium, or Vehicle of the sound, that is the Air, too much agitated by the wind when he made the experiment. Several other things (too many to be now insifted upon) are remarkable in and near unto *Brussels*, particularly the neighbouring *Anderlee*, well deserving to be visited by those that come so near it for the curious Gardens of the Duke *D' Aumale*; but this City it self with its inhabitants has not always been in a flourishing condition, having had its share in the common calamities incident to all sublunary beings; for *an.* 1489 there dy'd here of the plague no fewer then 33 thousand persons. *An.* 1529 it was grievously afflicted with the sweating sickness, call'd by Foreigners *Sudor Anglicus*, tho' not known in *England* before the days of *Henry* the seventh. Two thousand and some hundreds of houses were destroy'd by fire at one time, and at another 15 hundred Weavers shops. The Artificers and tradesmen in this City make two and fifty Colleges or Companies, all which constitute nine larger bodies, or Nations, as they term them, and among the said Companies that of the Cutlers, or Armour makers, was about an hundred years ago most considerable, of whom it is reported by *Guicciardin*, how truly I cannot tell, that they could so temper their plates of steel as to make them impenetrable by ordinary Gun-shot. Frequent have been in former Ages the seditions and insurrections of the tradesmen and common people against the Nobility and Gentry (of whom the Magistracy of the City consists) in which the Weavers having been principally and most usually concern'd, it was made death for any of them to lodge one night within the City. *Brussels* in the grand revolt of the *Netherlands* was possess'd for some time by the Confederates, but being at length besieg'd and reduc'd to extremity by that excellent General, *Alexander Farnese*, Prince of *Parma*, it was *an.* 1585 sur-

render'd upon conditions, and return'd to the obedience of *Spain*, wherein it has continu'd to this present day, altho' it has once or twice since that time been in some danger of falling into the hands of the *French*, by whom particularly the Lower Country about this City, *Louvain*, and *Mechlin*, was miserably spoil'd and plunder'd in the year 1675. *Brussels* is the seat of the Chancery of *Brabant*, consisting at first of fourteen honourable persons and instituted by Duke *John an.* 1312, and afterwards confirm'd and augmented by his Son *an.* 1332. Here is also held the Fee-farm or Copy-hold Court of the whole Country, to which there lies an appeal from all others of the like nature both in *Brabant* and thorough out its Dependancies except that of *Gemepe*; and here was formerly kept an Ecclesiastical Court in the name of the Bishops of *Cambray*, as is since in that of the Bishop of *Mechlin*, within whose jurisdiction is comprehended this second Quarter of *Brabant*. About three Leagues from hence stands the ample and famous Abby of *Aflingen*, the Governor whereof has the first vote in the convention of Estates, among the Prelates of this Province. In the same Abby, founded, as is upon best grounds suppos'd, by *Henry* Earl of *Lovain* and Son of *Godofredus Barbatus*, about the year 1086, is said to be a very considerable Library well furnish'd with all sorts of Books. For a full account of the Magistracy of this City, which consists in the main of seven Scabins, chosen annually by the Prince out of the seven antient and Noble Families of the place, with two Consuls (whereof one is taken out of the Nobility and the other out of the Commonalty) and six Common-Council Men, elected from among the Artificers of the best rank and Quality, the Reader may consult *Guicciardin*, *Goltz*, or *Blaeu*, as also the first of the three for persons who either were born, or at least flourish'd in this place; in the number of whom was *Andreas Vesalius*, a noted Anatomist of the last Century.

There are only two Towns of note subject to the City of *Brussels*, *viz.* *Nivelle* and *Vikorden*; each of which immediately appeals to the Chancery of *Brabant*.

Nivelle is a three hours journey distant from *Brussels*. It was in *Guicciardin's* time a well fortified place, and upon several accounts of no small consideration, being (as *Paulus Aemilius* tells us) one of the four Cities that constituted the Marquisate of the Empire, and one of the three second rate Cities that enjoy priviledges little inferior to those of the four Capital ones. Here is said to have been bur'd *Pepin* the first, Son of *Charlemain*, and Father of *Gerrud*, the foundress of the principal Church of *Nivelle*, and the Religious Convent of forty-two Nuns, who must be not only Virgins and legitimate, but both by Father and Mother of Noble extraction for four descents. Their Governess, call'd *Madam de Nivelle*, is chosen by themselves, but with the consent of the Prince, and the approbation of his Holiness. Besides all these priviledges and considerations, the fair high-ways that lye round about it, and the great quantities of linen Cloath made in it, contending as to the fineness of its contexture with that of *Cambray*, have made *Nivelle* more then ordinarily remarkable.

Between *Nivelle* and *Marimont*, and close upon the borders of *Hainault*, lies *Senef*, a small Village in it self, but made lately memorable by the Battel fought hard by it in the beginning of *August an.* 1674, between the *Dutch* (united with





**TERTIA PARS
BRABANTIAE**
qua continetur
MARCHIONATVS. RI.
ANTVERPIA
Ex Archetypo
Michaelis Florentini a Langren
Reg. & Math. Mathematici

with the Confederate Armies of Spain and the Empire; and the forces of the French King. The Dutch tell us that after a bloody conflict of 12 hours, great numbers being slain and wounded on both side the French retreated, and that their men as a sufficient proof of victory kept the field for two hours after; as likewise that the only advantage the French had was the taking of the Confederates Baggage and some prisoners. But the French King in his letter to the Merchants, Provost of Paris (wherein he orders Bonfires to be made and *te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral Church of that City for the good success wherewith Divine Providence had blest his Arms) says, that the Prince of Conde had by his courage and conduct slain 3 or 4, and taken 4 or 5 thousand of the enemy. The French, it is certain, made their brags a long time after of this great overthrow given their Enemies, and yet the others have the confidence to inter from the French King's immediately summoning to his assistance, by his Letters Patent, the *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban* (that is, the whole strength of his Nobility) that his affairs were not altogether in so good a condition as he pretended.

Vilvoorden stands upon the River *Sinne*, about midway between *Mechlin* and *Brussels*, from each of which Cities it is distant some two Leagues; being a place less fortified by art then by its natural situation. It glories in an ancient Castle or place of strength, wherein us'd formerly to be kept prisoners of the highest quality, and such whose crimes the Prince himself took immediate cognisance of, having the trial of them either brought before his own person, or before Judges especially constituted by him, without the intervention of the Magistrates of the place. This Fortrefs was also in *Guicciardins* time the grand repository of the records of *Brabant*, for here were kept the original Copies not only of the privileges granted to the Province, with its annexes, by its own proper Lords and Princes; but likewise of such as were obtain'd by them from divers Popes and Emperors; together with those of the several Leagues and Confederations made and enter'd in to by the Dukes of *Brabant* and other Potentates; all which are committed to the care of a particular Commissary, or Delegate, appointed by the Kings of Spain (as formerly by their other supreme Princes) and call'd the Keeper, or Treasurer, of the Charters.

The Third Quarter of BRABANT, denominated from the City of Antwerp; the same being the Marquissate of the Empire.



Hether *Antwerp* stands within the ancient seat of the *Aduartet*, or (which seems more probable) of the *Ambivartiti*, must be more punctually enquir'd into in the Volume reserv'd for matters of that nature; but that it has been a place of good antiquity appears particularly from St. *Willebrords* making mention of a Church in the Castle of *Antwerp* committed to his care about the year 656; tho some will have the word before his time us'd to signify a whole people, and not a single City, which they collect from St. *Audoenus*'s saying concerning St. *Eligius*, that he labour'd much in spreading the Gospel among the *Flandrians*, *Antwerpians*, NETHERLANDS.

Frizons, and *Suevians*. The name of this City was originally *Antverpium*, chang'd afterwards into *Antverpia*, and (as we and divers other Nations call it) *Antwerpia*; which is by some deriv'd from *Handt* and *Werpen*, that is to throw open the hand, for the confirmation as well as illustration whereof, they produce the tooth of a Giant above an hands breadth large, and weighing some sixteen ounces, so that since the tooth of an ordinary man, six foot tall, seldom exceeds a drachm (the 128th part of that monstrous grinder) if *ex dente Gigantum* will hold as well as *ex pede Herculem*, *Goliath* himself (who is accounted to have been but between nine and ten foot high) was certainly but a very pigmy to this *Belgic Colossus*. But to pass by such fabulous Etymologies, the true one is (no question) either from *Aen de Werpe*, that is at, or upon, the Bank or Wharf, a particular part of this City which stands on the shore of the *Scheld*, retaining (as *Goropius Becanus* informs us) the name of *Werpe* to this day; or rather (which is likewise the conjecture of the same *Becanus*) from the nature of the ground in general upon which it is seated, which seems to have been gradually rais'd above the ordinary level of the neighbouring Country, by the inundations and overflows of the River and Tide; the word *Aenworp* signifying a rising ground made after that manner.

This City is by some compar'd to a Bow, the string whereof is represented by the River *Scheld*, which is five hundred *Antwerpian* Ells broad, and about twenty-two foot deep at low water, the same being rais'd by the Tide (which flows hither, tho sixty miles, reckoning but a thousand paces to the mile, from the Sea) to almost twelve foot more, so that Ships of the greatest burthen come close up to the shore, and unlade their commodities upon the very banks; an advantage which can be equall'd but in few other parts of the World. The extent of *Antwerp* has by many additions and augmentations (for a more particular account of which the Reader may have recourse to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu*) become so large that it was long since at least six miles in compass; nay *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce says it is conceiv'd to be no less in circuit then eight miles; and adds, that the *Scheld* by eight Channels runs thorow it, some whereof are able to hold an hundred great Ships, by which means the carriage and conveyance of commodities to any part thereof is render'd very cheap and commodious. In *Guicciardins* time it was reckon'd to contain 13500 Houses, besides waste ground capable of 3000 more. The Streets are strait and large, and the Buildings stately, or rather Princely; and (if we believe *Becanus*) upon those accounts it deserves the precedence of all in Europe. Indeed a Traveller of our own Nation tells us, that for strength and beauty it is comparable to any City of its bigness in Europe; and that in respect of the later it much excels *Florence*, with which it is wont to be put in competition. The Houses are generally built of Brick, and to bring them all by degrees to an uniformity, the owners are not permitted to repair those few Wooden ones that remain. The Church dedicated to the blessed Virgin, is a very magnificent structure. It was made a Cathedral at the request of *Philip* the second of Spain, by Pope *Paul* the fourth, who assign'd it seven Towns, with no less then 144 Villages for the Verge of its See, which is extended in length 50, and in breadth 20 miles. In the said Church are 66 Chappels and Altars, so curiously built, and so sumptuously adorn'd with Statues and

in breadth 140; and being the center where four large streets, coming from the four chief Quarters of the world, are united. The Eating or Banqueting-House is highly commended by Travellers, and prefer'd before the *Teutonic House* at *Venice*. The Glass-House, Mint, and Water-House are reported to be extraordinary in their kind; but that which most excels is the Fabric built at a great expence by the Tapestry Merchants, which is 280 foot long and proportionably broad; and contains in it twenty-six large Repositories for that Princely Commodity. *Plantins* Printing-House, the most famous in the World, confels'd by a late inquisitive and judicious Traveller of our own Nation (who had not view'd the *Theater* at *Oxford*) to be the best that he had ever seen, and said by *Gohzius* to excel both the *Italian* of *Manutius*, the *German* of *Frobenius*, and the *French* of *Stephanus*, is another great ornament to this City. It was some fifty years ago furnish'd with very near an hundred different sorts or Fonds of Letters; whereof two were Syriac, ten Hebrew, nine Greek, and forty seven Roman. The person and art of *Ruben* were at that time in the number of things that in the first place deserv'd to be view'd and visit'd; which as we are told could not be done without admiration rais'd almost to an extasy; the representation of the last Judgment, valued at five thousand Florens (that is about five hundred pounds) being more especially celebrated by *Gohzius*, who says that the anguish and horror of the damn'd, and the transporting raptures of the blessed, are represented in so lively a manner, that the beholder can hardly keep himself from being at the same time affected with the two most opposite and inconsistent passions of joy and sorrow.

Antwerp as to the matter of trade and number of inhabitants is found to have been at the height between the years 1556 and 1573; and the year 1568 may be accounted its grand Climacteric; about which time it was very populous (the number of the inhabitants, and others actually residing there, being found no less than two hundred thousand) and flourish'd exceedingly in all sorts of commerce; the decay whereof is related more at large in one of the general Discourses in the beginning of this Volume, where among the several causes of the same, the influence which the *Dutch* have of later years had upon the passage up the *Scheld*, is justly reckon'd none of the meanest; the opening whereof, and permitting it to be Custom-free, was wisely insisted upon by our late Commonwealth before their coming to blows with the Confederate Provinces. There were here in *Guicciardins* time, (that is, when *Antwerp* was in or near its most flourishing condition) often seen to lye in the River together 2500 Ships; four hundred Vessels having been observ'd to come up with the same Tide, as also the number of those to have ordinarily amounted to five hundred which have come in and gone out in one day. Hergo may be added at least two hundred Waggones which arriv'd every day laden with passengers out of the nearer Countries; besides a thousand a week of *German*, *Hanflatic*, *Lorrain*, and *French*; not to mention ten thousand Country Carts in the same space of time employ'd in the carriage and conveyance of all sorts of Commodities, and above five hundred Coaches subservient to the ease and diversion of the richer and better sort. For an account of the nature of the inhabitants, their Marriage and Funeral Customs, and the former opulency of the place, the Reader may consult *Guicciard*
din

die and *Golnitz's Itinerary*, p. 79, 80, 82, 84.

Antwerp
was towards the Fields environ'd with one of
the stateliest Walls that could be seen, as well
for the breadth of its rampart within (which
was so great that many rows of Trees stood
upon it, which serv'd no less for delight then
defence) as for the noble Basons without; the
Ditch being every way unfinckable; tho' towards
the River (which makes the place far more de-
fensible on that side) there was only a single
Wall. Others and those more modern writers,
inform us, that the beauty and strength of the
Walls (built *an. 1552*) are hardly to be paral-
l'd, they being 110 foot broad on the top, upon
which are four or five rows of Linden-trees re-
gularly planted; the Walls themselves being
excellently fac'd with stone, and having eight
strong Bulwarks contriv'd with great art for
mutual defence. The Gates of this City have their
particular commendation from Travellers, and
they are thirteen in number, eight whereof stand
to the water, and have their proper and distinct
Keys to which they open, and where Vessels are
with great facility and convenience unladen; the
capaciouness and other advantages of these Keys
being much admir'd by those who have seen them.

The Citadel of *Antwerp*, said to have cost at least five hundred thousand Crowns (tho others shill'd in matters of that nature have valued it at above a million) lies on the South side of the City, upon the bank of the *Scheld*, and is a Pentagon compos'd of five Royal Bafions, taking their names from these five words, *Duke Ferdinand, Toledo, Alva, Pacioti*; which last denotes the Builder or Architect. Of all modern Fortifications it is esteem'd the best contriv'd and has therefore serv'd as a pattern for almost as many others as have been in any Country since its erection. Some of its Flanks lie to the City, and the rest lean towards the Champion; respect being had here, as ought to be in all other Castles, to be able on one side to curb and command the City, and on the other to receive necessary succours from abroad. This famous Fortress was begun by the Duke of *Alva* *an* 1567, and finish'd in less then a year; consisting at first wholly of Earth, but lin'd afterwards with Brick and Stone. There lies a good space of ground between it and the City; and it contains somewhat above an *Italian* mile in compass. There are very large Repositories both for ammunition and provision in it, and good conveniences for the lodging of above three thousand Soldiers. In the middle of this Citadel was plac'd *Alva's* insolent Statue, by which he was represent'd (tho in an enigmatical manner) trampling upon the conquer'd States of the *Netherlands*; altho some would have the inferior part of it only to signifye the two unfortunate Earls *Egmont* and *Horn*, and others the Prince of *Orange* an his Brother, a little before quite vanquish'd and driven out of the Provinces. *An* 1577 a great part of the Fortifications of this Citadel was destroy'd by the mutinous Citizens of *Antwerp*, but it was not long ere they were thorowly repair'd and made much stronger.

Antwerp was seiz'd upon by the mutinous *Spanish* Army soon after *Rechensens* death, and the best part of it destroy'd by fire, the whole City being sackt, with all the acts of hostility, and the barbarous murder of about seven thousand of the inhabitants. It boasts it self to be a Maiden Town, and never to have rebell'd against its lawful Prince; and yet certain it is, that *Antwerp* join'd in the first confederacy of the Ne-

herlandish States in opposition to *Don John* and the Prince of *Parma*, appointed Governors of the same by the King of *Spain*; and that it had like to have smarted foundly for so doing, by the means of their common Patron the Duke of *Alanson*, Brother to *Henry* the third of *France*; who being call'd to their assistance with a kind of supreme, but much limited authority, and disdain'd to be a confid'd and sifter'd Prince, contriv'd to surprize this City, and by putting a Garrison into it, and several of the principal places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, to make the power arbitrary which was hitherto but precarious. In order herunto there was a very formal and methodical plot laid (to be seen at large in *Bentivoglio* and other writers of those times) and the same so far took effect, that the *French* had possess'd themselves of two Gates of the City, and let in fifteen Companies of their own Foot and ten Troops of their Horse that lay quarter'd hard by, but having neglected to guard the Portcullis of *St. James's* Gate, by which they were to receive further assistance, and the same being let down by some Citizens who had discover'd their oversight, this accident so far encourag'd one side and dishearten'd the other, that the *Antwerpans* gathering into several armed bodies, and falling upon their false friends with fresh vigor, the whole enterprise was presently defeated, all the *French* within the Town (out of which the Duke had purposely withdrawn himself that morning upon a pretence of hunting and pleasure) were either slain or taken prisoners. Some time after this, *Antwerp* was begirt and taken by the Prince of *Parma* after a twelve months siege (for a full account whereof see *Meyeran lib. 12.*) which could hardly ever have been effected, had he not built that stupendous Bridge across the *Scheld*, the perfecting and maintaining of which was despair'd of by almost every man but himself. Indefatigable, tho vain in the end, was the industry of the *Antwerpans* for the ruining of this Bridge, the Fireboats by which they principally endeavour'd to effect their design, being especially worthy of remembrance. They were Vessels built of very great and firm Planks, and fashion'd in the midst like a good large Mine, which part of them was made up with Brick and Lime, so compacted and clos'd up on every side that there was only sufficient passage left for a small train to reach the Gunpowder, whereof it was full. All the rest of the Vessel was cover'd with great quantities of Stone, Bullets, and other materials, that the Powder might find the greater opposition. One of these dreadful instruments of ruin being let loose at the City, and following the course of the River, stop'd not till it arriv'd at the very Bridge, and some Gunners and Mariners who were sent to ransack its bowels, and prevent the mischievous effect of the same) were scarce got into it when the powder taking fire made the Mine play, whereby were suddenly destroy'd not only the said Fireboats, but many others both in the Boats of the Bridge, and upon the Scaffado's or firm parts of the same next the shore, built upon long Rafters; the number of whom is said to have amounted to five hundred; the earth being also reported to have shook for several miles together, and the River with great violence to have thrown out her waters beyond the banks.

Whilſt *Spinola* belieg'd *Breda* in the year 1625 Prince *Maurice* very narrowly miſ'd of ſurpri-
zing the Citadel of *Antwerp*. He knew there were
ſcarce an hundred Soldiers in Garriſon there,
and that they had no apprehenſions of the leaſt
H h h 2 danger

danger from the *Dutch*. Wherefore getting divers scaling Ladders and other Engines in a readiness, and chusing a very tempestuous and rainy night, he plac'd and conceal'd himself with three thousand Horse and Foot between *Antwerp* and *Lillo*. When the most seasonable time for such enterprizes, that is the dead of the night, approach'd, he drew near to the Citadel, and the attempt being begun with caution and industry, succeeded very well at first, for the *Dutch* Engineers had quickly, and without being discover'd, broke open the outward Gate, and divers of the boldest Soldiers having let down their Boats into the Mote, began to raise their Ladders against the Castle Wall, when the same high wind that had favour'd their undertaking by almost deafning those that were within upon the Watch, blew down one of the said Ladders; and that unluckily falling with violence upon the plank of a Bridge close by, made such a noise that it rous'd the next Sentinel, who asking *whose there?* and (upon no answer return'd) discharging his Musket, alarm'd the whole Garrison, and caus'd the Assaultants with all possible haste to make away, and quit their design.

Since that time this City has been in no particular jeopardy from any invading enemy, only we are told by some *Dutch* writers, that in the year 1674 one *Francis Hoo* was hir'd by a monthly pension from the *French*, to contrive that the Cittadel of *Antwerp* and the Fort of *Montery* near *Brussels* should be betray'd into their hands; and that a few days before this Treason was to have been executed, he was discover'd and hang'd for the same.

Antwerp has undergone many calamities in several ages; particularly it was utterly ruin'd and burnt down by the *Danes* about the year 837; and afterwards suffer'd very much in its Buildings by fire, especially in the years 1236, 1456, and 1461.

Concerning the time and occasion (besides, as some tell us, its fronteering upon the Kingdom of the *Franks* at such time as *Flanders* was under that Crown) of its being erected into a Marquisate, and the bounds and Territory appointed it upon that account, there is little of certainty to be met with in the most credible Authors; but it is recorded, that the honour of that Title was formerly in so high estimation with the Dukes of *Brabant*, that when *Wenceslaus* granted the City it felt to be held in Fee by *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, he could by no means be brought to part also with the dignity of the Marquisate.

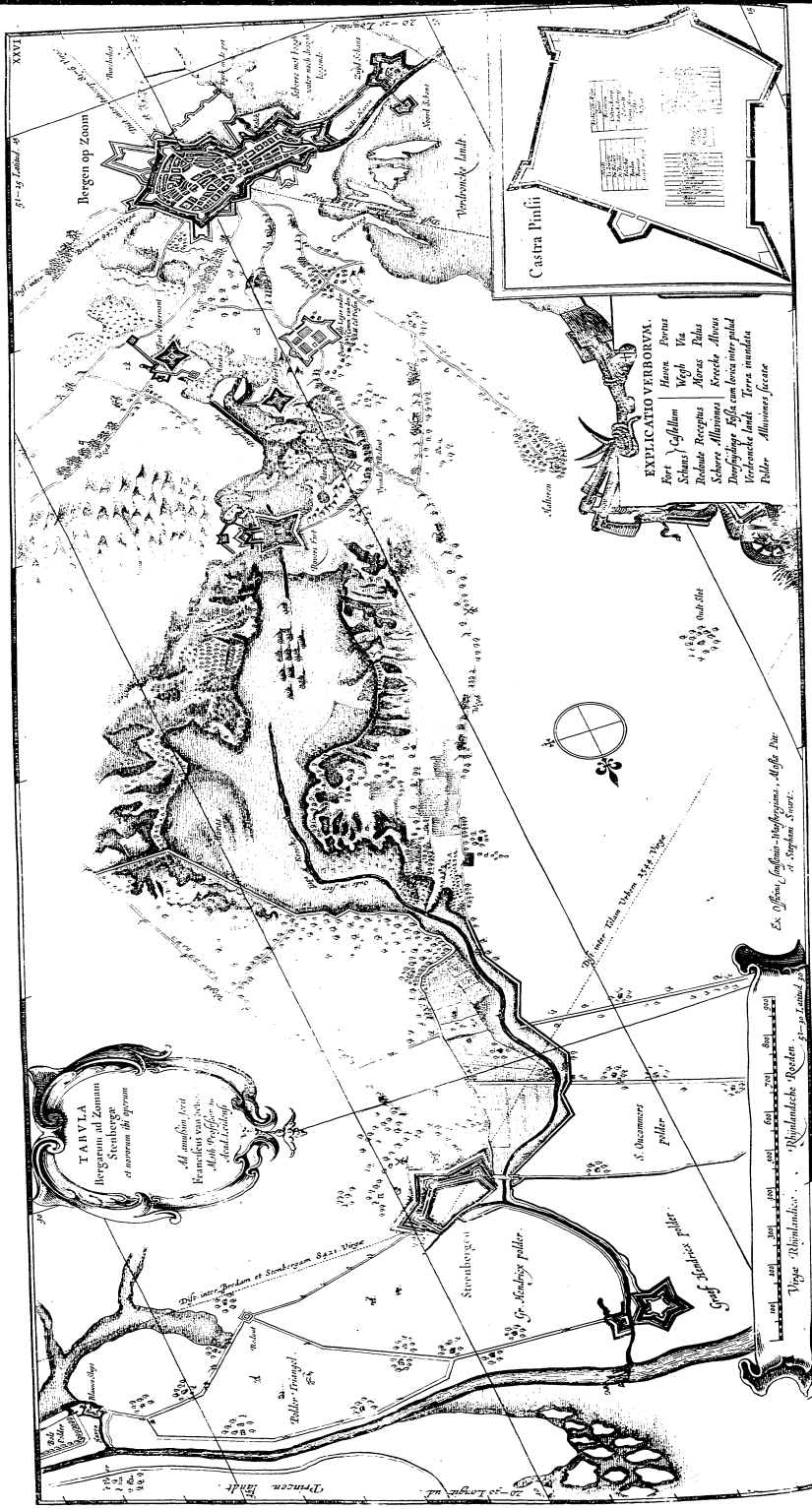
The number of Magistrates and public Officers in this City is so great that the bare enumeration of their names would tire the Readers patience, altho some in honour of the place have drawn a parallel between its Government and that under which old *Rome* ascended to so high a pitch of greatness. But it shall suffice here to put down such a brief account of the same as we have given us by *Gotsfredus*. The first member (says he) of the Magistracy of *Antwerp* consists of Nine persons taken out of the Nobility, and as many more nominated by the Prefects or Masters of the Streets; to whom are added Eighteen others; persons of the greatest sway and rank in the City, so that the number of them all amounts to Thirty-six. The names of all these are sent to the Prince, by whom one half of them is approv'd of and constituted a standing Senate, by which are afterwards chosen two Burgomasters or Consuls, one of whom appears in behalf of the City in the grand Con-

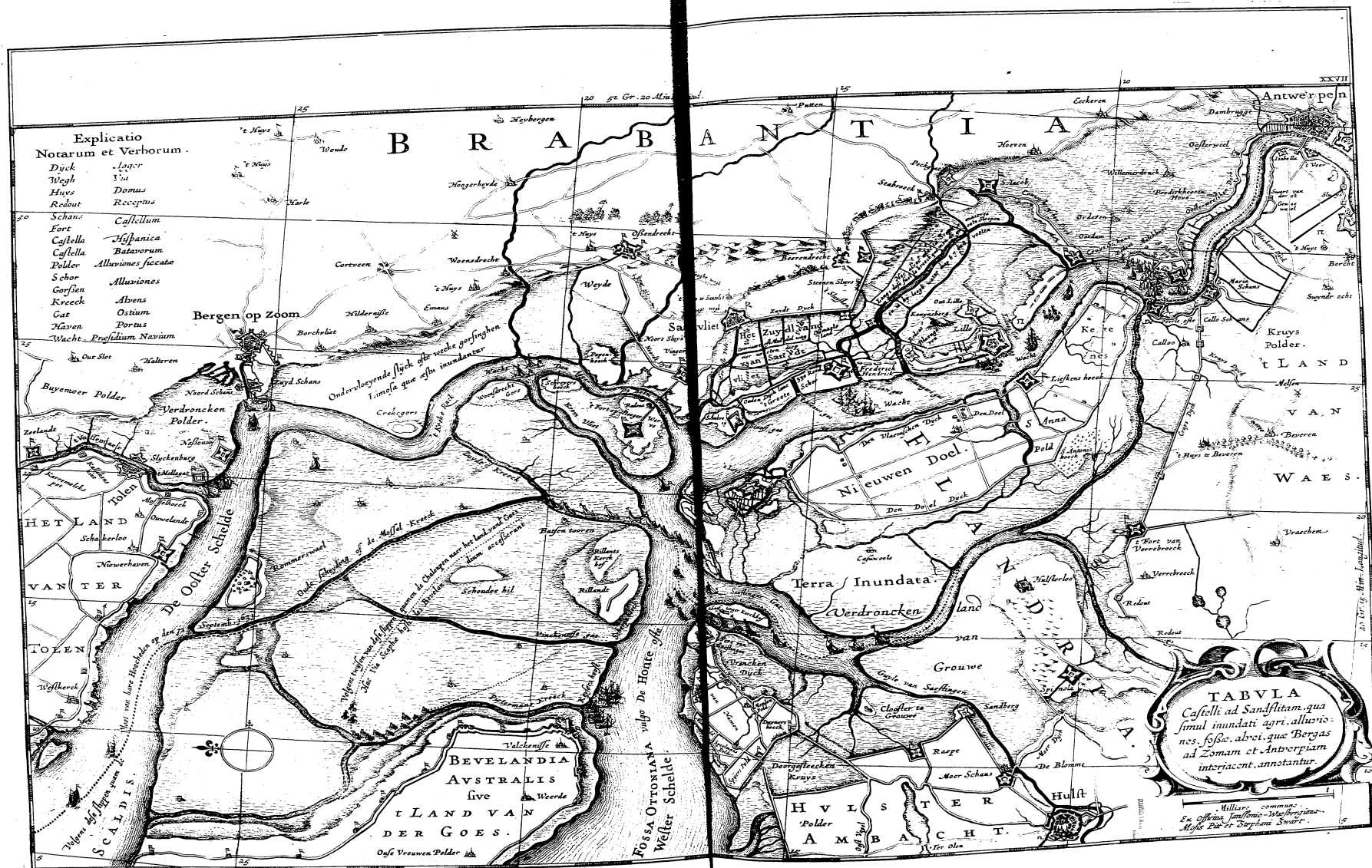
vention of Estates, while the other tarries at home, and administers Justice both to Citizens and Foreigners; having together with the foresaid Councillors, full power in all Causes as well Civil as Criminal. But with relation to the course and execution of Justice there are two other public Officers appointed by the Prince. The first of these is term'd the Schout (in Latin *Scultetus*) whose business it is to take care that Malefactors be apprehended, secur'd, and brought to their Trial; and afterwards to see the sentence of the Court put in execution upon such as are found guilty and condemn'd. The other, whom they call the *Anman*, is in the nature of a public Solicitor in all Civil matters, the hearing and deciding, whereof, according to the merits of the cause, is urg'd and promoted by him. The foresaid supreme Magistracy, without the intervention of the Prince, or any person deputed by him, makes choice of several inferior Officers; such as are the two Treasurers, upon the nomination of the people, and one Receiver out of a number propos'd by the Nobility; and these are to collect and disburse the public Revenue, according to the pleasure and command of the Consul and supreme Senate; by whom is also appointed an interior Council of the common people, consisting of twelve persons, taken from among the Deans (which some for I know not what reason call Deacons) of the Trades (in number twenty-eight, and of the same nature with the Masters of Companies in our Corporations) such as are those of the Mercers, Mariners, Bakers, Gardiners, Clothmakers, &c.

Breda (plac'd by *Brietius* and other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Brabant*, tho some put it in *Kempen-land*, and so it should belong to the Quarter of the *Buffs*) is eight leagues distant from *Antwerp*, from *Bergen op Zoom* six (a late Traveller says a Journey of eight hours) and from *Gertruydenburg* not above two; the next parts of the Country round about it abounding with Corn grounds, intermixt with Meadows, pastures, and divers Copses. It is a Town considerable for its bigness; and is both well built and populous, and also a place of great strength, being encompass'd with very thick Walls and Mounts of Earth, and two Trenches always full of water, one whereof is very broad and deep. It is in subjection to the *Dutch* Commonwealth, and tho not accounted a member or part of the same, nor having any share in the Government, yet pays its ancient and standing Quota towards the support of the Union; the Lordship of it belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, who has a Castle and fair Palace in the Town. *Breda* was ann. 1581 surpriz'd and taken by the *Spaniards*, by the help of some *Roman* Catholics in the Town, with whom they held correspondence. But the Castle, which stands upon the *Merche* or *March*, that runs close by the City, and was at that time of greater consideration for convenience of habitation then strength, was in the year 1590 recover'd by a stratagem for the Confederates the place it self being quickly compell'd to come under the same Masters. The design was effected by 80 choice Soldiers hid under a quantity of Turf (the conveyance of which commodity unto several places in those parts was very usual) in a Boat so contriv'd that the length thereof should supply the defect of the breadth, such alone being able to pass in the narrowest parts of many of their Channels. The Governor himself had always caus'd strict search to be made in all Boats that were admitted into the Castle, but he being then at *Gertruydenburg* the same care was not

Marquisate of the Empire.

Magistracy.





not taken by his Son, who being a raw unexpected youth gave but slight orders to that purpose, which were therefore as negligently executed; so that the Mariner who had advis'd and undertaken the business, found it no difficult matter to divert those few Soldiers with a small quantity of Wine who were sent to make the search. But we are told, that since that time it has been the constant custom of the possessors of this Town and Castle to make a more certain discovery of what is contain'd in the bowels of such Boats as enter here, by stabbing the commodities thorow in sundry places with a long Spil.

The siege of Breda (which lasted nigh a whole year) is describ'd at large in *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, as well as by other Writers; yet may some of the most remarkable actions and passages thereof shall be very briefly related in this place. And such are these, 1. It was block'd up and closely begirt by that famous Italian Commander *Ambrósio Spinola*, who had also made extraordinary preparations for that purpose, with an Army (as some assure us) of thirty thousand men *an. 1624.* 2. Prince *Maurice* not judging it advisable to fight him with a third part of the Forces, nor finding it possible to put any relief into the Town, endeavour'd, but in vain, to cut off all provision from the *Spanish* Army. 3. *Spinola* by opening certain Sluces drove away the Prince, and oblig'd him to take up his Quarters at a greater distance; but on the contrary the *Dutch* in vain attempted to drown the *Spanish* Camp, by letting in the Sea at a Spring-Tide. 4. The compass of ground taken in by *Spinola* in raising his Works is said to be incredible, and hardly to be equall'd in any other place of the world upon the like design; by which having surrounded the City in such a manner that it was utterly impossible for any man, or scarce any number of men against his will to enter in or out, he resolv'd to make no use of Batteries or Assaults, but by meer extremity of hunger to gain the Town; and altho the great Rains that fell in the Summer mightily incommoded the *Spaniards* (above a thousand of whom perish'd of Camp diseases) yet all hopes of relief at length vanishing, the place was by order from the Prince surrender'd towards the end of *May an. 1625.* 5. In the progress of this siege were many new fortifications rais'd, by which Breda became one of the best fortified Cities in the World; the taking of it at that time being look'd upon as one of the most fatal blows could be given to the affairs of the *United Provinces*; which were nevertheless not many years after, *viz. an. 1637.* put in possession of it again by the indefatigable valour and excellent conduct of *Frederic* the succeeding Stadtholder of the same illustrious Family of *Orange*; who, as *Gottfredus* tells us, instituted an Academy here, chiefly for the *Zealand, Flemish, and Brabantine* Youth in subjection to the States, to be educated under Professors of *Nassau* (and so to the Princes of *Orange*) by the marriage of *Engelbert* the seventh Earl of that Family, with *Mary* Daughter and Heiress of *Philip* the last Lord of this place, about the year 1400. About eighteen years ago, the Garrison of this important place consisted of thirteen Companies of Foot (two whereof were *English*) and four Troops of Horse.

The Fort *Lillo* is situate upon the *Scheld*, some three Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Citizens of which place it was (for the rendering of the pas-

sage up and down that River more secure) both fortified and Garrison'd about the year 1584. The fort of *Liefkenshoeck*, on the other side of the *Scheld* (of which more in *Flanders*) being taken by the Prince of *Parma*, in order to the carrying on of the siege of *Antwerp*, that City well understanding of what concern the Forts of *Lillo* (standing opposite to that other on the Eastern side of the River) was to their affairs, took such especial care of having it well Garrison'd, that the *Spaniards* in vain attempted the taking of it, being after a siege of some time forc'd to depart with the loss of two thousand of their men; and tho *Antwerp* it self fell afterwards into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Lillo* (being thereupon made much stronger by the addition of divers new Works) has ever since continued in the possession of the Confederate States, under whom it has been gradually augmented to the full bigness of a small Town, and is observ'd to have become much stronger by the choaking up of its Port. *Liefkenshoeck* being also repossess'd, and its fortifications rebuilt by the *Dutch*, these two Forts (together with some other Holds farther towards the Sea, and either upon or near unto the *Scheld* (of which more anon in the account of *Santfiet*) have become the strongest curb to the trade of *Antwerp*, which is controll'd by them at pleasure; all Vessels being constantly search'd at *Lillo* which pass to and from that great City.

Lire or *Lier* (in Latin *Lira* and *Lyra*) is plac'd in this Quarter of *Brabant* by *Brietius* and others. It is a neat and pleasantly seated Town; for which reasons it is the ordinary place of retirement for persons of Quality, and such Merchants whom a happy temper of mind has blest'd no less with content, then fortune with riches; and lying conveniently for that purpose, was in the course of the *Low Country* Wars so well fortified by its several Masters (for sometimes it was in the hands of the *Spaniards*, sometimes of the Confederates) that it came at last to be reckon'd one of the strongest places in all *Brabant*. It is two miles distant from *Antwerp*, and as many from *Mechlin*, (to both which Cities, as well as to *Brussels*, its friendship or enmity are therefore, during a War, of very great moment) standing upon the *Nethe*, which River, as *Becanus* informs us, has its name from the purity of its waters. Its Market-place, both for extent of Area, and in respect of the curious Buildings that surround it, may justly contend with any City in this Province. For an account of its famous yearly Fair in the month of *November*, wherein is said to be vend'd an incredible number of Cows and Oxen; as also of its Grammar School, the magnificent Collegiate Church dedicated to *St. Gummans*, with the Religious Houses (among which that of the *Carthusians* excels), as also for what concerns the several calamities, by War or otherwise inflicted upon it, see *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, and such Authors as have wrote of the Revolt from *Spain*.

About four small Leagues above *Lire*, and upon the same River *Nethe*, stands *Herentals*, a very strong Town in the time of *Guicciardin*, who also tells us, that it was the birth-place of one *Peter*, surnam'd *de Herentals*, very famous for his wonderful skil in the secret and specifick vertues of Plants; which he is said to have sufficiently manifested by the effects of his prescriptions, tho he communicated his art and knowledge (as is usual among the mysterious and riding Brotherhood of the *Adepti*) only to his Sons, two of whom, call'd *Peter* and *Theodor*, succeeded him in his fame and practice.

NETHERLANDS.

Hoogstraten is also put by good Geographers in this Quarter of the Province, and lies between *Breda* and *Herentals*, being fix Leagues distant from *Antwerp*, and about as many from *Bergen op Zoom*. It had the prerogative of an Earldom confer'd upon it by *Charles* the fifth, with a large Territory comprehending several Villages, tho it be but a small and unwall'd Town, or rather an indifferent large Village. It is seated upon the little River *Merck*, which running thence to *Breda*, mixes its waters somewhat below *Sevenbergen* with the *Mose*. This Earldom belongs to the noble Family of the *Lalains*; and not far from *Hoogstraten* stands a fair and big Village, call'd *Lovenhout*, the birth-place of *Johannes Stradius*, a famous Mathematician, as he is represented by *Guicciardin*.

The Description of BERGEN OP ZOOM, STEENBERGEN, &c.

BERGEN OP ZOOM (sometimes call'd simply *Bergen*, and in Latin *Bergæ ad Zomam*, and *Montes ad Zomam*, in distinction from several other places in these Countries which agree in the common name of *Berge* and *Montes*) owes its denomination to its situation, which is upon a higher or rising ground near unto the edge, border, or selvedge of the Country (if we may so term it) the word *Zoom* for the very same reason making part of the name of one portion of the *Velaw* in *Geldre*, term'd *Velue-Zoom*. Some indeed say it was so call'd from its being built upon the River *Zoom*, and among these is the learned *Guicciardin*, who tells us, that the said River has its rise and beginning a little above the Town, and half a League below it, runs into the *Scheld*; but others more modern, and such as may reasonably be thought to have good information in the case (in the number of whom is *Blaeu*) confidently assure us, that there was never any such River (and yet *Grotius* in his siege of *Groll* tells us, that within sight of *Bergen* it runs into the *Scheld*) and that before the cutting of the Channel (which happen'd to be made but in the last Age, and which those nevertheless of the opposite opinion from that imaginary River call by the name of *Zoom*) this City bore the same denomination as at this present day. *Bergen op Zoom* was anciently no more than a Lordship, but *Charles* the fifth was pleas'd to raise it to the dignity of a Marquisate, it having been in former ages a place of great traffick, and much frequented by the *Spaniards*, *French*, *English*, and *Scotch*; tho in process of time it came to be obscur'd, or rather wholly eclips'd by the matchless Empory of *Antwerp*, from whence it is distant about the space of seven miles. It is seated exceeding conveniently between *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*; and the greatest part of the Country about it lies very low, and is made habitable only by Banks; so that being in the hands of the *Dutch* it not only secures the intercourse between the two last Provinces, but is a painful goad in the sides of *Brabant*; for it opens a ready way for continual incursions into that Country whenever there happens a War between the Confederate States and the *Spaniard*. Its Port is said to be tolerably commodious; but the same running out to a good distance from

the Town, two Forts, call'd the North-Sconce and South-Sconce, are plac'd for the security of Traders, towards the farthest neck of it. A certain Writer says, that upon such as the above-mention'd considerations the Confederate States judg'd it advisable to add to the former fortifications, a new Half-Moon towards *Antwerp*, continu'd to the Walls of *Bergen*, with other Works more inwardly, and sufficiently capacious upon a retreat, as likewise very well furnish'd with great Guns. On the side of this Half-Moon, as we learn from the same person, are four Redouts, beyond which is another Fortification well mounted with Canon; but that whereby this City is most advantage'd as to the enduring of a long siege, is the defensible and well guarded condition of the Channel, which reaches to the Sea, and by which it is no difficult matter, notwithstanding the most powerful opposition to convey fresh succours and provisions into the place. It is certainly at present an exceeding strong Town; for besides its Wall and Trench, it is provided of Half-Moons, Horn-works, and other structures of defence, contriv'd by such as were most skilful in the Art of Fortification. An. 1663, its Garrison consisted of twelve Companies of Foot, two whereof were *English*, and two Troops of Horse, besides four Companies of Townsmen. The Buildings of *Bergen op Zoom* are very fair and handfome; and its three Market-places (especially that which they call *de Groot Markt*) are large and capacious. Among their Edifices, the Church which is dedicated to St. *Lambert* and the Marquis's Palace, are by travellers particularly thought worthy of commendation. The Nunnery has been converted into a place for the cure of the sick, and compensates the loss of that Hospital which stood without the City, and was ruin'd in the Wars; in the beginning whereof *Bergen op Zoom* was for some years possess'd by the *Spaniards*, tho it very narrowly escap'd being surpris'd by some Confederate Forces of *Zealand*. Soon after the violating of the Pacification of *Gaunt* (whereof *Don Jon* is principally accus'd) upon a mutiny which happen'd among the *Spanish* Forces in *Antwerp*, occasion'd by the imposing of an Oath upon those in the Castle different from that which they had before taken to the States, some of the Garrison driving away their chief Commander, and afterwards following him themselves to *Bergen op Zoom*, they deliver'd the place into the hands of the States; from whom afterwards the Prince of *Parma* endeavour'd in vain to recover it about the year 1588; at which time it was stoutly defended by the *English* under *Drury* and *Morgan*, the first of whom was the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*'s successor in the Government of the Town. In this present Century, viz. about the middle of July ann. 1622, it was besieg'd by *Spinola*, extremely enrag'd at the bold incursions made from hence by the *Dutch* into the very heart of *Brabant*. Never was place more furiously assaulted and seldom any more courageously defended, so that after ten or eleven weeks, upon the approach of Prince *Maurice* with a considerable Army, *Spinola* found himself oblig'd to raise the siege in so much haste, that his departure seem'd to differ very little from a plain flight; having lost ten thousand men by war and diseases, besides two thousand that fled over to the besieged; who are said to have made 200000 great shot at the enemy, and of whom were slain about six hundred, besides a great number wounded. Count *Mansfield*'s approach, and joining of Forces with Prince *Maurice*; and the mutiny of the

Italian

NETHERLANDS.

Italian Soldiers in the *Spanish* Camp, are esteem'd the principal causes of *Spinola*'s desisting from the enterprise. The Arch-Dutchess *Isabella* having a few years after forthallows upon and near unto the *Scheld*, the Confederate States prudently suspecting that these things fairly preluded to the besieging of *Bergen* again, enter'd into serious deliberation about the rendering it so defensible that there should be little danger of its falling into the hands of their ancient and inveterate enemy. In the year therefore 1628 they gave order for the doing of what was judg'd most conducing thereunto, and that was the procuring a certain intercourse between *Steenbergen* and this place, by means of a Ditch or Channel whereby the three interjacent Marshes should be united and made passable; together with the erecting as many strong Forts, in such places as should be found most requisite. The Sluce also near *Steenbergen* was to be well fortified, because thereby the neighbouring fields might be quickly overflow'd, and so the harassing of the Land of *Tolen*, and the laying of close siege to *Bergen* on that side prevented, this City being suppos'd very tenable on the opposite side, that is to the Southward, by its proper Works and Fortifications. The Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom* with its Appendances, &c. as also all rights, actions, privileges, &c. which he had enjoy'd before the late war was restor'd to the Earl of *Auvergne*, one of the French Kings chief Commanders in the late wars, by the Peace of *Nimwegen* concluded an. 1678.

Steenbergen lies not far from the Sea, and is distant from *Bergen op Zoom* about two leagues. It is but a small Town, and because it was thought an impossible thing to render it capable of enduring a siege of any tolerable continuance, it had before the above-mention'd year been only so far fortified by the States as was judg'd sufficient to keep it from being suddenly, and as it were upon their first approach, taken by the *Spaniards*; who therefore without any difficulty possess'd themselves of it an. 1622, in order to the prosecuting of the siege of *Bergen op Zoom*; from whom it was presently after the raising of that siege with as much ease retaken by Prince *Maurice*. But about the year 1627 the making this a place of good strength was found very feasible, which was accordingly effected not long after, and that not only by strengthening of it with new Ramparts and Bulwarks, and raising divers Redouts and small Forts in several parts of the adjoining Country, but also by uniting it and the City of *Bergen* in the manner above-said for their mutual defence; the three above-mention'd Fortresses being likewise finish'd and compleated in the year following. The first of these Forts stands in a place from its sandy soil call'd *Sanstraet*, and is about 180 Geometrical Rods in circuit. The second, which is of the same compass, is seated close upon the Sand Hills, and in the middle between the other two. The third is the largest of the three, being 220 of the same Rods in circumference, before which is added for greater strength a Horn-work, and beyond that a Half-moon. At the time of Rees these Forts, *Pinxten* the Governor of *Rees* was sent hither with a good body of men, with whom he effectually secur'd those who labour'd in the work from being beaten off or interrupted by the enemy, who had drawn considerable Forces thither with that intent; and upon this account was one of those three Holds call'd Fort *Pinxten*; the other two being by the Prince of

Orange denominated from the Lord of *Marmont*, deputed by the States of *Zealand* to take care of and promote the undertaking; and *Rover* the Consul of *Dort*, commissiō'd for the same purpose by the States of *Holland*.

The Fortress or Castle of Santvliet, with some other neighbouring Fortifications.



N. 1627 the *Spaniards* being inform'd that the Garrison of *Ter-Goes* in *Southbeveland* was, together with the body of the *Dutch* Army, employ'd with the Prince of *Orange* in fortifying of *Groll*, and that it would therefore be no difficult matter either to take or destroy that City, and having provided themselves of a great number of flat bottom'd Boats at *Antwerp*, very vigorously set upon the expedition. Their design succeeded pretty well at first, for a good part of them were got just up to the Dyke, which they intended to cut about the Village *Isick*, and so drown *Goes* and the neighbouring Country; but the Tide going off sooner then was expected, and the remainder of their forces being thereupon left behind and detain'd in the Shallows (the bottom whereof was cover'd with so thick and tuff a mud that it was no easie matter to pass thorow the same on foot) and some few Soldiers of the Island shewing themselves beyond the fore-said Dyke, upon which were also placed several false colours (being really such as were used by the Citizens at certain solemn times of diversion) the Invaders were discourag'd, and thought it the most prudent course to desist from the enterprise. In their return from the small and inconsiderable Island of *Rilland* (where they had waited some time for a Tide to bring them off) they landed at the Island *Hoogermeerve*, which is encompass'd by two streams of the *Scheld*, one whereof is call'd *der Agger* and the other *Cromvliet*. In this little Island they first built a Fort, and soon after a Redout upon the *Agger*, whereby to command the passage over that current; which was effected with the loss of only a small Boat laden with weapons and instruments for the work, shatter'd and sunk by the *Zealand* Outlier (as they term it) that is a Vessel appointed to remain constantly in the most convenient place for the guarding of a Channel. These things plainly foreboded the straightening and distressing of *Lillo*; but to these was added not long after the large Fortress of *Santvliet*, design'd to have been built with seven great Bulwarks, close upon the old Bank which separated the firm land from the marshy; besides several other Works between that and *Antwerp*, all which were intended by the *Dutch* in the first place for the taking of *Lillo*, *Spaniards* hindering the excursions of the *Dutch* Garrison in *Bergen op Zoom*; and afterwards to be serviceable in the besieging of that City when ever a fair opportunity should invite them to ever a fair opportunity should invite them to the expedition. For this end they set about cutting a Channel from the Fort call'd *la Croix*, ting a Channel towards *Stabroeck* towards *Antwerp*, and so by *Stabroeck* towards *Santvliet*; by which (when once finish'd) ammunition and provisions might be convey'd to their several were the Works and Counterworks rais'd by the *Dutch* and *Spaniards* for the defeating and

disappointing each other in their designs, but a fire which happen'd in the Fort of *Santoliet*, and consum'd whatever was inflammable there, together with the violent inundations of the *Scheld* in several places, particularly below *Lillo*, and thorow the old Dyke which led towards *Stabroeck*, were exceeding prejudicial to the *Spanish* purposes and endeavours. The Prince of *Orange* having full information of all that had happen'd, pitch'd upon the largest of the Islands which lye below *Lillo*, betwixt *Blangaren* and *Stoof*, and which are made by the waters of the *Scheld* and several adjoining Marshes. On one side of this small Island (the circuit whereof he order'd to be contracted by a Channel drawn from the *Scheld*, the same being afterwards surrounded with a large and strong bank) he caus'd to be built a regular Fort with four Bulwarks and two good Fortifications within the Ditch. And in this manner came the strong Hold that takes its name from *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange* (being distant from a Fort of the Enemy near *Stoof-Gat*, about 550 Rods, and suppos'd sufficiently to secure that more considerable one of *Lillo*) to be rais'd and completed, notwithstanding the frequent Sallics made by the *Spaniards* out of *Santoliet*, and their earnest endeavours to put a stop to the Work. In the year 1632 the Forts of *la Croix*, *St. James*, and *Hoogerwerve*, with all others in those parts, except that of *Santoliet*, came into the hands of the Confederate States. But *an. 1636* the *Spaniards* recover'd the Fort of *St. James*, thirty of the Garrison being slain in the assault, and forty-eight taken prisoners; altho they met not with so good success in endeavouring to surprize that of *St. Croix an. 1640*, being forc'd to depart with the loss of fifty Soldiers upon the place, besides several others that were drown'd in the retreat, out of the fifteen hundred engag'd in the expedition.

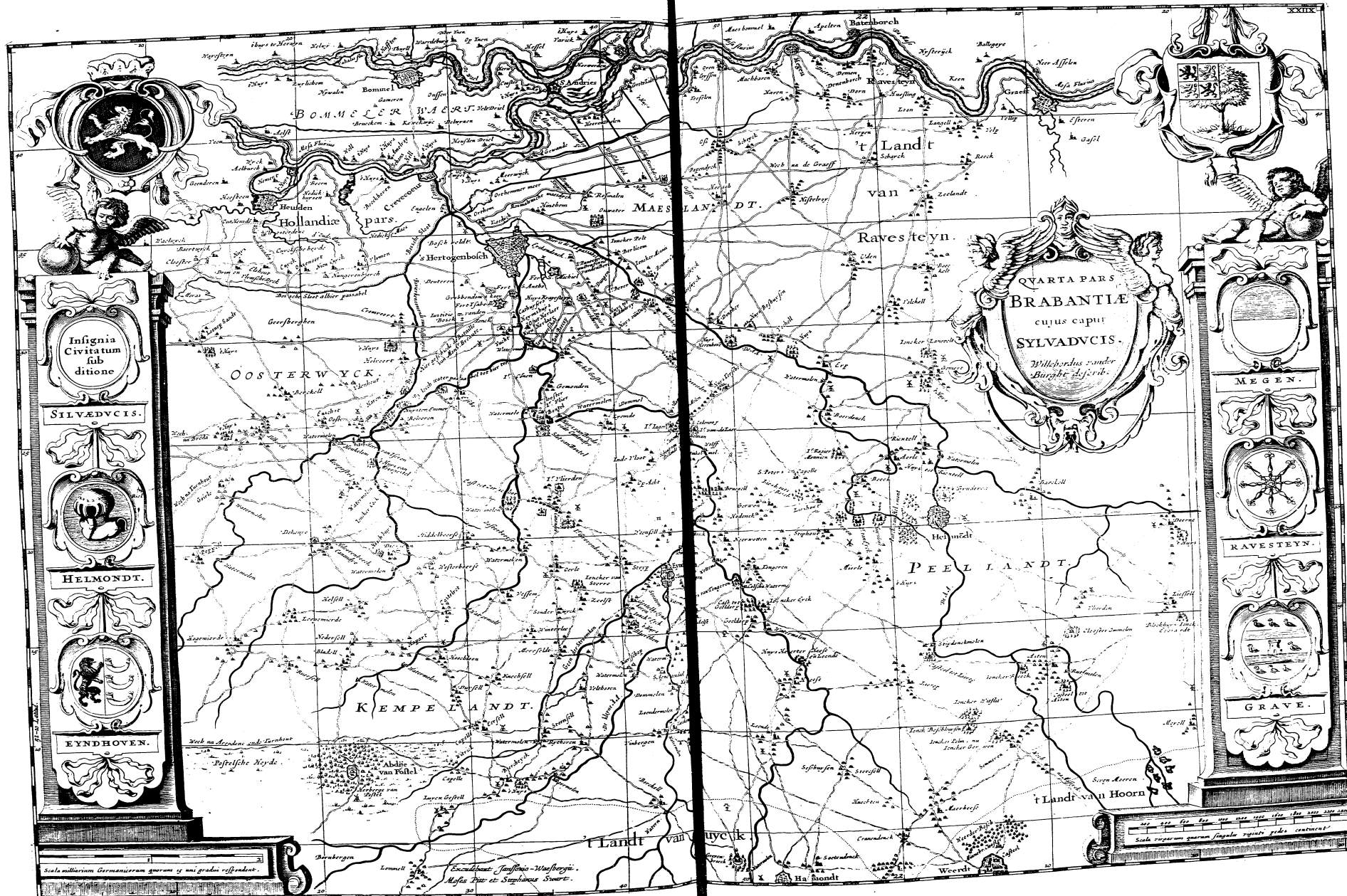
The Fourth Part of BRABANT, call'd the Quarter of Bois-le-Duc.

THE City of *Bois-le-Duc*, or as it is also nam'd by the *French* *Bolduc* (being call'd in *Latin* *Sylva Ducis* and *Bulcum Ducis*, in *Dutch* *'s Hertogen Bosch*, and by us the *Bosch* or *Bush*) has the honour of giving denomination to the Fourth and last Quarter of *Brabant*, and stands upon the united small streams of the *Dese*, the *Dommel*, and the *Aa*. It owes its original to *Godfrey* the third, Duke of *Lorraine*, tho the circumvallation of it was perfected by his Son *Henry* (about the year 1196) who for that reason is accounted by some the real Founder of the City; which is recorded to have been at first of a round figure, and of a much narrower circuit then of latter days, as having had several augmentations and enlargements of its bounds, particularly in the years 1318 and 1453. The inhabitants are said to be very courteous and civil, altho they are likewise suppos'd to retain more of that martial disposition, for which the *Netherlanders* were considerably famous in former ages, then the inhabitants of any other place thorowout these Countries. It is at this day of a triangular form, and can scarce be walk'd round by a nimble and active footman in the space of an hour; being

on the outside of its seven large Bulwarks at least 7660 paces in compass. Several Canals, some whereof bring up Vessels of good Burthen, run thorow this City; over which lye fifty-one stone Bridges and thirty-eight wooden ones of a public nature; besides as many others of a more particular and private use. The Market-place is spacious enough, and is remarkable for the fair Buildings wherewith it is surrounded (tho the Houses of this Town are generally of a different make from those of *Holland*, the outside of them being cover'd with Boards, like those of *Edinburgh*), and the ten streets (the broadest in the City) which butt upon it. The City it self is seated upon an hill, in the midst of a fenny level of a great extent, and of so oozy a nature that it is oftentimes in most places unpassable, when not quite cover'd with waters, tho it is also very apt to be overflow'd; in which condition the best part of it was found by an *English* Traveller in the month of *June an. 1663*, at which time the only avenues to the Town were upon artificial Cawseys. There were then in Garrison for the defence of this important place, twenty-one Companies of Foot and four Troops of Horse; and with such a strength it must certainly be esteem'd exceeding tenable by those who shall likewise consider its fortifications, which (to say nothing of the three Forts of *St. Antony*, *Isabel*, and *Petteleer*, of no small consideration, tho at some distance from it) are a strong Wall and a deep and broad Ditch, seconded by good Bulwarks and Ramparts, and all other such Works as the ingenuity and experience of latter ages have invented to render a Town, so commodiously situated as this is, little less than impregnable.

Bois-le-Duc enjoys a good trade in divers kinds of commodities and manufactures; an incredible number of Needles, as also of Knives of the best temper'd metall, being made here; besides a great quantity both of Woollen and Linnen Cloath. The Church of *St. John* (which was made a Cathedral at the new erection of Bishopsrics in the time of *Philip* the Second) is a tolerably splendid and sumptuous structure; in the Quire whereof are painted the Arms of many of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and over the upper Stalls, or Seats, this written in *French*, *Les tresbaut, &c.* which because it contains an account of the Author, Institution, and first model of the Order, may deserve to be transcribed and set down here: "The most high and mighty Prince *Philip* call'd the Good, by the Grace of God Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorraine*, and *Brabant*, in the year 1429, in the City of *Bruges*, did in imitation of *Gideon* create and institute, to the honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, and for the sake of *St. Andrew*, Protector and Patron of *Burgundy*, a Company or Society of Honourable Knights, into which might be receiv'd Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Marquisses, and other Personages, as well of his own Subjects as of foreign Countries, provided they were of noble blood and good fame; and call'd these great persons Knights of the Golden Fleece, to whom he appointed for perpetual Head, him that should be lawful Duke of *Burgundy*, and be possess'd of the Signory or Dominion of the *Low Countries*; limiting their number to twenty-four, in which was also to be comprehended the Head. And for all occasions and uses of the Order, he created four honourable Officers, viz. a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a King at Arms. And for the establishing and well regulating of this Order he made notable Statutes and Ordinances.





SILVADVCIS.

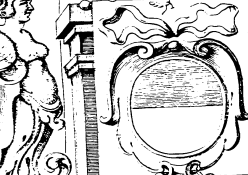
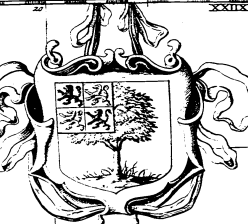


HELMONDT.

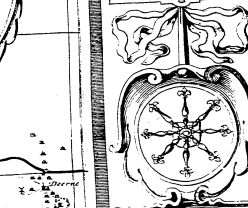


EYNDHOVEN.

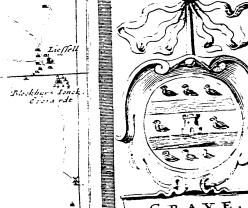
Scala milliarum Germanicarum quorundam et uni gradui correspondens.



MEGEN.



RAVESTEYN.



GRAVE.

Scala milliarum Germanicarum quorundam et uni gradui correspondens.

nances. In an instrument given into the States General ann. 1651 by the *Brabantins* under the League, wherein they plead for their being admitted as a distinct and Governing member of the Union, we are told that those of the *Bosch* were the first that shew'd their zeal for Religion by open preaching, and that they arrested the Chancellor of *Brabant* and Lord of *Peterheim* coming from the Governets to hinder the same, for which fact they were ann. 1587 proscrib'd by publick Proclamation; the good party as they stile themselves beings, upon the Prince of *Oranges* departure, forc'd to abandon the City and depart the Land. From that time it was grievously oppress'd by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* to the year 1577, when it was rescu'd by the Confederates from the High *Dutch*. Ann. 1576 this City sign'd the pacification of *Gaunt*, and ann. 1578 the swore to the peace of Religion, and in the year 1579 embraced and published the Union made at *Utrecht*. After the taking of *Maefticht* the *Bosch* likewise fell into the hands of the Prince of *Parma*, and then was also the good party constrain'd to depart with their families, leaving all their goods behind them. Ann. 1601 it was besieg'd by Prince *Maurice*, but relieved by Archduke *Albert*. But in the year 1629 it was after a tedious and difficult siege (a full account whereof is given in *Heinsius*, and from him in *Blaeu*) yielded up to *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange*, from which time it was not attack'd by any Enemy before the year 1672; for then (about the beginning of July) it was begirt by the *French*, but upon the Kings unexpected breaking up of the *Campagne* and departing for *France* before the latter end of that Month, *Turenne* thought it expedient to quit the siege of this place and march up higher into the Country.

The chief Magistrates of *Bois-le-duc* are two Pretors, who are generally persons of Noble descent, one of whom takes cognizance of Civil causes as the other does of Criminal; tho either of them sometimes has the power and executes the Office of the other. The *Scabins*, who were at first seven, have the administration of justice in Cases of both kinds. This City has also its Consuls and Jurats, or Common-Council Men, in like manner as most other Cities in these Countries; concerning whom it is therefore not at all requisite to enlarge in this place. But the Court of justice which is common to this with the rest of the *Brabantin* Cities under the *Dutch*, and to which all causes are devolvable by way of appeal or revision, must not be omitted. This Tribunal was instituted at the *Hague*, where is its constant residence, in the year 1591, and it consists of seven Senators, a Graphiary (as they term him) a Treasurer, and a Procurator General; and not only takes cognizance of causes brought to it in the manner aforesaid, but hears and determines concerning all matters of Fee-Farm thorowout the Part of *Brabant* subject to the Union. For the Learned Men of this place (among whom *Gulielmus Enkevondius*, a Cardinal of the *Roman* Church, and *Georgius Macropeus*, Professor of the three Learned Languages are famous beyond the rest) the Reader may consult *Blaeu*, and the other often mention'd Writers.

Bois-le-duc has a large Jurisdiction, comprehending *Campin*, *Peeland*, *Maeftland*, the district of *Ofterwyck*, and the Towns of *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Megen* *Ravestein*, and *Grave*. *Helmont*, or *Helmond*, is water'd by the little

N E T H E R L A N D S.

River *Aa*, and is distant from *Eindhoven* three Leagues; being remarkable in *Guicciardins* time for a fair Castle. It gave birth to the Learned (as the same *Guicciardins* stiles him) *Andreas Helmondanus*; as did the adjoining Village *Beeck* (tho erroneously call'd by a late Writer a native of *Brussels*) to *Goropius Becanus*, a Physician, and a Man of various Learning as sufficiently appears by his Writings, tho censur'd by some as uncouth and exorbitant in their stile.

Eindhoven is a little Wall'd Town upon the *Dommel*, above four Leagues or as one tells us six hours journey by Waggon from *Bois-le-duc*, and is the chief place in the district of *Campin*. Its Church dedicated to Saint *Catharin* has a Colledge of Canons belonging to it.

Megen gives title to an Earldom, tho there be little more to be said of it but that it was in the time of *Guicciardin* a pretty handsome Town, enjoying a jurisdiction of good extent and standing upon the left or western bank of the *Mose* about three Leagues from *Bois-le-duc*.

Ravestein as we also learn from *Guicciardin* is a neat Town, defended by a good Castle and possess'd of a tolerably large jurisdiction, and standing upon the same side of the *Mose* at the equal distance of two Leagues (tho this agrees not with the ordinary projection of our Maps and therefore must be understood of Leagues of the smallest dimension: and it is to be wisht that our best Geographers would speak more distinctly and more intelligibly then they usually do in things of this nature) between *Megen* and *Grave*. Its Walls were utterly ruin'd according to the Articles of peace concluded between *Charles* the fifth and the Duke of *Cleve*.

Grave (call'd also *Graef*) is seated upon the left side of the *Mose*, at the distance of two small Leagues from *Ravestein* and four large ones from the *Bosch*, and by situation as well as upon other considerations is become a place of the greatest moment and concern to those that are possess'd of it. In *Grave* is a Collegiate body of Canons, belonging to St. *Elizabeth*; and the Town it self, tho but small, is said to be one of the prettiest and most easily defended in these parts. The Prince of *Orange* is Lord of *Grave*, by one of whose Ancestors the Fee-Farm of it was purchas'd of the King of *Spain* (tho they had before a title to the Land of *Cuyck* by the marriage of Prince *William* with the sole Daughter and heir of *Maximilian* of *Egmond*, Earl of *Buren*) with the consent of the States of *Brabant*, without which we are told that the ancient Dukes of this Province had no power so much as to pawn or mortgage any part of their possessions. This City is the head of the small Earldom of *Cuyck*, which is not above four miles long, and hardly in any place more then a mile and half in breadth, and yet contains some sixteen or seventeen Villages. But to come to the description of *Grave* it self, it lies in a low ground, the Country about it consisting chiefly of meadow and pasturage, for sting reason a good body of Horse have generally both their Summer and Winter Quarters in this place. It commands a considerable pass upon the *Mose*, by which it is very much strengthen'd on that side: having on the other a great Marsh, always full of water, which makes it at all times inaccessible that way. It had moreover before the late War between *France* and the *Dutch* excellent Fortifications, and those (the contrary of which appear'd in many other even Frontier places) in very good repair. But

K k

above

above all a great Horn-work well secur'd by a cover'd way, which reached to the very Gate; and extraordinary Ravelins, besides a good Countercarp, and a Pallisado in exceeding good Order, tho then but newly made; as also very strong Bulwarks. Notwithstanding this excellent posture of defence in which it is reported to have been at that time, it fell of it self into the hands of the *French*, the Garrison (for what good reason I find not) deserting the place, and leaving it to be possess'd at first by no more than forty or fifty of the Enemies Horse. In the year 1586 it was after no considerable opposition surrender'd to the Prince of Parma; which was imputed to the Cowardice of the Governor, who upon that account was condemn'd to loose his head. But *an. 1602* by the valour and conduct of Prince Maurice it was after a siege of two months reduc'd under the obedience of the Confederate States, and in subjection to them it continu'd even to the forefaid fatal year 1672; for then, as is abovefaid the *French* without any trouble or difficulty made themselves masters of this City, which was some time after (*viz. ann. 1674*) yet more strongly fortify'd, and made their storehoufe where they lay'd up all their Guns, Ammunition, provision and plunder, upon their quitting of the more remote conquer'd places; being oblig'd so to do because they were not able to convey them farther by reason that the *Dutch*, Imperial and *Spanish* forces were already in the Field. In the month of June *an. 1674* the *Dutch* apply'd themselves to the recovery of the *Graze*, which after a close siege of between three or four months, carri'd on with most furious and continual assaults, the defendants being brought to the eating of their Horses, was yielded up, by expres command from their King, as the *French* say, but as the others tell us out of meer necessity; there being particularly a great breach made in the hidden way by the springing of a Mine, whereby as well as upon other accounts the Town was look'd upon to be no longer tenable. Towards the beginning of the siege about thirty Barrels of Gunpowder had been accidentally blown up, by means whereof not only several houses were ruin'd, but the Cattle with its Bulwark greedily endammag'd. During the siege no fewer than one hundred thousand great thro are said to have been made on the one side and the other; two thousand of the defendants, and at least five thousand of the Assailants being slain and wounded; notwithstanding which loss this was look'd upon as to happy and considerable an acquisition by the States, that a solemn day of thanksgiving was appointed by them and celebrated with Sermons, and all usual exprefions of an extraordinary joy.

This City is Govern'd by its Amptman and Scout; with two Confuls or Burgomasters, seven Scabins (appointed yearly by the Prince of *Orange* upon the first of *January*) besides whom there are also eight Jurats or Common-Council Men, who are not conven'd with the others but when a tax is to be rais'd, or some matter of the greatest and most publick concern debated. The people of *Grave* enjoy, as we are told, very large immunities; being particularly exempt from most kinds of Impolt thoroughout the Provinces of *Brabant, Holland, Geldre, Zealand, and Frize-land*; as also in several places of the neighbouring Countries.

*Maes-
tricht.*

Maestricht is plac'd in *Brabant* by *Guicciardin* and other Writers of good account, and of late years being under the jurisdiction of the Confe-

derate States, the account of it may most properly be given in this Quarter of the Province. To begin therefore with the name, it is (no doubt) compounded of *Maes* and *Trecht*, and denotes a ferry or passage upon the *Maes* or *Mole*; being, to distinguish it from *Utrecht*, term'd in Latin *Trajectum Superius*, and *Trajectum ad Mosam*. It is cut thorow not in the midst but on one side by the said River, and that lesser part which lies towards *Germany*, and is call'd the *Wijk*, is subject to the Bishop of *Leige*, who being content with the civil Government of the same, has of latter years left both the lesser and greater division under the military custody of the *Dutch*, as before under that of the *Spaniards*. It was many years ago reckon'd to be some four *English* miles in circuit, but then was it not well peopl'd, a large space of void ground being also contain'd within it, especially towards the walls; which afforded this advantage to the Garrison in time of a siege that it had thereby all requisite convenience of making retrenchments. *Maeftricht* was observ'd not many years since to be fortify'd with good works, besides a strong wall and Trench; and it is to be noted that of late as well as in the last Century according to the various situation of the parts of the walls so were the flanks, some of a more ancient and others of a more modern form; and that one considerable advantage to any besieger is the nature of the earth about the City, which being every where minable, is very commodious for the making of Trenches, or whatever the necessity of oppugning requires. It was in the year 63 Garrison'd with thirty-one Companies of Foot and six Troops of Horse, and at that time the Magistrates were half Protestants, half Romanists, the greatest part of the Citizens being of the latter sort. There are here, near twenty Cloisters or Monasteries of both Sexes; and they have all along had the public exercise of their Religious worship allow'd them. The King of *Spain* was formerly Canon of the Church of *St. Servatius* in right of the Duke of *Brabant*; and in the same Church are kept many suppos'd Reliques, both of our blessed Saviour and of his Virgin Mother, as likewise of divers other Saints. In this Town are three *Dutch* Churches, and one in common to the *English* and *French*. The old Buildings of *Maeftricht* are like those of the *Bosch*, but the place being since the States were masters of it exceedingly advanc'd in trade and riches, they were some years before the late War with *France* very intent upon Building many fair Brick-Houses: a large Stadthouse, of a square figure, and resembling that of *Amsterdam*, which they had in hand at that time. The stone Bridge which unites the two parts of this City, and consists of nine Arches, is very remarkable as well for its beauty as usefulness. But in what esteem this City is among its neighbours we may learn from the *Netherland* Historian who (after his discourse of the siege in seventy-two of which briefly anon) says concerning it. *Thus that glorious and thorough World most Famous fortification, the Bulwark of many States fell into the hands of the French: Spain and the Empire being in reality no less interested therein than this State, who can now with more fruit employ at home that great Garrison which they were forc'd to keep so far from their borders.* Price

An. 1579 Maelstrich was besieg'd by the Prince of Parma, who met with very sturdy opposition for some time; particularly in two most bloody assaults, wherein the Spaniards were valiantly repuls'd. But the Defendants at length being

with continual labour and toil, and heat of weather, quite weary'd, and not able to make good their Guards, some *Spaniards* stole over the Works, and (which was no difficult thing) soon murthering those few who were posted next unto them, and whom they found fast asleep, made way for so many of their fellows, that in a short space of time the City was absolutely subdu'd, and being look'd upon as taken by assault (tho the inhabitants were at that time treating with the *Spaniards*) suffer'd so much by slaughter and rapine, that it was almost wholly unpeopl'd, and not in a long while after restor'd to its former condition. The manner and course of the siege, with the retaking of *Maeffricht* by the Prince of *Orange* in *August* an. 1632, may be seen at large in *Blaeu's Theatre Urbium*; and as for the late siege in 72, there has been a full description publish'd of it in print; yet will it not be improper in this place briefly to touch upon some principal matters relating to the fame. It was about the tenth of *June* in the last mention'd year that the *French* closely begirt it, who within some seven or eight days began to open their Trenches, and by the latter end of that month had taken all the Outworks, and were come to the outside of the Moat, and tho (as one tells us) they had neither made any Galleries over the fame nor Mines under the Wall, yet were so well prepar'd and in so great a readiness towards a storm, that all the Townsmen and part of the Garrison began to mutiny against the Governor, whom they had several times solicited to come to a Parly with the *French* King. He therefore at last finding himself assaulted by a strong Enemy abroad, and in a yet greater danger from another within the Walls, a feditious people; and considering that the Garrison was so far weaken'd by continual storms that (besides the loss of many brave Officers) it was reduc'd to two thirds of its original number (those that remain'd being moreover tir'd with constant labour and watching, and small hopes of any relief appearing) sent to desire a cessation of Arms for some time, which was not only deny'd him, but the *French* King requir'd to have the place deliver'd up to his Mercy; tho that prudent Monarch finding he had such men to deal with as had death in the greatest contempt, and would much rather stand it out to the utmost extremity, soon after granted them both honourable and advantageous terms, and had the City surrendered to him upon the second of *July*, the Garrison marching out with Baggage and complete Arms towards the *Bosch*. The *French* pretend that they had but 1800 men kill'd and 4000 wounded during this siege; but their loss must certainly have been much greater, considering that in one single attack half the Regiment of the *Dauphin* was cut off, besides a great number of *English*, whose behaviour in this enterprize is too fresh in the memories of all their neighbours to be forgotten, and was too valiant and brave to be related with all its advantageous circumstances by an *English* Pen. Not long after the *French* King put 1500 Horse and 6000 Foot into this City, demolishing all the Works his Army had rais'd about it, and causing the circumvallation, Retrenchments, Approaches, and Batteries to be thrown down. Finding also that he had no occasion for any place either in the Country of

Liege or upon the *Maes*, he commanded the fortifications of *Tongeren* and *Maeyck* to be utterly demolish'd. An. 1676, the Prince of *Orange* with an Army of five or fix and thirty thousand men endeavour'd to recover *Maeftricht* in the same manner as it had been lost. There had been then fix Bafions added to its fortifications, and there were in the place 4500 Foot, and no fewer then 2000 Horfe, besides 500 Dragoons; and yet this strong Garrison at length appear'd to be much weakned by the continual assaults of the Besiegers, among whom (for the suspicion of partiality ought not to fide to notorious a truth) his Majesty of Great Britains Subjects did sufficiently lignalize their valour in several desperate attacks, and in taking divers Bafions and Outworks upon the greatest disadvantage. But *Munfler* and other Allies failing in their promis'd assistance, and Marshal *Schemberg* approaching with a powerful *French* Army, the *Dutch* thought it most advisable to raise their Camp and depart; so that *Maeftricht* came not again into their hands, till it was restor'd by the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between them and the *French* at *Nimeghen* in the month of *August* an. 1678.

Crevecoeur (formerly call'd *Fort Engelen*, as some tell us, tho the present *Engelen* stands higher up, and almost midway between this place and the *Bosch*) is seated upon the mouth of the River *Dommel*, which taking its rise in *Brabant*, and having pass'd thorow the City of *Bois-le-Duc*, falls about a League from thence into the *Mose*, by the commanding of which River it has been always reckon'd a place of great advantage to the possessors. The word signifies in *French* Heart-break (being render'd in Latin *Crepidicordium*) and this name was impos'd upon the place when taken by the Confederates (an. 1586) to denote the extraordinary sorrow which the loss thereof would occasion in the *Spaniards*; by whom under the conduct of the Admiral of *Arragon* it was retaken An. 1599; tho not long after deliver'd into the hands of Prince *Maurice* by the mutinous Garrison. An. 1672 it was taken by the *French*, in order to the carrying on the siege of the *Bosch*, to which they intended very suddenly to apply themselves. It is a very considerable Fort indeed, but not well to be defended if *Bommel* be posses'd by the opposite party, and therefore that place returning in the late War into the hands of the *Dutch*, the *French* found themselves oblig'd presently after to quit *Crevecoeur*; and this being a Fortrefs without inhabitants, they could not drive a bargain (as at other places) for a certain sum of Money to spare the Houses; yet were they much in haste, or not so malicious or mischievous as in most other places; for they neglected any further to slight the fortifications then by throwing the Breastwork into the Moat.

Breafwork into the Moat.
Boxelte is a small Town near the *Buſs*, but of very great importance, becauſe it commands the Sluces, which keep in and let out the waters all over the neighbouring part of the Country. For an account of *Oſterwyck*, *Orſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Duffel*, *Walheim*, &c. and other unwall'd, tho' privilege'd Towns of *Brabant*, the curious and inquisitive may conſult *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*. The Arms of the Province of *Brabant*, are Sable a Lion Or.

Creve-
cœur.

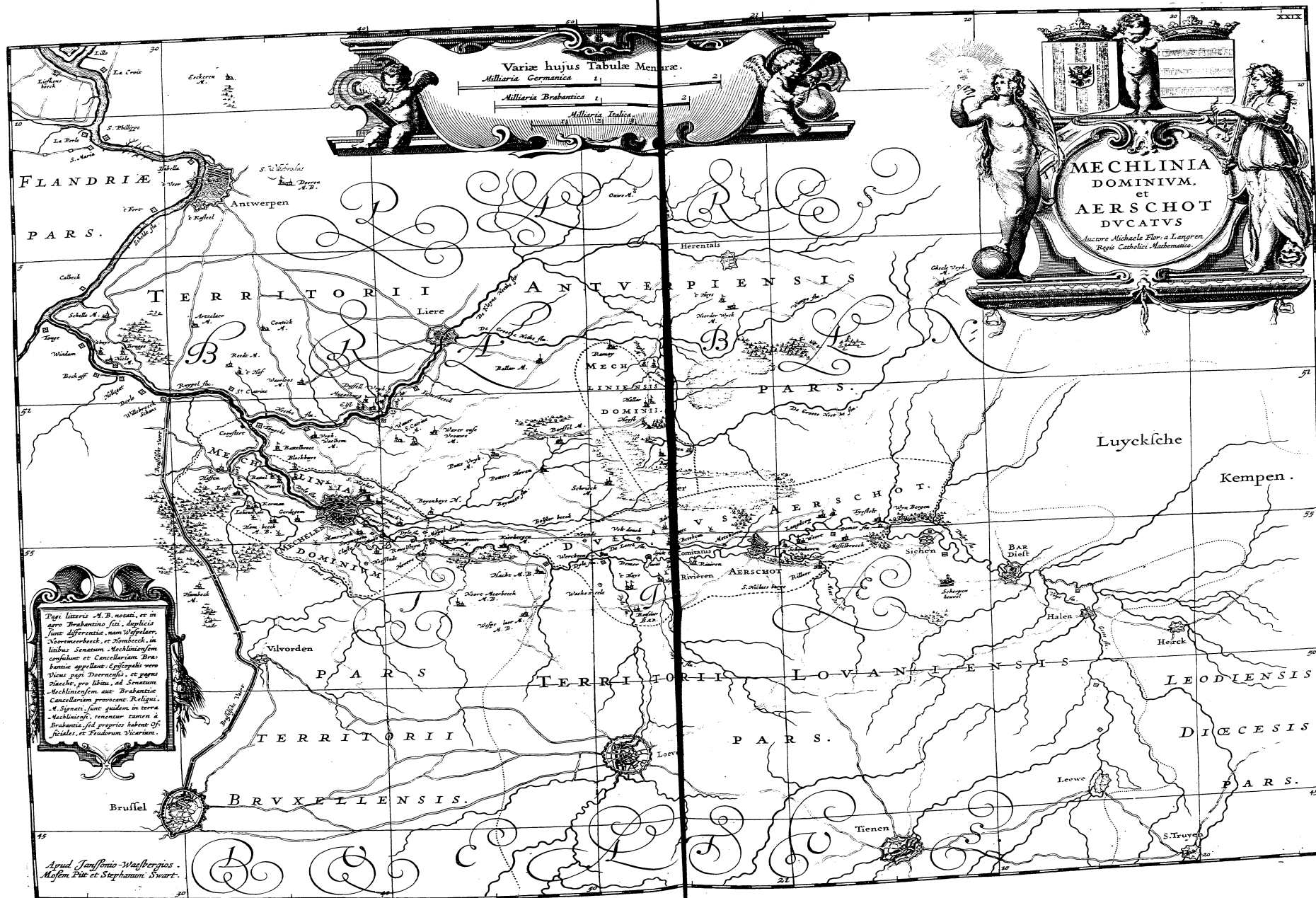
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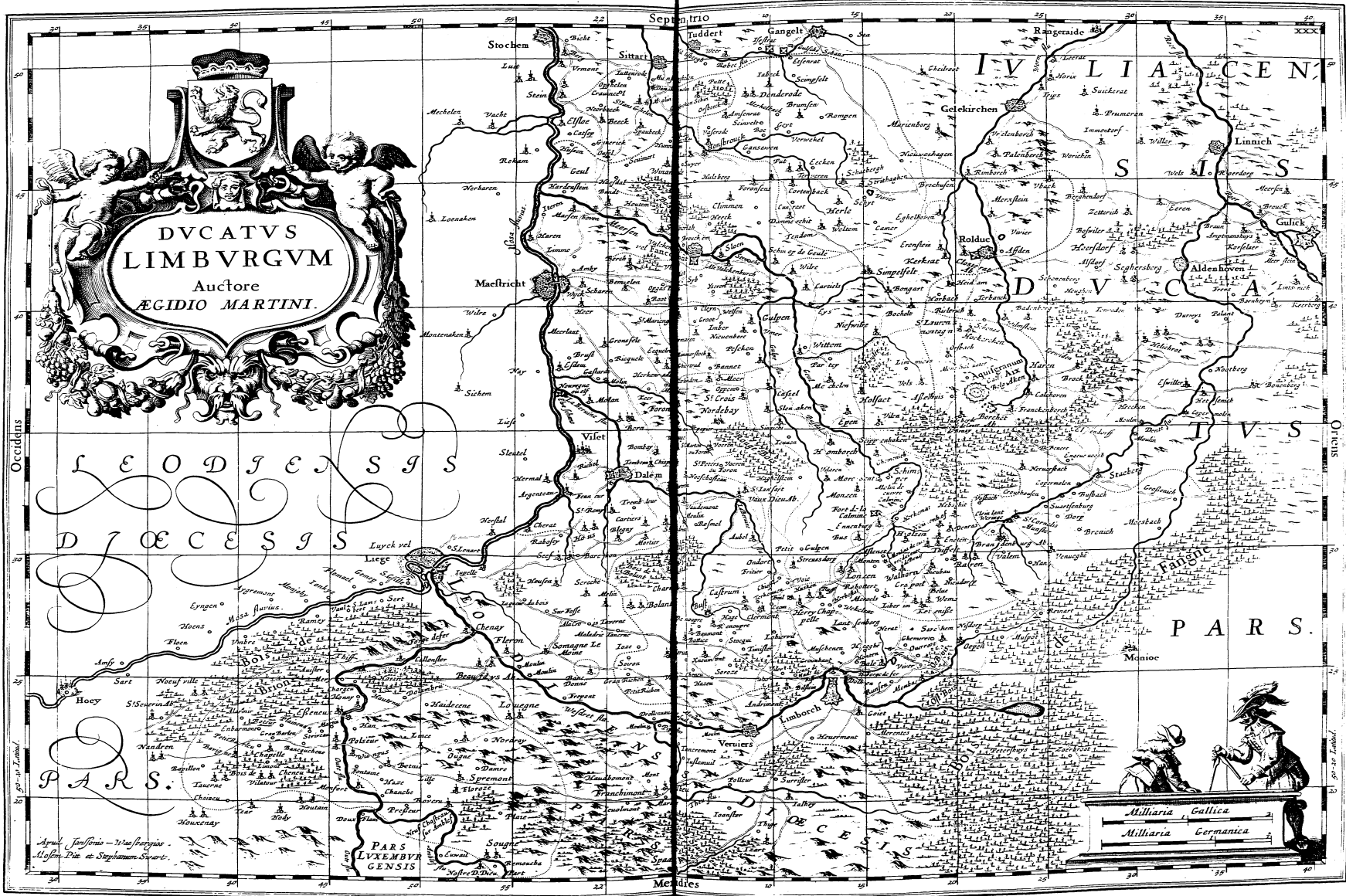
The Lordship of MECHLIN and Dutchy
of ARESCHOT.



MECHLIN is recorded to have belong'd several Ages ago to the illustrious Family of the *Bartholds*, which being at length quite extinct, sharp wars ensu'd between the neighbouring Princes concerning the Lordship of this City; but in the conclusion, the Bishop of *Liege* and Earl of *Geldre* came to an accord, and the same was divided between them, by whom it was jointly possess'd for a long time, viz. to the year 1333; for then they sold it, with all its rights and pretensions, to *Lewis of Nevers*, Earl of *Flanders*, for the sum of three hundred thousand Crowns. Hereupon follow'd great discord and contention between the two neighbour Princes, the said *Lewis* refusing to pay that homage to the Duke of *Brabant*, as Lord of the Soil, which was pretended to have been never deny'd him by the former possessors of this City; which difference was nevertheless at length amicably compos'd by the marriage of *Lewis of Malain* with *Margaret* the second Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of the last mention'd Province; for tho some disputes happen'd afterwards upon the same litigious point, yet did they in a short time vanish and come to nothing, the coalition of the two contending Principalities proving the happy effect and consequence of the foresaid marriage. After this, *Philip* the Good of *Burgundy* did nevertheless judg it requisite to cut off *Mechlin* with its Territory from the other principal members of his Dominions, and to make it a distinct and separate Jurisdiction; in which nature it has continu'd quite thorow the few succeeding ages down to this present day; and the women of this small Lordship, when ready to lye in, have generally ever since been convey'd into *Brabant*, that so their Issue may enjoy the large privileges of that Province. Concerning the original of the name there is nothing of certainty to be met with in any Author; but that which seems most probable is (as *Ortelius* has observ'd) that the first rudiments of this City were (besides the Chappel of *St. Rumbold*) only two or three Inns, or public Houses, where those who travell'd between *Antwerp* and *Brussels* (from each of which, as also from the City of *Louvain* it is distant about four miles) were wont to bait and refresh themselves; and that from the Master of one of these Inns, whose name was *Michael* (call'd by the *Brabantins* *Machiel*) and who being (as we may suppose) a jolly Host and a boon Companion, became publickly known thorowout all the neighbouring Country, the place it self took its denomination. Others tell us that the most noted and most frequented of those Inns had for its sign the Image of *St. Michael* the Archangel. But however it came by its name, *Mechlin* is certainly a place of great antiquity and may worthily be reckon'd in the number of the principal *Belgick* Cities; enjoying a very temperate and healthy Air, and being commodiously seated in respect of both the necessities and conveniences

of life. The River *Dele* runs thorow the midst of it, dividing the City into divers Islands, which are united in several places by means of a great number of Bridges; concerning which multiplicity of Channels and winding currents it is judg'd questionable by some, whether they are to be in the gross attributed to Art or nature. The Tide flows up the River about a League above this City, which consists in the main of Houses very neatly built, and considerable both for beauty and largeness of structure (the Streets being also kept very cleanly) and is a place of considerable strength, being fortify'd with good walls, but much more defensible by reason of its own level situation and the flatness of the adjoining Country, which upon the approach of an Enemy may presently be layd under water. It is divided into seven Parishes, each of which (as we are told) is furnish'd with a magnificent and stately Church; that of *St. Rumbold* excelling all the rest tho not quite finish'd some years ago, at which time it was adorn'd with a very high Tower, the top whereof afforded a full prospect of many Cities and Villages, and a large tract of a pleasant Country. It was made a Cathedral with a very large jurisdiction, at the new erection of Bishopricks in the time of *Philip* the second, and the first Prelate of this See was that great Statesman, (tho much detested by the Low-Country men) Cardinal *Granvill*. A short, but very significant sentence upon the Tomb of one *Janus Bernartius* in this Church is taken notice of by Travellers; and consists of these few words; *fac quod velles fecisse moriturus*. Among the Monasteries or Religious Houses of this place, that of the Franciscans is principally commended; the same being both for curious and stately work as well as for the large extent of its structure, put in competition with the best Buildings of that nature thorowout these Countries. That also belonging to the Nuns of *St. Clara* is esteem'd inferior to no habitation any where appertaining to that Order. The Magazine of this place was formerly stor'd to admiration with all sorts of military instruments, and Engines as well for Sea as Land Service, but of late years it can boast of no such thing; as it neither can of those Palaces which retain their ancient names but nothing of their former use and splendor; such as are, that call'd *Cesars* (famous in the time of *Charles* the fifth) and the others denominated from *Hoogstraet*, *Nessaw*, *Egmond*, *Arenberg*. Not far from *Machlin* and upon the way to *Louvain* was forty or fifty years ago such a Cherry Orchard as (we are told) was not to be match'd in any Country of *Europe*. Hard by *Mechlin* was also in former Ages an enclos'd piece of ground, with a great deal of Building upon it, (destroy'd in the Wars with *Spain* by reason of its neighbourhood to this City) inhabited by above fifteen thousand of the Female Sex, who got their living by spinning and making Cloath, and were not so far oblig'd by a vow of chastity, but that they might go forth and marry when ever they pleas'd. *Guicciardin* tells us of a dreadful tempest which happen'd at *Mechlin* in the month of *August* ann. 1546, in which the lightning gave fire to above two thousand Barrels of powder kept in a Tower near the Sand-port, whereby not only the said Tower was so entirely blown away that scarce a stone of it remain'd upon the place, but all the water together with the fish, that seem'd half boil'd, was for above six hundred paces together beaten out of the City Ditches tho the same were considerably broad and deep; all





LEODIENSIS
DIOECESIS

PARS.

Agidius Martini - Maastricht.
Agidius Martini - Maastricht.



Millaria Gallica
Millaria Germanica

all the Houses that stood within three hundred paces, being moreover beaten quite down to the ground; wherefore it seems strange that but two hundred persons should be kill'd outright and about six hundred hurt and wounded by that terrible blow; the force whereof is also said to have been so great, that it shook the ground in manner of a continu'd Earthquake as far as *Antwerp* and *Brussels*. *Guicciardin* concludes his relation of this great calamity with the story of a fellow who being some three days after dug out of a Cellar that had been overwhelm'd by the ruins of a House, was found in a most affrighted condition, and trembling and quaking ask'd as soon as he durst venture to speak, Whether the whole Heavens were not tumbl'd down?

Among the seventeen principal Companies of Tradesmen and Artificers these six have the precedence, and are of highest esteem, viz. the Bakers, Fishmongers, Dyers, Tanners, Brewers, and Butchers; out of whom is an annual choice made of six Scabins, which together with the like number taken out of the Nobility, constitute the supreme Magistracy of the City. But among all the Companies that of the Tanners is the most numerous, taking up formerly one quarter of the Town, (we are told by a late Traveller, that he observ'd two or three entire streets inhabited by them) and enjoying such privileges, in relation to Hunting, Hawking, and the like, as are wont in most Countries to be peculiar to the Nobility and persons of the highest quality. *Mechlin* also at this day excels in making of very fine Cloath, both Woollen and Linnen, and in casting of great Guns and Bells. Here are said to have been formerly numbered above three thousand Weavers; and no question but they were exceeding numerous when they had the boldness to rise up in Arms against the whole body of the City; for which traiterous insolence they were afterwards by the Act of the Senate depriv'd of several privileges and immunities, whereupon there succeeded a constant decay in this Company both as to reputation and number, and yet does it retain so much of its pristine power and greatness, that it claims the first place after the six abovemention'd Societies. The famous *Christophorus Longolius*, in an Oration inserted among his other writings and directed to the Senate of *Mechlin* be not spurious, was a native of this City; and yet the great *Erasmus* makes no manner of scruple to bestow him upon *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*. *Rembertus Dodonæus*, a noted Physitian, Mathematician, and Herbalist was also born in this place; with many more learned persons, for whom the curious may consult *Trithemius*, *Guicciardin*, and *Blaeu*.

The States of this Lordship consist of two members, one of which is made by the Magistrates and the other by the Representatives of the Common people. In *Mechlin* moreover is held the Kings great Council, instituted by *Charles* the bold of *Burgundy* in the year 1473, at which time it consisted of thirty-five persons, accounting the Prince for one, besides whom there was the Chancellor, and another certain head of the Council (not nam'd by *Guicciardin*) with two Presidents, four Knights, six Masters of the Requests, eight Ecclesiastics and twelve Laymen, either Doctors or Licentiates. But this Council was afterwards new modell'd by *Philip* the first of *Spain*, so as to be made up of one President, sixteen Senators, two Graphians, eight Secretaries, and some other inferior assistants. To this high Tribunal, before the revolt of several

of these Countries; were Appeals brought from all parts of *Flanders*, out of *Artois*, *Holland*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*; from *Middleburg* in *Zealand* and *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*. Hither also were the Knights of the Golden Fleece cited in the first instance (as the Lawyers term it) and the sentence of this Court is peremptory and decisive; altho sometimes a Revision be granted.

Of the ample Nunnery which in past ages stood upon the way to *Antwerp*, enough has been spoken already; and when we have just taken notice of the large Village *Heist* (by some call'd also *Leest*) which is seated upon the top of an Hill, about two Leagues from *Mechlin*, within the jurisdiction of which Lordship it is comprehended, together with seven small Hamlets (subjected to *Heist* both in Government and situation) there remains little more to be said of this Territory (excluding the Duchy of *Areschot*) which tho but very small compar'd with most others, must notwithstanding be reckon'd to make one of the seventeen *Belgic* Provinces.

The Town of *Areschot* is situate upon the River *Demer*, being distant from *Lowain* and from *Dieft* three leagues, from *Lire* four, and from *Mechlin* as many, but those of the largest dimension. This place together with its Territory was no more then a Marquisate to the time of *Charles* the fifth, by whom it was rais'd to the dignity of a Dukedom; which was done rather out of particular kindness to the Lord thereof, and in consideration of the large possessions he enjoy'd in *Hainault*, then for the value and estimation put upon this Seigniority itself. It has nevertheless been a Lordship of great antiquity, belonging to the ancient and illustrious Family of the *Croy's*; which tho long seated in these Countries came originally out of *France*.

Areschot.

The Duchy of LIMBURG.



THE name of *Limburg* (which Province was part of the feat of the *Eburones*, and is surrounded by the Duchies of *Brabant*, *Fuliers*, *Lutsemburg*, and the Bishopric of *Liege*) is of no very great antiquity, the first mention of it being found in certain manuscript Annals of *Geldre* about the year 1050. It was at first only an Earldom, but the *Henries* Emperors of the House of *Lutsemburg*, to gratifie their neighbours, erected it into a Duchy (tho some tell us it was rais'd to that dignity by the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* about the year 1172) by which Title it was possess'd for divers years by its proper Princes, together with the Dukedom of *Lorrain*. *Henry* the last Duke of *Limburg* dying without issue, this Principality came about the year 1293, by right of purchase (and marriage as some say) to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, who was nevertheless compell'd to assert his Title by the Sword; which was effectually done by him in that memorable Battel near the Castle of *Worancan*, wherein his competitor the Earl of *Geldre*, as also the Archbishop of *Colen* were taken prisoners; the Earl of *Lutsemburg* and two or three of his Brothers in confederacy with the *Geldrois*, being

being slain upon the spot: and from that time the Duchy of *Limburg* has remain'd in constant subjection to the Dukes of *Brabant*, to the Regifter or Archives of which Province kept always at *Brussels*, those of *Limburg*, *Valkenburg* and *Dalem* with the rest of the *Oevermaes* Corporations have ever since transmitt'd their appeals, whether of a civil or criminal nature, altho in all Ecclesiastical matters they are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Liege*. The Arms of this Province are Argent, a Lion barrie of ten pieces, Or and Gules.

The City of *Limburg* is seated upon a Rock which overlooks all the Country, and at the bottom whereof runs the River *Wesdo* (the course of which River is from thence to *Liege*, where it augments the waters of the *Mose*) said to abound with several sorts of good fish, among which are Trouts, usually so large that they equal the smaller siz'd Salmon. This place tho it be neither considerable for its bigness (as consisting only of one short Street) nor for its beauty (the Buildings being all of Wood) is nevertheless of no small account for its strength; for it is encompass'd with a strong Wall and Trench, and the avenue to it, which is on the Northside, is very difficult, lying all along upon the edge of the Rock; from one side whereof to the other the Gate of the Town, over which are the Governors Lodgings, spreads it self, and quite locks up and commands the passage. The Garrison of this City seventeen or eighteen years ago consisted of about three hundred Soldiers, but at the time of its being lately (*viz. an. 1675*) besieg'd by the French Army under Marquis *Rochfort* there were no fewer than two thousand Soldiers and five hundred Peasants, commanded by Prince *John Francis of Nassau*, in the place, which was defended for some time with great courage and resolution, altho much incommoded by reason of two eminences, or rising pieces of ground, upon which (notwithstanding the ordinary praise given its situation) the Enemy rais'd two or three Batteries, from whence they play'd so furiously with their Canon, that the windows in *Liege* and *Aix la Chapelle* were observ'd to be shaken thereby. Nor were the defendants behind hand with them in the free return of their great shot, one of which carry'd away the top of *Rochfort's* Tent, and two others swept the board and broke several Glaffes, wounding some Officers that stood by him, as he sat at table. The Governor of the Town, tho sensible of the danger the place was in of being carry'd by force through the violent and frequent assaults of the French, resolv'd at first rather to endure the utmost extremity then surrender the same, being particularly encourag'd thereunto by the approach of the Prince of *Orange* to his relief, but the Enemy for the same reason redoubling the fury of their attacks, and calling in the Peasants of *Franchimont* to the speedy finishing of all their works, he found it requisite to come to a capitulation; and the City was yielded up upon such honourable terms as are usually granted by the courageous to the brave and valiant. At least three thousand of the French are said to have been slain in this action (a thousand of whom fell in one assault and six hundred in another) about two thousand more of them being wounded. Of the Garrison not above five hundred were lost during the siege.

The Country about *Limburg* is sufficiently fruitful, producing all necessaries of Life except Wine (if that ought to be reckon'd such)

and particularly abounding in good pasture grounds, (especially towards the Village *Herve*) upon which are kept great herds of Cattle, of the milk whereof are made those large and delicious *Limburg* Cheeses, much valu'd by such as have eaten of them. The soil also bears very white and ponderous Wheat; and is especially happy in the production of a greater number of the best Medicinal herbs, then is ordinarily met with elsewhere. Nor is Barly wanting here in good plenty, of which the inhabitants make a strong sort of Beer which serves them instead of Wine; and whereof they are reported to drink so freely that some suppose them to outdo both their right and left-hand neighbours, the High Dutch and the Low; nay we are told that when they set briskly to it at their Feasts and merry-makings, the Servants are scarce able to fill the Jugs and Tankards as fast as the Masters empty them. The Land of *Limburg* yields also great quantities of Iron and Lead Ore, whereby those who have any share or interest in the Mines are exceedingly enrich'd. There are moreover in this Territory several pits of good Coal, and one of *lapis Calaminaris*, or the *Cadmia* of Pliny (as most account it) besides divers Quarries of white, black, discolour'd and curiously speckl'd Marble, which tho it serv's for several other uses, is especially employ'd in adorning of the Cornices, Chimney-pieces, and other parts of the noblest and most sumptuous Buildings.

There are many large and handsome Villages in this Province, but those two of *Open* and *Herve* (which may very well contend with tolerable Cities) exceed all the rest; being inhabited by wealthy Merchants, whose principal Commodities are Cloath and Nails, vend'd constantly by them to the greatest advantage at the two annual fairs, or grand Marts, of *Frankfort*. About a mile from *Limburg* stands a noble and ancient Monastery, belonging to the Order of the Cisterians, founded by Duke *Henry* the second, whose bones are said there to be reposit'd in a stone Coffin.

About two miles from the City of *Limburg* and within this Province tho under the Bishop of *Liege*, (from which City it is distant about seven hours travelling) and plac'd by some in *Lutzenburg*, lies the *Spaw*, being seated in the lowest part of a valley encompass'd on all sides with Hills, and to the North-ward with steep Mountains; so that this flat bottom is quickly overflow'd, nay some parts of it almost drown'd upon a smart and sudden rain. It is a pleasant little wall'd Town (tho accounted but a Village) indifferently well built for a place so remote from commerce, instead of which the inhabitants reap no small benefit from the great number of strangers, that in the Summer time repair hither from all Countries to drink the Medicinal waters; upon the account of which it is look'd upon as privileg'd and under the protection of all the neighbouring Princes, who in the hottest War would count it very dishonourable to invade or molest a place which by virtue of its Mineral springs is so beneficial to mankind. These waters are not only drunk upon the place, but are also seal'd up in bottles and sent into the remotest parts of *Europe*. About twelve or thirteen years ago a housekeeper in this Town who was wont to send the waters as far as *Saragosa* in *Spain*, had at the same time thirty thousand bottles empty, and waited for a good season to fill them, which is the hottest and driest part of the Summer, and the hardest

frost

frost in Winter, at which times the water is strongest, sparkling, and brisk. The chief of these Medicinal springs are. 1. *Geronsfer*, which is in the middle of a thick Wood, about an English mile and a half Southward of the *Spaw*; and is the strongest of any, being built round with Stone, and cover'd over with a Pavilion or Canopy supported by four handsome pillars, built likewise of Stone. This Fountain smells very strong of Brimstone, and causes vomiting in many persons, yet passes only by Urine (as they all do) and strikes a purple with nutgalls more enclining to red then that which is produc'd in like manner by the waters of *Tunbridge*. The sediment is of a light blew in the Fountain, but of a dark dirty red every where else. 2. *Sauventer*, or *Savinier* (as some call it) is about as far from the *Spaw* to the Eastward; the waters whereof are not so strong as the former, and are in the fountain cover'd over head with a kind of a Tower. 3. *Tonnelet* arises in a Meadow, about midway towards *Sauventer*. *Henricus ab Heers* in his *Spadacrene* (where the Reader may find a more full and particular account of these Springs, with their medicinal use and vertue) says, that the waters of this Fountain are more nitrous then any of the rest, and cause such a coldness in the mouth and stomach that few can drink of them. 4. *Pobunt* lies in the middle of the Town, and from hence all the *Spaw* waters convey'd into distant places and Countries are drawn, except those of some other particular Spring be expressly sent for. This Fountain has been beautified with a handsome stone-work by the Bishop of *Liege* (Lord as is above said of the Town) with this Inscription over it, *Sanitati Sacrum*; and these Verses also engraven upon the same work:

*Obscurum referat, durum terit, humida siccet,
Debile fortificat; si tamen arte bibas.*

Guicciardin mentions only *Nicolaus Westenradus*, who was born in the neighbourhood of *Limburg*, and came to be Canon, Archdeacon, and Chancellor of *Liege*; but the curious Reader may find in *Blaeu* at least the names of several others, accounted men of great worth and learning, and especial ornaments to this Province.

Valkenburg call'd also *Fauquemont* (in Latin *Falcoburgum*) is three large leagues distant from *Aix la Chapelle*, and about two small ones from *Maeftrecht*. It was in former Ages taken by *John Duke of Brabant* from *Reinold* the Lord of it, a man of a restless and turbulent spirit, by whom *Maeftrecht* and the neighbouring Country were continually infested; but at present it belongs to the Bishop of *Liege*, tho beyond dispute within the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The Town it self is large, and indifferently neatly built, as well as tolerably fortify'd; but the Castle which stands above it upon a steep Rock, is a place of more then ordinary strength, being inaccessible and impregnable to an Enemy that brings not Canon along with him; and yet upon the news of some French Forces marching towards it in 1672 the Garrison whereby it was at that time held for the Dutch, thought fit to quit it, and retire to *Maeftrecht*. There are said to be in this Castle certain caves of so prodigious a bigness that a whole Army may be hid in them. Being thus fallen into the hands of the French its works were enlarg'd, and it was made much stronger before the end of Summer; but

in December the same year it was surrend'r'd to the Dutch (by whom the fortifications were immediately demolish'd) after it had been courageously assaulted by some of their Forces sent from *Maeftrecht*, and shot against without intermission for the space of two nights and one day by seven Demiculveris.

Nouwege, or *Navagne*, is seated a little above *Maeftrecht*, just where the *Bervine* runs into the *Mose*. It was an extraordinary strong hold when attack'd by the French in 1674, to whom it made very stout resistance till news came of the Prince of *Condes* approach with his whole Army; for then it capitulated and was surrend'r'd upon good terms. The French at first set about adding to its fortifications, as judging it a convenient place from whence to make their depredatory incursions, but finding upon second thoughts what prejudice it might do to *Maeftrecht* (at that time in their hands) if taken by an enemy, they with much pains and charge in the months of June and July the same year caus'd most of its Works to be utterly demolish'd (so turning, as the *Netherland* Historian phrases it, that lately Fortification into a desolate heap) and what was left remaining of them we find afterwards (*viz. an. 1675*) wholly ruin'd by six thousand men sent for that purpose from the French King, who had a little before dispatch'd an Army to besiege *Limburg*.

Dalem is a small Town, but defended (in *Guicciardin's* time) by a very strong Castle; being distant from *Aix la Chapelle* 3 large leagues, and 2 of the same measure from *Liege*. It gives title to an Earl, and has within its jurisdiction several Villages with some part of the *Oevermaes* Country. *Henry* the second Duke of *Brabant* added it to his other Dominions.

Rode le Duc (call'd also *Rolduc* and by the Dutch *Hertogen Rode*, and in Latin *Roda Ducis*) is also a neat little Town with an ancient Castle. It is seated as *Guicciardin* tells us about a league from *Valkenburg*, tho according to the projection of our Maps it is farther distant from thence then *Dalem* from *Liege*, which two places the same *Guicciardin* makes to be two large leagues asunder. *Rolduc* is the fourth of the *Oevermaes* small Districts, which exercise supreme jurisdiction within their respective precincts; but so that there lies an Appeal to the Chancery of *Brabant*.

Campen lies between the Lands of *Juliers* and *Colen*, about two Leagues from the *Rhine*, and is a spacious Village, not inferior for extent to a small Town; being also made more remarkable by its Collegiate Church, and the annual Fairs held in it. It is also provided of a strong Castle, able to receive and repel the assaults of an enemy; and has such a Territory belonging to it as renders the whole a Lordship of no mean consideration. Being observ'd to be conveniently seated in respect of the other *Oevermaes* Countries belonging to *Brabant*, it was purchas'd of its proper Lord for a sum of money by one of the *Johns* Dukes of that Province; under whom it was ever after kept in subjection by a good Garrison and a particular Governor.

Of the States of *Limburg* little more is to be said, but that they consist of the chief Prelats, the Nobility and the Judges or Justices of their Courts of Judicature; so that this differs not a little in its compofure from most, if not all, the grand Assemblies of the like nature thoroughout the Seventeen Provinces.

Navagne.

Dalem.

Rolduc.

Campen.

The Dutchy of LUXEMBURG.



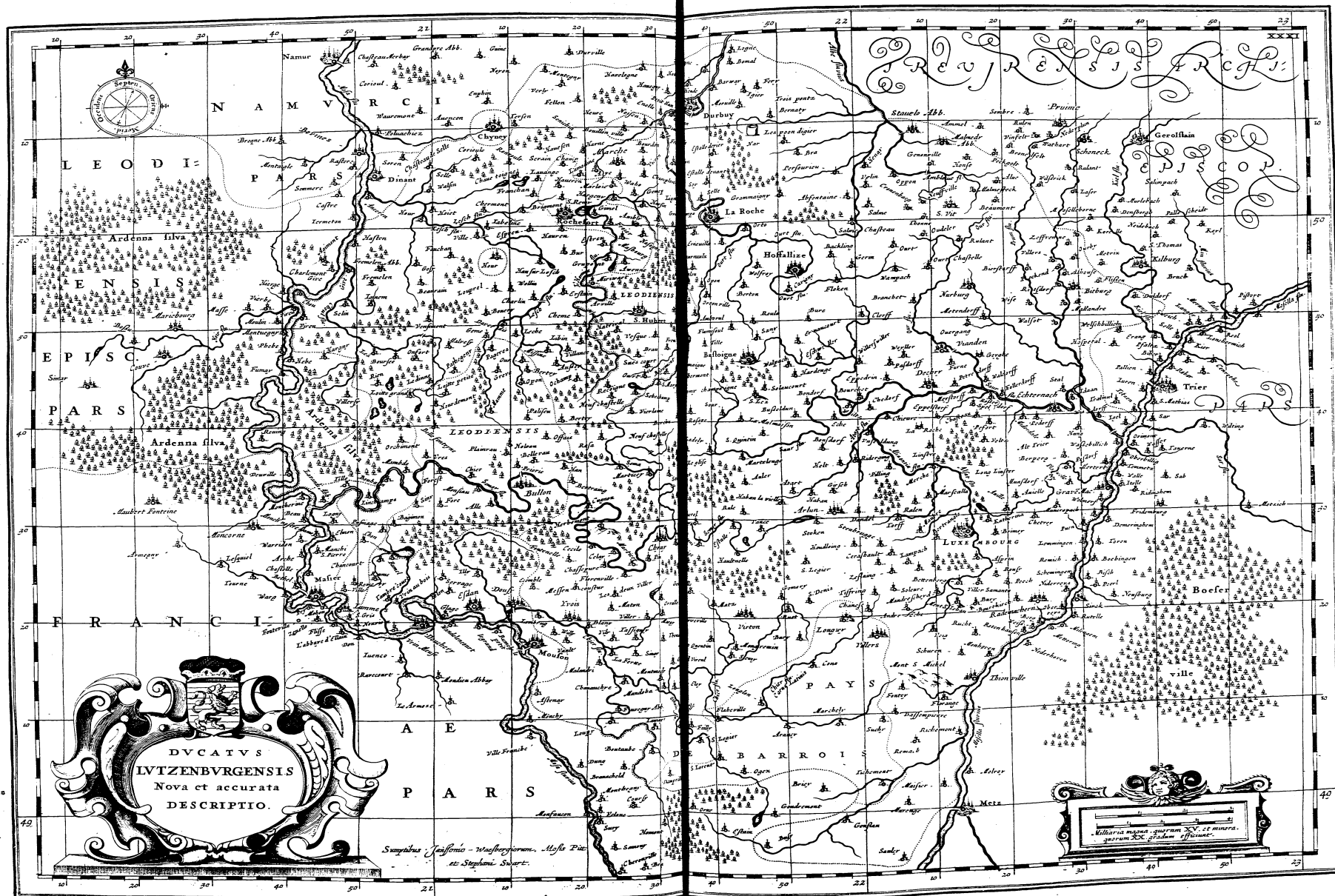
LUXEMBURG lies between *Namur*, *Lorraine*, and the Bishop of *Liege*, the *Moselle* with the Bishopric of *Triers*, the *Mose* and part of the Forest of *Ardenne*; a good part of which Forest is comprehended within this Province. *Guicciardin* divides the whole into the Districts of *Arduenne* and *Moselle*; the first of which is subdivided by him into *Famenne* and *Eisalia*; but the more common and general distribution of *Lutzenburg* is into the two larger Territories *Famenne* and *Arduenne*. The soil of the former is indifferently fertile, and yields good store of Corn with some Wine; the bowells of the earth affording moreover good Stone and other Fossils. The other part, which lies towards the *Mose* and *France* is more Woody and Barren; and bears no great matter of grain, but compensates the want thereof with a plentiful variety of several sorts of Venison. The language is not one and the same in all parts of this Country, for those that are nearer *Germany*, as the inhabitants of *Arlun*, *Rodemachren*, *Theonville*, and the Metropolis it self, speak *Dutch* or *Teutonick*; but in *Montmedy*, *Marville*, *Danvillers* and other places bordering upon *France*, the speech in common use is a broken and corrupt *French*: in consideration whereof the ordinary pleadings held before the Grand Council at *Lutzenburg* are made in both Languages; each of which is spoken in its purity and perfection by their Nobility and Gentry, of which two ranks (not so much diminish'd by the Wars in this Dutchy as thorowout the rest of the *Netherlands*) there are more in this than any other of the Low-Country Provinces. Nor shall you easily meet elsewhere with persons of Quality more courteous and hospitable, faithful and courageous; or whose breasts are fill'd with more virtue, or a more generous emulation in whatsoever is truly brave and praise worthy; yet are they condemn'd for the severity exercis'd over their subjects and Tenants, who (much differing in this respect from the rest of the *Netherlanders*) live in perfect Vassalage under them, and cannot brag of a jot kinder Masters or better Landlords than the poor Peasants of *France*. *Philip Cluver*, tells us that this Dutchy has nothing very remarkable, or of any considerable fame in it, besides the Metropolis; the same being also a Town of no splendor or beauty, tho its situation has render'd it a place of tolerable strength. Yet are both the Province and City allow'd a fairer character by others, who may reasonably think that he had conceiv'd some prejudice against this Country, and was resolv'd to make it appear of as small esteem and value as possibly he could, since he thought fit to omit all mention of *Theonville*, a Town become sufficiently memorable by the share it has had in the Revolutions of these latter Ages.

This Province contains in circuit some seventy Leagues of the second rate, that is about two hundred *Italian* miles; comprehending twenty, or more, wall'd and fortify'd Towns; and (ac-

ording to the ordinary computation) between eleven and twelve hundred Burroughs and Villages. The names of its principal Cities, are *Lutzenburg*, *Arlun*, *Rodemachren*, *Theonville*, *Gravemachren*, *Koningmachren*, *Dichrich*, *Vireton*, *Esferwere*, *Viandale*, *Bastenac*, *Montmedy*, *Neuschateau*, *Danviller*, *Marville*, *Roch en Ardenne*, *Durby*, *St. Vir*, *Marche* and *Sleide*. This Dutchy contains also in it seven Earldoms, a great number of Baronies, and yet a greater of inferior seignories, the Lords whereof have far larger jurisdiction over their Vassals than in any other of the *Belgick* Territories. The Provincial Estates are constituted by the supreme Ecclesiasticks, or Prelats; the Lay-Nobles; and the principal Citizens.

The City of *Lutzenburg*, or *Luxenburg* (term'd in Latin *Lutzenburgum*, *Luxenburgum* and *Lucemburgum*) is taken by *Guicciardin* and others more modern to be the *Augusta Romanorum* of *Ptolomy*, tho some will have it to be his *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and yet that City is generally suppos'd to be *Vermandois* in *Picardy*. The truth is as for the *Romandui* and their ancient seat, the discovery of them must be left to some person of more than common sagacity; but the present name is with good probability conjectur'd to have been impos'd, upon account of the special worship paid in this place to the image of the Sun the Great enlightner of the World; from whence some will have it originally call'd *Lucisburgum*; and for confirmation of their opinion, instance in divers other Cities of the Country denominated from the principal Gods of the Gentils; as particularly *Marche* from *Mars*, *Arlon* from the Altar of the Moon (supposing it term'd at first *Ara Lunæ*) and *Jvois* from the oblique cases of *Jupiter*. But things of this nature cannot well be either prov'd or refuted; to proceed therefore to matters of greater certainty, we are inform'd by credible Historians that in the time of *Orbo* the Great there was nothing upon the plat of the present Metropolis of the Province, but a Castle built by *Sigifridus* or according to others by *Gilbertus*, (Son of *Ricuinus Arduennensis*, famous in the Annals of former Ages) who having obtain'd part of this Country from the Abbot of *St. Maximus* of *Treves*, and with consent of *Bruno* Duke of *Lorraine*, Brother of the said *Orbo*, enlarg'd his Territory, became the first Founder of the Earldom of *Lutzenburg*. After that *Wenceslaus*, Brother to *John* of *Lutzenburg*, by authority of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth (whose Uncle he was) rais'd it into a Dukedom. Upon the death of this *Wenceslaus* the Seignory of *Lutzenburg* descended to the issue of the said Emperor (elder Brother of *Wenceslaus* according to some) whose Sons *Wenceslaus* and *Sigismund* enjoy'd it successively; the latter of them bestowing it at length upon his Niece *Elizabeth*, to render her a fit match for *Antony* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*. Some say that she having no Children either by this *Antony*, or after his death by *John* the third Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland* &c. transferr'd her interest in this Province to *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*. Yet did there great contention and hot disputes arise afterwards concerning the true title to this principality, till such time as *Charles* the Bold transfacted with *Isabella*, the Wife of *Casimir*, King of *Poland*, the only remaining Heir of the Emperor *Sigismund*; and that a summ of money being payd her in consideration and acknowledgement of her right, there was an end put to all disputes; this Dukedom continuing ever after firmly annex'd to the other





other possessions of the house of *Burgundy*.

Lutzenburg is commodiously seated in respect of strength; the best part of it standing on the top of an Hill, and being surrounded and made very defensible by good Walls and other proper fortifications. The old Town (where are to be seen the ruins of an ancient Monastery and which was in former times a large and well built City, but has been much impair'd by the frequent Wars of these latter Ages; the Citizens being thereby so far impoverish'd that they have not been able to restore it to its pristine condition) is now only the Suburbs to the new; the former situation being upon a level and flat bottom, and so absolutely commanded by the Hill (upon which the main of the City now stands) that it was by no means capable of holding out against the modern way of assaults since the invention of great Guns. In the new Town are only two springs, and they are so very deep in the Earth that they are seldom used, and tho there are large Cisterns wherein rain-water is gather'd and kept for the use of the inhabitants, yet do their Maid-servants usually two or three times a day fill their pails or buckets at the River *Alzant*, which runs at a good distance along the foot of the Hill; which is accounted so great a piece of drudgery that it is become proverbial thoroughout the Country to call them the Asses of *Lutzenburg*. The present City is said to be indifferently stor'd with Stone Buildings; and in it is a Cloyster of Franciscans, pretended to have been founded in the life time of St. *Francis*; which they say is sufficiently evidenc'd by the date of several Epitaphs still extant in the Monastery; behind the high Altar whereof was, some years since, shewn the body of *John King of Bohemia*, call'd *John of Luxemburg*, Son to the Emperor *Henr.* the seventh and Father of *Charles* the fourth. It was kept in a Wooden Coffin, and remain'd very sound and entire, being suppos'd to have been remov'd hither from the old abovemention'd Monastery when the same happen'd to be destroy'd by fire.

This City has suffer'd much by the injuries of War; particularly it was taken and plunder'd by the *French*, under the command of the Duke of *Orleans*, an. 1542; as also the year following by the same Enemy. Ann. 1552 the whole Country was laid waste and desolate by the Army of *Henry* the second of *France*, led into *Germany* against *Charles* the fifth: nor was it ever more barbarously pillag'd and harra's'd then since the late invasion of the *Dutch Netherlands* by the same Nation; and that especially in the months of *July* and *August* an. 1673. For an account of the stately and most pleasant Palace of *Mansfield*, seated not far from the City of *Luxemburg*, and exceedingly well furnish'd with a great number of ancient Monuments, a good part of which were brought from the Town of *Arlun*, in the same Province, the Reader may have recourse to *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*.

Arlun (*Arlunum*) suppos'd as is above said, to be so denominat'd from *Ara Lunæ*, is about four Leagues from *Lutzenburg* and six from *Montmedy*. It had been a neat and handsome Town but was much endammag'd by the calamities of War before *Guicciardins* time, tho it was then in a fair way of having its losses gradually repair'd, retaining still the ancient dignity and title of a Marquissate.

The Dutch of *Moselle* (so denominat'd from its lying along the course of that River between *Metz* and *Triers*) was a principality of no mean

account for the space of five hundred and twenty years, and lost its name upon the erecting of the Castle of *Bar*; *Frederic* the Founder thereof ordering that the whole Country should from thence receive a new appellation. But the said Dutchy has in process of time been divided into divers lesser principalities, or distinct portions, in subjection to several Lords or Princes; for the neighbouring part of it as far as *Marengo* came to be under the Bishop of *Metz*, all that lies from thence as far as *Königsmachren*, or *Kingsmachren*, belonging to the Dukes of *Lutzenburg*, whose Territory reach'd beyond *Gravemachren* as far as the Village *Igell*, whereabout begins the Jurisdiction of *Triers*; the remainder of the whole appertaining to the Duke of *Lorraine* in right of the Earls of *Bar*.

The noble principality of *Arduenne* is suppos'd to have been erected in the time of the *Merovingij*, the first Royal Family of the *Franks*; and to have been govern'd originally by several brave Princes descended from *Clodion* surnam'd the Hairy, the second Monarch of that Nation. This Country containing much of a barren soil and being cover'd at first with Woods and Thickets (by which no small portion of it is possess'd to this very day) was brought at length by constant labour and cultivation to produce all the necessaries of life in tolerable plenty.

The Earldom of *Chyny* is taken by some to have been originally a Fief of the Dukedom of *Barry*, but the only, or at least the main thing on which they ground this opinion being the agreement of their Arms (which yet differ as much as three Trout in a Field Or, do from as many Barbels in a Field Azure) the same is deservedly rejected by others, and reckon'd in the number of precarious affections. The City of *Chyny* is distant from *Lutzenburg* about twelve Leagues, and was formerly a place of great account, but being involv'd in the same calamities with the rest of this Country, it was much impair'd in the Wars between *France* and the Empire, and was a long time destitute of Walls even before the revolt of the *Netherlands* from *Spain*; neither does its condition appear to have been much amended since, altho it retains the title of an Earldom, with an ample jurisdiction over certain Towns and Villages; in the exercise whereof it acts separately from the Dutchy of *Lutzenburg*, and is as peremptory and independent in the decision of Causes as the Province it self; the supreme administrators of justice within both the Verges being made co-ordinate in their publick titles, and term'd *The Governor President and Senators of the Council of the Dutchy of Luxemburg, and of the Earldom of Chyny*.

The Earldom of *Rouffy*, formerly call'd the Earldom of *St. Paul*, lies about midway between *Luxemburg* and *Theonville*; of which little memorable occurs besides the Knight-errant story which contains the occasion of the modern name, and tells us of a certain *Russian* that arriving in these parts made love to, and at length obtain'd in marriage, the sole Heiress of the Lordship.

La Roche en Ardenne is a pretty little Town; situate at the distance of about twelve Leagues from *Luxemburg*, and taking its name from the Rock upon which it stands. It gives denomination to an Earldom, made such by the ancient Kings of *France*, the Territory whereof is extended for several miles together, and formerly comprehended divers Lordships held in Fee of the same Kings; tho the soil of the Country be generally

Principality of *Arduenne*.

Earldom of *Chyny*.

Earldom of *Rouffy*.

Roche en Ardenne.



generally poor and barren, so that the inhabitants are oblig'd to use extraordinary care and industry, in order to the obtaining of Corn and provender, and other necessaries for themselves and their Cattle. The principal way in which they better and improve their ground seems much the same with that which we call *Devonshire of land*; and this is done by breaking it up with a strong Team of Horses, then ploughing it cross, and afterwards tearing off the bushes, brambles, and heath with a great harrow, and burning the same, plac'd in several heaps at a convenient distance, together with the turf of the soil. Some object that tho in this manner the land becomes better for a while, yet it proves much worse after about the space of three years; but good husbandmen affirm the contrary, assuring us that with the addition of a tolerable proportion of dung, Lime or Marle the most heathy and unfruitful ground will be made fertile for several years; and indeed the fire seems to do two things mainly conducing thereto, which are first the totally destroying of whatever cumber'd the earth before, and so procuring a clear soil for such grain as the husbandman shall think fit to commit to it; and secondly the fixation of the salts of those vegetables which grew upon the Land, and which (with an indifferency to all species) must exceedingly contribute to the cherishing and enlivening of any Seed wherewith it shall be lodg'd in the same mould. Nevertheless the fancy of this ancient People taking the denomination of *Ardenne ab Ardendo* (that is the earths being burnt in the foresaid manner to make it fruitful) favors more of the pedant than judicious Philologist. But the hard fare and continual labour to which the sterility of the soil obliges them, do no doubt render the inhabitants both longer liv'd and of more robust constitutions than most of their neighbours. Concerning the Town of *la Roche* we are moreover told that it was the place where the first Kings of France (whose dominions included the best part of *Ardenne*) made their usual abode, as often as the Princely diversion of hunting drew them into this spacious Forest: and where the Governor of the Country, appointed by them, and term'd the Grand Huntsman, constantly resided. The people shew strangers a hollow dent in the Rock, call'd King *Pepins* chair, because as they say he was not only wont to rest himself there upon occasion, but oftentimes gave audience from thence to his subjects of the Country, resorting to him for justice.

Durbuy. *Durbuy* is such another middle rate Town as *la Roche*, being in like manner (according to *Guicciardin*) seated at the distance of twelve Leagues from the City of *Luttenburg*. This place gives also a title to an Earldom, and was in former Ages a distinct dominion under its proper supreme Lord; by whom it was independently govern'd before it came to be brought into subjection to the Dukes of *Luxemburg*.

Marville. *Marville* is the Capital Town of a Lordship, and is seated as we are inform'd by *Guicciardin* about twelve Leagues from *Luttenburg* upon the River *Chier*. It is divided as to the point of subjection between the Kings of Spain and Dukes of *Lorraine*, being for that reason call'd the common Town.

In this Province are also the Lordship of *Arancy* and *Reydebscheid*, the Earldom of *Vismont* near *Maziers*, and towards the borders of *France* (erroneously suppos'd by some to be only a simple Lordship and a Fief of the Earldom of

Chiny) the ancient Earldom of *Salme*, and the noble and Rich one of *Manderscheid*; which last is seated in the *Eiffian* or *Eiffalian* part of this Dutchy, and is adorn'd and guarded by a Castle of great strength.

The ancient and noble Castle and Earldom of *Virmenburg*, lying towards the Territory of *Treves*, did formerly belong to the Earls of *Manderscheid*, to whom supreme jurisdiction over the same did belong to the year 1270, at which time it was for a good sum of money made a Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*. It is said to have been originally call'd *Vierherren-burg*, that is the Castle of four Lords; from one of its primitive Earl's dividing it as an inheritance between so many of his Sons.

Concerning the time when *Vianden* was erected into an Earldom, as also concerning those who were the first possessors of it under that title, nothing can be positively affirm'd; only it seems to have been a Dominion of considerable antiquity, mention being met with in old Annals of one *Ranher*, a Monk, and son of the Earl of *Vianden*, about the year 928. The Town of *Vianden* is seated upon the small River *Our*, about six leagues from *Luxemburg*; and is suppos'd to have taken its name from an ancient Castle (the first Edifice upon the place, and some ages ago possess'd by the Knights Templars) erected by the *Vandals* about the year 883 (at which time they and the *Normans* appear to have miserably wasted this and the neighbouring Countries) and from them denominated *Vandalen*; from whence it came in process of time to be call'd *Viennen*, *Vianden*, and *Vienthal*. This Earldom did lately (and I suppose does still) belong to the illustrious Family of *Orange*.

Rodemachren is a handom Town of its bigness, with an indifferent good Castle, being seated at the distance of three Leagues from *Luxemburg*.

Theonville (in Latin *Theonvilla*, *Theonis Villa*, in Dutch *Diedenbozen*, the name signifying as it suppos'd the City of the Gods) is commodiously seated upon the western bank of the *Moselle*, being about four leagues distant from *Luxemburg*, and as many from *Metz* the Metropolis of *Lorraine*. *Charles* the Great made this City one of the three Imperial Seats in the Lower Germany; and it was formerly so exceeding well fortified that for some ages no enemy attempted the taking of it; nor was it surrendered to *Francis* of *Lorraine*, Duke of *Guise*, in the year 1558, before the Garrison had been quite wasted away by continual assaults; the French being also very well satisfied that they had bought the place at no cheap or ordinary rate. Being afterwards by the Articles of Peace restor'd to the *Spaniards*, they added to its ancient fortifications (said to have been rais'd by *Charles* the Great) six Bulwarks, encompass'd with a Brick and Stone Wall, and strengthen'd with four large Horn-works; the broad and deep Ditch which surrounds it not being destitute of water even in the greatest drought of Summer. The outward sloping Curtain was all along thick set with strong stakes or pallisadoes, and before the Gate that opens towards *Luxemburg* was moreover rais'd a vast Horn-work. In this condition of defence stood *Theonville* when assaulted by the French Army under the Duke of *Burbon*, an. 1643; who tho they had attack'd it in vain, and to their own considerable loss about four years before, yet now became masters thereof, after a siege of seven or eight weeks, a more full account whereof may be had in *Blau's Theatre*

Theatrum Urbium, and from such Authors as have written of those Wars.

Balfont stands upon the skirts of the Forest of *Ardenne*, and is distant from *Neufchateau* three, and from *Luxemburg* nine leagues. So considerable a Town it was in *Guicciardin's* time, that he tells us for that reason it had got the name of *Paris en Ardenne*; being especially enrich'd by its vast Market of Corn and Cattel, to which the inhabitants of the adjoining Countries resorted in great numbers. Between *Balfont*, *Aylon*, and *St. Huberts*, that is almost in the middle of the *Ardenne*, ly divers Villages, among the inhabitants whereof has obtain'd the barbarous custom of the *Spanish* and *Irish* women at the Funerals of their Husbands and nearest Relations; for here they in like manner are waited upon to the Church or burying-place with dreadful shrieks and howling, and other the most clamorous lamentations; only the women of this Country are not altogether so intemperate in the expressions of their sorrow as to hinder or disturb the celebration of Divine Service at the time of Burial, which is said to be ordinarily done, to the great offence of the Congregation, in the Funerals of Spain.

Not far from *Manderscheid*, in the Lordships of *Keyle*, *Cronenberch*, and *Sleide*, and in the Valley call'd *Hellenthal*, are good Iron Mines; out of which are made in the neighbourhood great numbers of Anvils, Furnaces, and several Iron Utensils and Instruments, which bring considerable profit to this Country both from the Lower and Higher Germany.

Neuf-Chateau, or the New-Castle, is seven miles distant from *Luttenburg*; and is recorded to have been anciently a place of greater strength and beauty than in these latter ages.

Vierton and *Echternach* ly on two opposite sides of the Metropolis, and at almost the equal distance of five leagues from the same; from whence *Grauemachren* and *Koningmachren* (two small Towns upon the *Moselle*, and about a league asunder) are each of them distant the space of four miles. The distance between *Luttenburg* and *Dieblich* (a very small Town upon the *Saure*) is about five leagues.

Danvillers is distant from *Luttenburg* twelve leagues, and from *Verdun* but four. This place was not only taken and plunder'd, but raz'd to the very ground under the command of the Duke of *Orleans* an. 1542; and tho rebuilt soon after, and put in a better posture of defence, was about 1552 besieg'd and retaken by the same enemy; to whom it was again surrender'd after a siege of about a months continuance, in the year 1637.

Mommedy is conveniently seated upon the top of an high hill, the foot whereof is wash'd by the River *Chier*. It has been formerly accounted a place of very good strength, tho oftentimes taken by the French in the wars of these latter ages; which was generally imputed to its want of provisions and a sufficient Garrison.

St. Vit is still a little pleasant Town, and reputed distant from *Luxemburg* some twelve miles; from whence at about a miles distance stands *Sleide*, an unwall'd but neat and handom Town, giving Title to an Earldom, and enjoying an ample jurisdiction over several Villages; and yet more considerable by being the birth-place of the famous *Johannes Sleidamus*.

La Ferte is also destitute of Walls, and in these last ages is become of very mean account. It stands upon the River *Chier*, and is separated from *Luxemburg* by the distance of 12 leagues.

Ivois, another unwall'd Town, is seated upon the same River, and at much the same distance from the Metropolis of the Province, but within four leagues of *Mommedy*. This place has all along had a large share in the calamities of War; but being (thro the base cowardice of the Imperialists, whom Count *Mansfeld*, Governor of this Province and of the County of *Namur*, could not persuade to strike a stroke) taken an. 1552 by *Henry* the second of France, it was afterwards by the Articles of Peace restor'd to the *Spaniards* upon the same terms as *Teroanne* was to the French, viz. that it should be utterly dismantl'd, and never fortified or wall'd about for the future.

Mars en famenne (call'd also *Marche en famenne*, and in Latin *Martia*) is suppos'd to have taken its name from *Mars* the Heathen God of War, to the worship of whom this place was in ancient times particularly devoted. It is fourteen miles distant from *Luttenburg*; and has of late been only remarkable for its antiquity; tho we find that the French contriving an. 1675 to surprize it, were by the care and vigilance of the *Spaniards* disappointed in their design.

Thus have we by the guidance of *Guicciardine* especially (who tho aged has I hope but feldom, if at all, mislead us) run over most of the Towns of this Province, the number of which (far exceeded by their calamities) must make amends for their defect in condition and quality. Those which we have omitted are chiefly such as are subject to the Bishop of *Liege*; in the number whereof is the Territory of *Bullon*, with its strong Castle upon a Rock; *St. Hubert*, to whom the Huntsmen make particular addresses in their devotions; and *Rochevort*, within sight whereof the *Spaniards* were beaten by the French in the year 1635. For an account of what places in this Dutchy belong to the French King, the Reader must have recourse to the Chamber of *Metz*; tho possibly a few months, and the success of the next Campaign, may answer the Question, and give the Christian world an unwelcome satisfaction as to that point.

The Earldom or Province of HAINAULT.



THE Province of *Hainault*, or at least a good part of it, was in former Ages, possess'd by the *Eburones*, one of the five principal Nations that leaving Germany had before *Cæsar's* time seated themselves in and about *Gaul*; their principal City appearing to have been *Tournay* in *Flanders*. This tract of ground oftentimes chang'd its name, being at first call'd *Pannonia* (from the worship paid by the inhabitants as some will have it to the god *Pan*) as afterwards *Salutis Carbonarius*, from the great quantities of Charcoal made formerly in several parts of it; then the Lower *Picardy*, and lastly *Hainault*, not as some dream from an imaginary *Trojan* call'd *Hanno*, but from the River *Haine* and *holt*, which words put together denote a Wood or Woody Country upon or about the *Haine*; the Province being also from that River and the old German word *Gew* (which signifies

fies a Country) call'd *Hainegow* and *Henegow*. It is furrounded by *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and the *Scheld*, *France*, *Namur* and the Bishopricks of *Liege*, being extended in length about twenty Leagues and in breadth sixteen. It is blest with a clear and sweet Air, and a fertile soil, water'd by many good Rivers, among which the *Scheld*, *Sambre* and *Dendre* are of principal note; nor is it destitute of Woods and Forests, the chief whereof are *Mormault* and *St. Amand*. It abounds in Lakes, Ponds, and Springs; and is replenish'd with both pasture and Corn grounds, so that it enjoys plenty of all sorts of grain (particularly excellent Wheat) and herbage, neither is it defective in fruit trees, wherewith the gardens and Orchards of the inhabitants are well stor'd; the Country in short affording all other such things in great abundance as are reckon'd among the necessities of human Life. Nor are the Bowels of the Earth in this Province less fruitful then the surface, for by them is yielded very choice both Iron and leaden Ore, besides divers sorts of Marble, and that hard Stone call'd by the Latins Index, and by the *Dutch* Tochsteen, that is (as we likewise term it from the use) Touch-stone: and lastly great quantities of Pitcoal, tho the same by reason of the thick and offensive fumes that proceed from it in burning, be accounted inferior to that of *Liege*. The fortify'd Towns of *Hainault* are in number twenty-four, viz. *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Quefnoy*, *Conde*, *Landreſy*, *Avesnes*, *Chimay*, *Marienburg*, *Philippeville*, *Beaumont*, *Maubeuge*, *Bavay*, *Bins*, *Reux*, *Soigny*, *Braine le Comte*, *Engien*, *Halle*, *Lestine*, *Cheure*, *Aix*, *St. Guisſien*, and *Leuze*. There are moreover reckon'd to be no fewer then 950 near, pleasant, and Rich Villages in this Province; wherein, as *Gaucciardin* informs us, are comprehended, three Principalities (*Chimay*, *Ligne* and *Brabant*) ten Earldoms, (others say sixteen) twenty-two Baronies, twenty-six Abbies or Religious Houses, twelve Signories belonging to such Personages as they call Peers; with divers high Offices and dignities, the chief whereof are those of Marshal, Steward and great Huntsman. It is reported to be an ordinary, tho very arrogant saying among the inhabitants of *Hainault*, that they are subject to none but God and the Sun.

The Provincial Estates consist of five members; the first whereof is constituted by the twelve Peers; the second by the Prelats and Ecclesiastical Colledges; the third by the ordinary Lay-Nobility; the fourth by the grand Officers of the whole Country; and the fifth by the Magistrates of the chief Cities: among which,

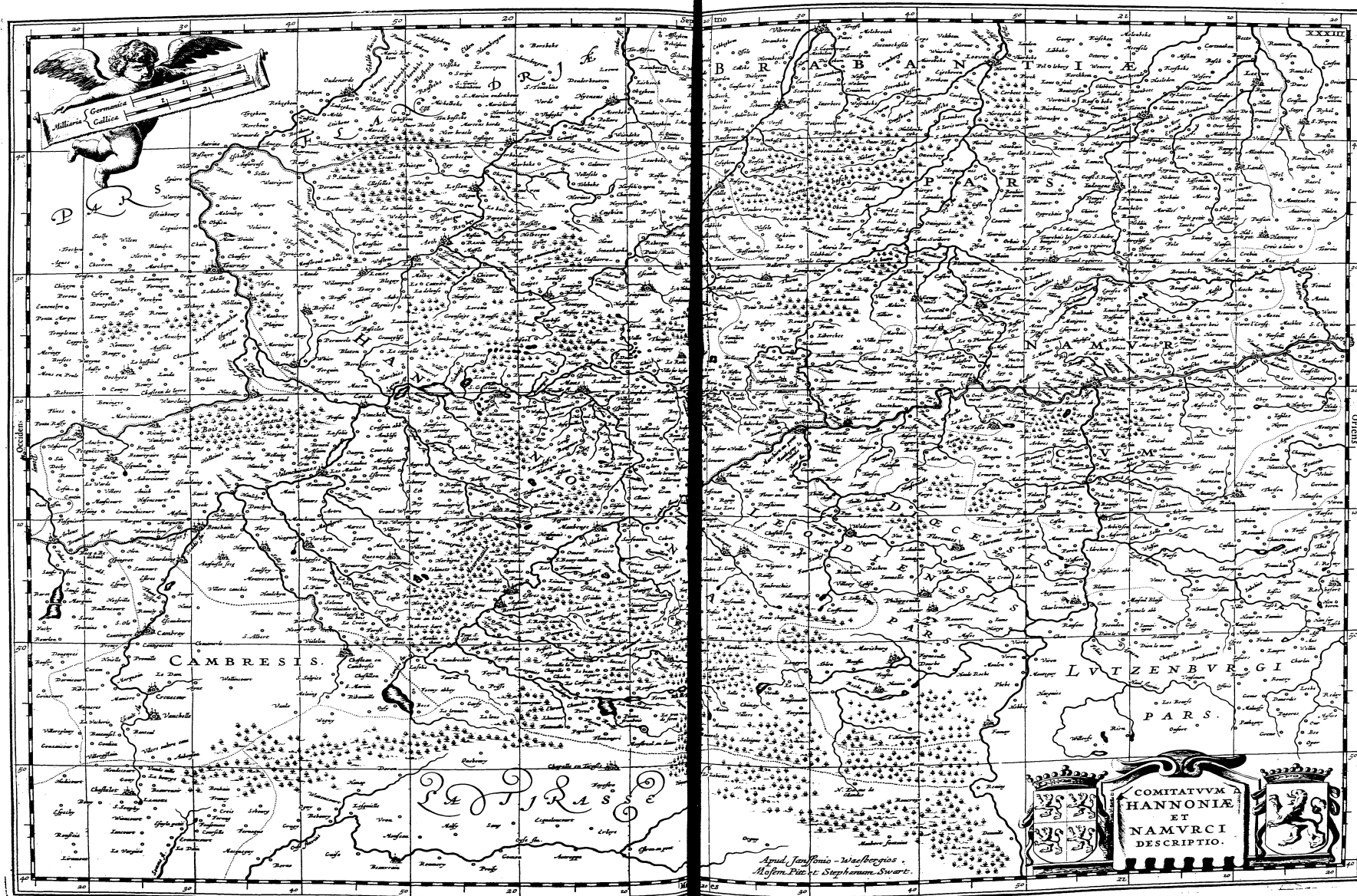
Mons (call'd also *Montes*, and *Berghen*, and *Berghen* in *Hainegow*) excels all the rest, being one of the principal Cities thorowout the Low-Countries. It has its name from its situation, which is upon a higher ground, but with such a gentle rise to it that it cannot be properly term'd Mountainous; yet one corner of it runs up to the top of a very great ascent, upon which lies a spacious plain, affording a pleasant prospect, and being the usual place where the youth of the City exercise themselves at divers sorts of games and pastimes. The place is wonderful strong by its very situation, the Country round about being easily overflown for a great space by the waters of the *Haine* and *Tralle*, towards the confluence of which two Rivers the City stands, the latter of the two cutting it thorow on the lower side. It is also furrounded by a very good stone Wall with a triple broad Ditch, and is defended by a strong Castle. The build-

ings of the Town are both stately and beautiful, the Streets being large and the Market-place spacious; and scarce any place is better provided of Conduits, which continually supply the inhabitants with water. Here is a famous Colledge of Canonesses, which are not in the nature of ordinary Nuns, as not being ty'd by a perpetual vow of chastity, but left free to depart and marry when they judge it convenient. It was founded by *Gualtrude* Princess of *Lorain*, and according to its primitive constitution only persons of noble descent are capable of being admitted into the society; to the higher Quality of whom the original plentiful endowment of the foundation was made proportionable. In the morning they very devoutly attend at Mass in a Religious habit, but after dinner they put on a much different dress, and as if their very persons were alter'd with their garbe, sing, dance, and are as sociable as the most Courtly dames. The Earls of *Hainault* are the Patrons of this Colledge, in whose disposal is the Office of Lady Abbess or Governess (an honourable and rich preferment) by whom every new Earl was formerly wont to be solemnly sworn at his inauguration, at which time he particularly oblig'd himself to defend the privileges of this society. Here are likewise some Canonries belonging to men, but these are no more then are just sufficient to perform the solemn acts of devotion, and to manage the Womens affairs. In the Church of this Religious house is to be seen the image of a dead body just beginning to putrefy, so artificially painted, that the sight of it is said to be very offensive, especially to a squeamish stomach. *Mons* is moreover a place of good trade, which consists in divers commodities and several sorts of manufactures, especially in those kinds of stuffs which we call *Sayes*. In this City (for the Government whereof the Reader may consult *Gobnitz's* Itinerary. P. 139. 140.) is also the seat of the Provincial Council, from whence there is no recourse to the Grand Council of *Meeblin*, and to which appeals are made from all places of *Hainault* except *Valenciennes*. Concerning the surprisal of this place (an. 1572) by means of twelve Soldiers pretending to be Merchants, and to have great quantities of Wine upon the road (for the conveying whereof into the Cellars ere the heat of the day should come on, they desir'd and obtain'd the keys of the City before the usual time of opening the Gates; and so let in some forces of Horse and Foot under *Lewis* of *Nassaw*, Brother to the Prince of *Orange*) see *Meteran* lib. 4. and *Meursius* lib. 3. *Rerum Belgic*. And as for the baffle given towards the conclusion of the peace in '78 to the French designs upon this place (which enterprize was entirely defeated by the Prince of *Oranges* guards, and the King of great *Britans* subjects under that excellent Soldier the Earl of *Ojerry*) it is yet very fresh in the memories of men; and deserves the best of Historical pens to deliver it to posterity in a peculiar manner, and among the greatest and most glorious actions of this present Century.

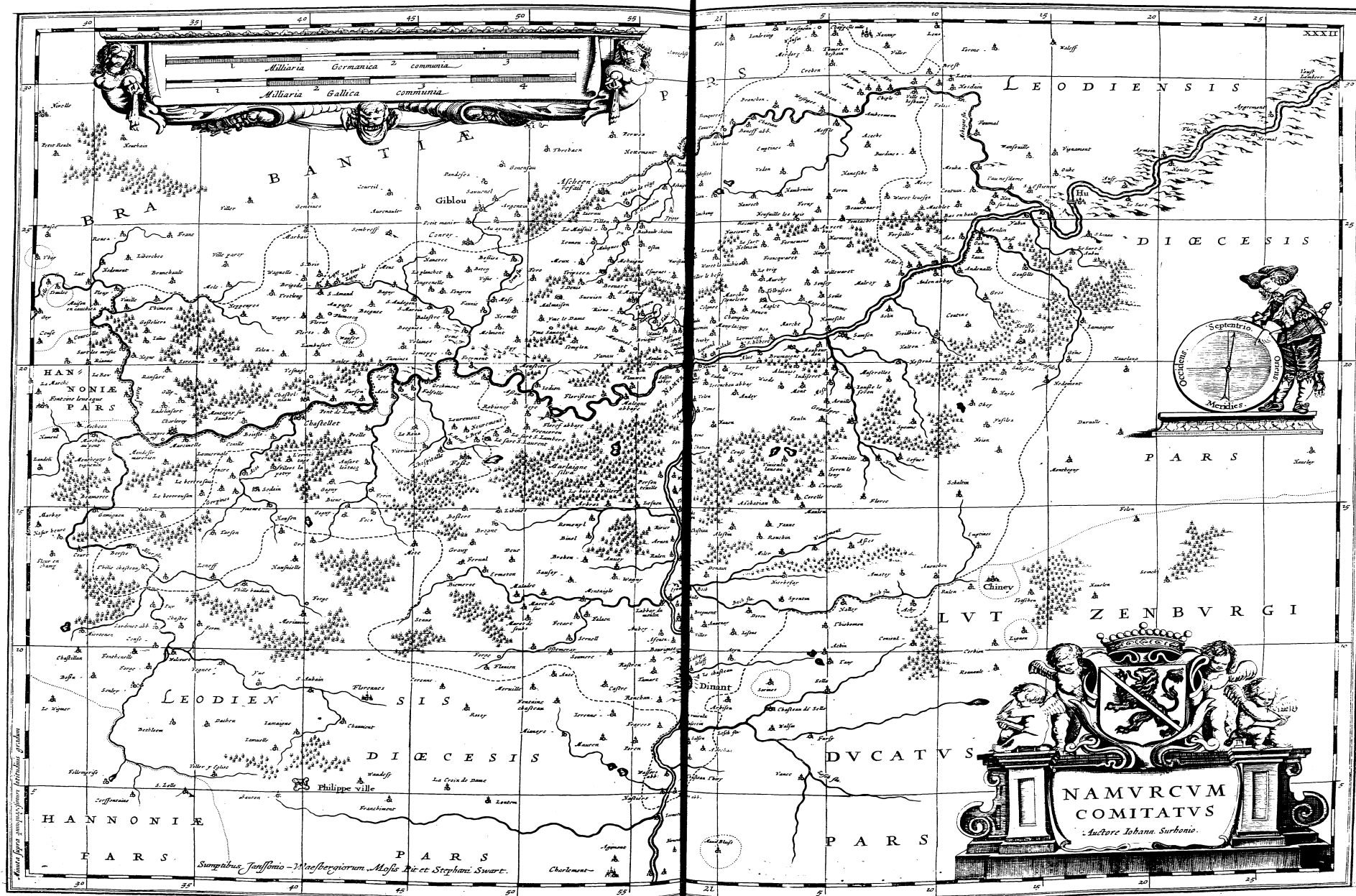
Bosſu is about two miles and half distant from *Mons*. It is a very neat Village, and has the fairest Castle not only in *Hainault* but in all the *Belgie* Provinces; upon account whereof it was rais'd by *Charles* the Fifth to the dignity of an Earldom.

Valenciennes owes both its name and being (as is suppos'd) to the Emperor *Valentinian*; he being induc'd to the building thereof both by the goodness of the air and the fruitfulness of the





Apud Janfonio-Wasbergios.
Mofem. Puz. et. Sijgherum. Swart.



Antiqua Regni Brabantiae, Hannoniae, Leodiensis, Namurcensis, et Arduennensis, quae hodie sunt in Belgica, auctore Johanne Surkono.

the neighbouring foil. It is seated at the distance of seven leagues from *Mons*, and as many from *Lille*; standing upon the *Scheld*, by means whereof and the little River *Rouelle* it is encompass'd and divided by so many interspers'd Channels, that not only most streets have their distinct currents, but the place it self is render'd exceeding defensible, as being furnish'd with water in great abundance, and divers Sluces commanding the same; and thereby, if occasion be, in a little time drowning all the Country round about it. But besides these advantages of its situation, *Valenciennes* is possess'd of what additional strength Art could bestow upon it, that side of it particularly which stands upon an ascent of ground being fortified with very strong walls and a rampart encompass'd by extraordinary broad and deep Ditches; and by reason of the great difference which is found in the several parts of this City, in respect of situation, at least two distinct Armies are judg'd requisite to carry on an effectual siege of the same. The Church of our Lady, call'd *Notre Dame la Grande*, is not an inartificial Building (being erected upon stately Arches and Pillars of Marble and Porphyry) notwithstanding its antiquity; which sufficiently appears by its being so contriv'd as to admit but a glimmering light, not unlike that of Thickets and Groves; which in ancient times was accounted not a little to contribute to the advancement of devotion. Here is a large and fair Covent of *Franciscans*, as also another of *Dominicans* (which latter contains no fewer then eighty Friars), and among their several Buildings for pious uses is one for the education of Orphans of both Sexes, who are liberally maintain'd and carefully instructed in several Trades and Occupations. The Arsenal is a fair structure, but was observ'd some years since to be very ill furnish'd. The Palace call'd *La Salle du Comte* stands upon the *Scheld*, and is so pleasantly and healthily seated, that the ancient Earls of *Hainault* made it their usual place of Residence. The Town-house stands in the chief Market-place, to which its neatly carv'd Frontispiece is no small ornament; the adjoining Church dedicated to *St. Peter* being also remarkable for the like curious work; as is also the Clock plac'd on high, which discovers at a distance not only the hour, but the course of the Moon and other Planets, the Month, season of the year, and length of the day. Within the same extent of Buildings, attributed to *William* the Good, Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, are comprehended the Corn and the Cloth-Market, the common Prison, divers spacious Halls and large Rooms, sufficient for all the public uses of the City. Over the *Scheld* are built ten Bridges, upon which stand stately and commodious Houses, inhabited for the most part by the Treasurers of the Court and by those of the Land of *Hainault*, with some other public Officers; who are all exempted from the ordinary Taxes paid by the rest of the City. *Valenciennes* has the Staple of *French* Wines, and here also is made fine Linnen Cloth, equalling that of *Cambray*, with water Tabbies and Mohairs, and other the like Commodities. This was the first place in all these Countries that deny'd obedience to the Princess of *Parma*, refusing to admit a Garrison sent hither by her as Governets of these Provinces; but referring the Reader for an account of the fortune it ran in those Wars to such as have writ at large of the same, I shall only add here, that it was surrounded in *March* 1677 by the *French* with an Army of fifty thousand men, and after a short

siege was carried by one single assault (the Orders for which, with the whole method of managing the same, are said to be written by that great Monarchs own hand) whereby no more was intended then the taking of a Horn-work, and by that means the farther straitening of the place. The King would not expose the Town to the fury of the Soldiers, tho it had been carry'd by storm; but made the inhabitants pay forty thousand Crowns as a ransom for their Goods and Lives; which sum he design'd to lay aside for the building of a Cittadel in the place, the taking whereof did exceedingly advantage the *French* in the prosecution of their designs upon *Cambray*.

Bouchain is situate upon the bank of the *Scheld*, between *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, to the maintaining of communication between which two places it very much conduces in time of War. It is a strong tho but small Town, and was provided of a good Garrison when besieg'd by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1676; to whom it was nevertheless yielded up after one assault, the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Armies being come as far as *Valenciennes* in order to its relief.

Quesnoy (*Querquetum*) is a small Town, about three leagues distant from *Valenciennes*. It is indifferently well fortified, and enjoys a good trade, maintain'd especially by the half-Silks and great quantities of Linnen made in it.

Conde (*Condatum*) stands about a mile from *Valenciennes*, upon the right bank of the *Scheld*; being a pretty little Town, with a small Castle.

Landrecy is a strong place, and is yet more considerable for its lying upon the frontiers of the Province, and so being an inlet into the *Spanish Netherlands*. It is seated upon the *Sambre*, and is about six leagues from *Valenciennes*. It was render'd famous in the last Century (*viz. an. 1543*) by holding out in a wonderful manner against *Charles* the Fifth; and being the year following restor'd by the Articles of Peace to the Duke of *Avesnot* the supreme Lord of it, it was by him exchang'd for an equivalent; as was also about the same time the tolerably handom and strong Town of *Avesnes*, seated at the equal distance of four leagues from *Meaubeuge* and *Landrecy*. At *Avesnes le sec*, a small Village between *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*, and not far distant from the former, is a fort of most beautiful Stone dug, for whiteness almost equalling the finest Marble, and of such softness and firmness withall, that it is easily wrought into any shape or figure without the least danger of cracking; but then to fortifie it against the injuries of the weather, they cover it over with several lays of Gums and Oyls, whereby it becomes so incrustated that it is made almost eternal.

Chimay (*Chimacum*) is situate in a Wood, upon the little River *Blanche*; consisting of indifferent beautiful Buildings in *Guicciardins* time, among which was one of the Princes Palaces, with pleasant Gardens and Labyrinths adjoining. This place descend'd about the same time to the Family of *Arenberg*.

Marienburg (*Marienburgum*) was so call'd from its Foundress *Mary* Queen of *Hungary* and Sister to *Charles* the Fifth, by whom it was built about the year 1542. It is distant from *Mons* ten leagues and from *Chimay* but three, and was (besides the advantage of its situation) so well fortified at first with a very strong Wall and four good Bulwarks, that it was look'd upon as impregnable, if provided of a sufficient Garrison of courageous men, the loss of it (to the incredible prejudice of all these Countries) in the year

Bouchain.

Quesnoy.

Conde.

Landrecy.

Chimay.

Marienburg.

1554 being imputed to the base and unworthy behaviour of the defendants.

Philipville.

About a league and half from *Maryburg*, and but a league from *Charlemont* stands *Philipville*, another strong Fortrefs, built not long after that the first of those two places was in manner aforefaid taken by the *French*. It was order'd, for the better fecuring the frontier of this Country towards *France*, to be fortified with five Royal Baftions, befides Walls and other good Works, and honour'd by *Philip* the Second of *Spain* with his own name.

Beaumont.

Beaumont (fo call'd from its delicate fua- tion upon a hill) is a very little but pleafant and fair Town, belonging to the Dukes of *Aref- chor*, but anciently the inheritance of the fecond Sons of *Hainault*, upon which account it was erected into an Earldom. It is four leagues diftant from *Chimay* and *Binch*, and feven from *Mons*.

Mabeuge.

Mabeuge (*Malobodium*) ftands (about four leagues from *Mons*) upon the *Sambre*, which River running thorow it, affords the grand re- quifite of trade, the convenient transportation of commodities, the chief whereof here is Woollen-Cloth.

Bavay.

Bavay call'd *Bavais* Wallon to diftinguifh it from *Bavais* in *Picardy*) is at prefent a place of very mean account, tho fome writers contend ear- neltly for its having been the ancient, large, and powerful City *Belgium*, from whence all thefe Countries took their denomination.

Binche.

Binche, ftanding upon a branch of the *Haine*, is diftant from *Mons* fome three leagues, and was formerly a well peopl'd place, but has fuf- fer'd exceedingly in the wars of thefe laft ages, being particularly burnt down and utterly ruin'd by the *French* in the year 1544. It was made a Seat of pleafure, being adorn'd with a fine Palace and delicate Gardens by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, on whom it had been beftow'd by *Charles* the Fifth, whole Deputy he was for fome years in the *Netherlands*.

Halle.

Halle (call'd *Notre Dame d'Haulx*, and in Latin *Hallæ*) is the firft place towards *Brabant* where *French* is fpoken. The word fignified at firft a large Repository for Merchandifes, but it has now for a long time both in *France* and *Flanders*, as well as in *England* and other Countries, been us'd to denote a perfon of Quality's Man- fion Houfe. This place is feated upon the very borders of *Brabant*, being diftant from *Bruffels* about three of their miles; and is not con- siderable either for fpace or building, altho it be water'd by the *Senne* which runs thro it, and ftands in a rich and fruitful Country; the principal ornament, and indeed fupport of the Town being the Chappel of the bleffed *Virgin*; whole ftatue (of fo great fame thorowout the Chriftian world) is about two foot long, Crown'd with a Diadem of pure Gold, the whole of it being cover'd over with the fame Metall. In one Arm he holds our Saviour, and in another a Gilded Rofe. Great is the confluence of Votaries here upon the firft Sunday in *September*, upon which day *Aeth*, *Tournay*, *Valenciennes*, *Conday*, *Namur*, and feveral other Cities and Towns fend their Deputies thither with their refpective Offerings. The ufual offering formerly was a new Gown for the *Virgin*, of which there is now fo great ftore that they are diftributed to Votaries, who offer for them a certain fumm of money. The moft precious Ornaments and Utensils of this Chappel were given by *Philip* the Good and his Dutcheff; *Charles* the fifth, Archduke *Albert*, and *Maximilian* the firft; the latter of whom gave

the Rofe-tree of pure Gold, two foot high, branching out with variety of fprigs and flowers, the fame having been confecrated and fent to him by the Pope. Here is to be feen *Lypfius*'s Silver pen, hung up by a chain of the fame Metall, with a copy of verfes, wherein he acknowledges the Patronage and affiftance of the *Virgin Mary* in all his performances. There is a multitude of other curious and rich Offerings to be feen in this Chappel, except the facilegi- ous violence exercis'd by certain Soldiers upon the fame an. 1675 (at which time the *Spanifh* and *Dutch* Armies lay encamp'd thereabout) convey'd them away beyond recovery; fome of the Complices in that gainful Robbery being afterwards taken and punifh'd with death.

For an account of *Braine le Comte*, three miles from *Halle*; of *Leffen* towards *Flanders* upon the *Dender*; and *Roelx* or *Reux* (in latin *Rho- dium*) near *Mons* and *Binch*: as alfo of *Soigny*, *Engbien*, *Chevre* (*Cervia*) *Leuze*, *Aeth*, *Fountain l'Evefque*, and other places in *Hainault* of inferior note, the inquisitive Reader may have re- courfe to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu's* *Theatrum Ur- bium*.

The County of NAMUR.



NAMUR, in latin call'd *Namurcum*, and (by thofe who affirm its chief City to have been origi- nally a ftrong Hold built by the *Romans*, and by them denominat- ed *novus Murus*) *Namurum*; is bound by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg* and

the Bifhoprick of *Liege*. In fruitfulness of foil, abundance of Fowl and Venifon, good Veins of Coal and Iron, (with fome of Lead) and excellent Quarries of dark colour'd, and fpeckl'd Marble, (the laft whereof is call'd *Jafpar*) with feveral other productions and native commodi- ties, it is not inferior to the neighbouring Country of *Hainault*; its Earth moreover yield- ing abundance of Foffil nitre, and its inhabi- tants making prodigious quantities of Iron, for the working and perfecting whereof to the greateft profit and advantage they are furnifh'd with three grand requifites, *viz* Ore, Wood, and Water in great plenty; the latter of which is alfo very ferviceable to them in the transpor- tation of that beneficial manufacture, which to- gether with divers forts of curious Marble (dug efpecially about *Dinant* and *Agimont*) are firft convey'd by the *Mofe* and *Sambre* to the Metro- polis of the Province.

There are but four Wall'd Towns in this Province, *viz*, *Namur*, *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, and *Valencourt*: with about 182 Villages, and feveral Monafteries and Religious houfes, among which that of the *Premonftratenfes*, at *Florez* upon the *Sambre*, excels all the reft. The fu- preme Government of the whole Territory be- longs to the chief of the Ecclefiafticks, the Nobles, and the Deputies of the principal Cities. *Namur* lies in a flat bottom, below an almoft continu'd defcent of three miles from *Gembours*. It is feated upon the confluence of the *Mofe* and the *Sambre*, on the left fide of which laft River (that is towards *Brabant*) ftands the beft part of the

the City; the paffage over both of them being by two Stone Bridges, which make the place both more commodious and more beautiful. On the right hand, or oppofite fide the *Sambre* wafhes the foot of a Mountain, or very high Hill, where ftand many private houfes, and above them a ftately and ftrong Cattle, render'd very defensible by its fuaion. That above- mention'd larger part of the City is adorn'd with the Market-place, Court, or Guild-Hall, divers Churches, and a great number of good Stone Buildings. Beyond the *Sambre* and be- tween that and the *Maes* is fuaite the chief Parochial Church: from whence may be col- lected that the body of the City did originally ftand between the two Rivers, juft above the place where they mix their waters. Inestimable was the damage done to *Namur* by the fwell- ing of the *Sambre* an. 1571, at which time the waters rifing to an incredible heighth (recorded by marks yet to be feen upon the Fronts of their houfes) not only bore down what ever flood in their way, but drove fuch a quantity of Flints before them as well nigh choak'd up their Chan- nel, and left a fmall Ifland yet remaining and to be feen at the confluence of the two Rivers. This City is reputed to be diftant from *Loven* eight leagues, from *Liege* ten, and from *Bruffels* eleven. The Colledge of Canons, Founded by one of their Earls, is commend'd by Travellers; befides which there are two other Collegiate fo- cieties, to one whereof belongs the Church of *St. Alban*, erected, at the request of *Philip* the fecond into a Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth. Among the Religious houfes, appertaining to both Sexes, in this City, that of the *Francifcans* exceeds all the reft, and is accounted a fump- tuous and ftately ftructure; being alfo made more remarkable by the Learning and piety of feveral of its Friars. In *Namur* is the refidence of the Provincial Council from whence the only appeal is to the high Court of *Mechlin*. The Citizens are well train'd, and of a martial dif- pofition; having but few Merchants and Arti- ficers among them. Their Language is a cor- rupt *French*, and in *Guicciardin's* time a great number of Nobles, and perfons of higher rank, but many of them (as he tells us) of a fpurious and illegitimate defcent, made their refidence in *Namur*.

Bovines *Bovigne* (*Bovinae*) is a fmall Town, oftentimes well nigh ruin'd by the injuries of War, particularly an. 1554, about which time the forces of *Henry* the fecond of *France* mife- rably wait'd divers parts of thefe Countries. It is chiefly confiderable for its being a pafs be- tween *Namur* and *Luxemburg*; and yet was it ta- ken an. 1676 by *Marfhal Cregut*, without the ftriking of one ftroke; the Garrifon throwing down their Arms and refufing to fight, notwith- ftanding the earneft intreaties of the Governor, that they would not fo bafely give up the place.

Charlemont is a ftrong fortrefs built an. 1555 by *Charles* the fifth (from whom it took its name) as a curb to the incursions of the *French* (then poffefs'd of *Marienburg*) in thefe parts. It is diftant from *Marienburg* three Leagues, and from *Namur* feven; and is very conveniently feated upon a Hill, near the left bank of the *Mofe*, not far from *Gizeur*, a place of great note as *Guicciardin* informs us.

Valencourt, or *Walcourt* (*Valencourtium*) is di- ftant from *Namur* feven Leagues, being a little Town of mean account, tho feated in a very pleafant Country.

The principal of the Villages in this Province is *Dave* or *Deve*, ftanding on the *Mofe* in the way to *Bovines*, and being defended and adorn'd by a ftrong Cattle, with a large jurifdiction, and the title of a Vicount. Of other places, fuch as are *Floren*, *Vafey*, *Samfon* &c. nothing occurs fit to be commemorated; and as for *Dinant* an account of it may be had in the defcription of the Bifhoprick of *Liege*, the fame having for a long time been under the jurifdiction of that Principality. But we muft not pafs by the For- trefs of

Charleroy.

Charleroy, (fo call'd in honour of the prefent King of *Spain*) which is feated upon a rifing ground in the exterior and western Angle made by the meeting of the *Pieton* and the *Sambre*, and in or near the place where formerly flood a fmall Village call'd *Charnoy*. It was built by the Marquifs of Cattle *Roderigo*, a little before the inroad made by the *French* into the *Spanifh Netherlands* an. 1667, on purpofe to curb the excursions of fuch Garrifons as the *French* King had betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Mofe*, but being made hardly tenable, it was upon the ap- proach of the forefaid Enemy quitted by the *Spaniards*, the body of its fortifications being firft flighted, and only the Outworks left entire. The *French* King immediately after taking poffeffion of it, and confidering that it was feated not above fix Leagues from *Namur*, about as many from *Mons*, and fome twelve or thirteen from *Bruffels*, and therefore apprehending it of great confequence towards the profecution of the defigne he had upon *Brabant* and the re- mainder of *Hainault*, judg'd it advifable to em- ploy his much dreaded Army for the fpace of fifteen days in repairing the ruins of this For- trefs; and having put the fame in a good po- fture of defence, and left a fufficient Garrifon in it, order'd the Governor to proceed with all di- ligence in the farther ftrengthening of the fame, fo that in a little time it became one of the moft confiderable Holds in all thefe Countries. And yet there are not wanting thofe in the politick and fharpfighted fraternity who have judg'd all this labour and expence very ill employ'd, and who pofitively affirm that if that victorious Monarch had in the forefaid year either fet out one month fooner, or not ftopp'd at all in the fortifying of this place, he might in half the Campaign been mafter of *Bruffels* *Gant* and *Ant- werp*, that is (in effect) of all the *Spanifh Netherlands*.

At *Charleroy* begins the bounding line of the *French* late Conquests, that is between the *Sam- bre* and the Ocean; the fame running thorow or near the following places; *viz* *Fontain*, *Marimont*, *Mons*, *Cheuvre*, *Aeth*, *Oudenaerd*, *Cortricx*, *Roufelaer*, *Dixmude* and *Neuport*.

This Seignory has undergon frequent changes of its Lords and Mafters in the courfe of thefe latter Ages; the pretensions of feveral Princes as well as other accidents expofing it from time to time to the hardfhips and miferies of War. We are told that *Philip* the Brother of *Baldwin*, Emperor of *Conftantinople* was about the year 1200 poffefs'd of the Marquifate of *Namur*, which in procefs of time and under fome of the fucceeding Marquifes appears to have been rais'd to the dignity of an Earldom; but whether the fame came to *Philip* the Good (and fo to the houfes of *Burgundy* and *Auftria*) by purchafe or by pure right of inheritance, remains till (as *Guicciardin* tells us) a matter of difpute.

The County or Province of Artois or ARTHOIS.



THE Province of *Artois* (call'd in latin *Artesia* and *Arthesia*) was in the time of *Cæsar*, and the founding of the *Roman* Empire, inhabited by the *Atrebat*, the principal City of which people was the present Metropolis of the Province; term'd anciently *Atrebatum*, and of latter Ages by the *French Arras*, by the *Italians Arazzo*, and by the *Germans Atrecht*. The Country it self is at this day (having been sometimes, particularly in the Reign of the Emperor *Charles* the Bald, accounted part of *Flanders*, and at others variously bounded according to the different success of the Wars of the last Centuries) circumscrib'd by the Countries of *Cambray*, *Picardy*, *Flanders*, and *Hainault*; so that it enjoys a very mild and temperate Air, with a fertile soil, producing all sorts of grain and fruit and other necessaries and comforts of Life in more than usual plenty; Wine only excepted, the defect whereof is to be imputed to the natural sloath and idleness of the inhabitants, or rather their resolv'd negligence as to such things, occasion'd by the small hopes they had of reaping the fruits of their labours, expos'd to the frequent and almost yearly incursions of the neighbouring *French*; under whose dominion having been of late years, they have (probably) apply'd themselves with more diligence both to that and other points of good husbandry. The soil however of this Province has been long since of noted fame for the production of excellent Wheat in so great abundance, that several of the adjacent Countries, particularly *Flanders*, *Teutonic*, and *Brabant*, were supply'd therewith. The wall'd Towns of this Province were in *Guicciardins* time reckon'd to be twelve (accounting *Renty* for one) the Villages being 854 tho many of them almost ruin'd by War. The whole (which comprehends a great number of Monasteries and Religious houses) is divided into nine Chastellanies, or Territories, so call'd from their appertaining originally to certain Castles or strong Fortresses within each District. The Estates of *Artois* consist of four members; viz. the Prelates, Nobles, and the Deputies of their Chapters and principal Cities.

Arras.

The Capital City of *Artois* is *Arras*, which being seated upon the *Scarpe* is distant from *Dourlens* eight, from *Cambray* nine, from *Doway* (to which place the River has been made, since the late conquests of the *French*, commodiously navigable) six, and from *Amiens* fourteen (but those smaller) Leagues. *Arras* is a place of a large circumference, consisting of two distinct Towns, separated formerly by a wall (which was long since thought fit to be demolish'd for the security of both parts) and call'd by the different names of *la Citie*, and *la Ville*; the former of which is in a special manner subject to the Bishop, as the other is to the secular Prince. *La Citie* is the least, but withal the most pleasant part; being also very well fortify'd with good Bulwarks and Trenches, and containing among other fair Buildings the beautiful Cathed-

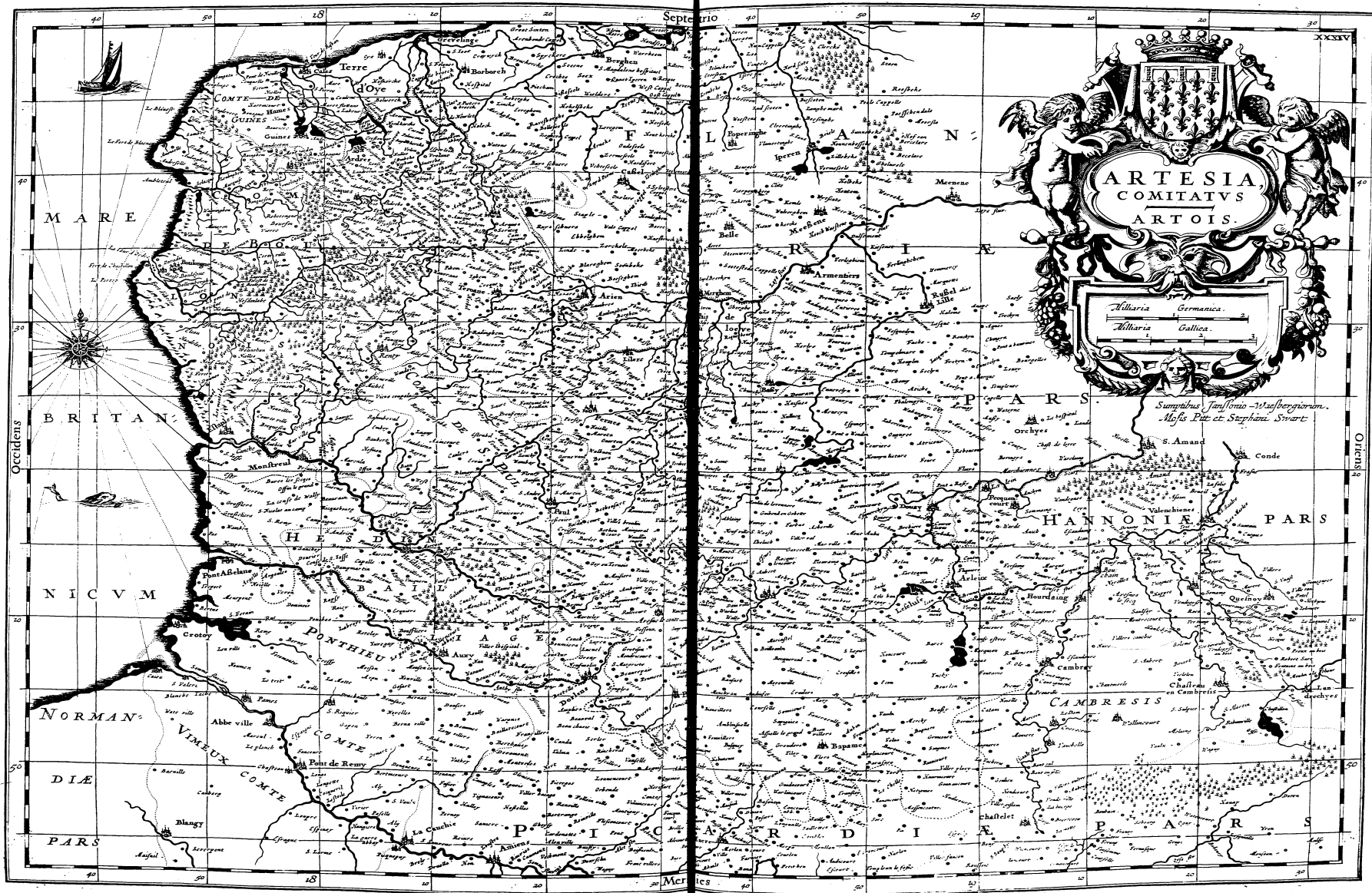
ral dedicated to the blessed Virgin, whereunto belongs a Library excellently stor'd with variety of Manuscripts, especially such as treat of Theological matters. The Bishoprick of *Arras* Founded *an. 531*, and afterwards united with that of *Cambray*, was restor'd at length to its original seat by Pope *Urban* the second, who is said to have been partly induc'd thereto, that he might shew his displeasure against the people of *Cambray*, for their siding with the Emperor *Henry* the fourth, the mortal Enemy of *St. Peters* Chair. In the abovemention'd Cathedral (to pass by the holy Candle which formerly, as they tell us, drop'd down from Heaven, and has its peculiar Chappel and conservatory in the other part of this City) is carefully preserv'd a fine sort of Manna, resembling wool; and plentifully show'd down (as he, they say, relates himself in some of his Epistles) in the time of *St. Jerom*. The fame (which lies richly incas'd in a bed of Jewels) at certain seasons, but especially in times of extraordinary drowth, is with great solemnity expos'd to the publick view of the people; whose devotion is suppos'd to be thereby rais'd, and their prayers render'd more fervent and efficacious towards the obtaining of rain. The other part of *Arras*, term'd *La Ville*, was even in *Guicciardins* time by its situation, together with its walls, Bulwarks, and deep and broad (tho dry) Ditch, so strongly fortify'd, that it was esteem'd capable of enduring the sharpest and longest siege; yet was it *an. 1640* in the space of about seven weeks taken by the *French*, at which time were found written over one of the Gates these two verses, sufficiently expressing the haughty confidence of the inhabitants:

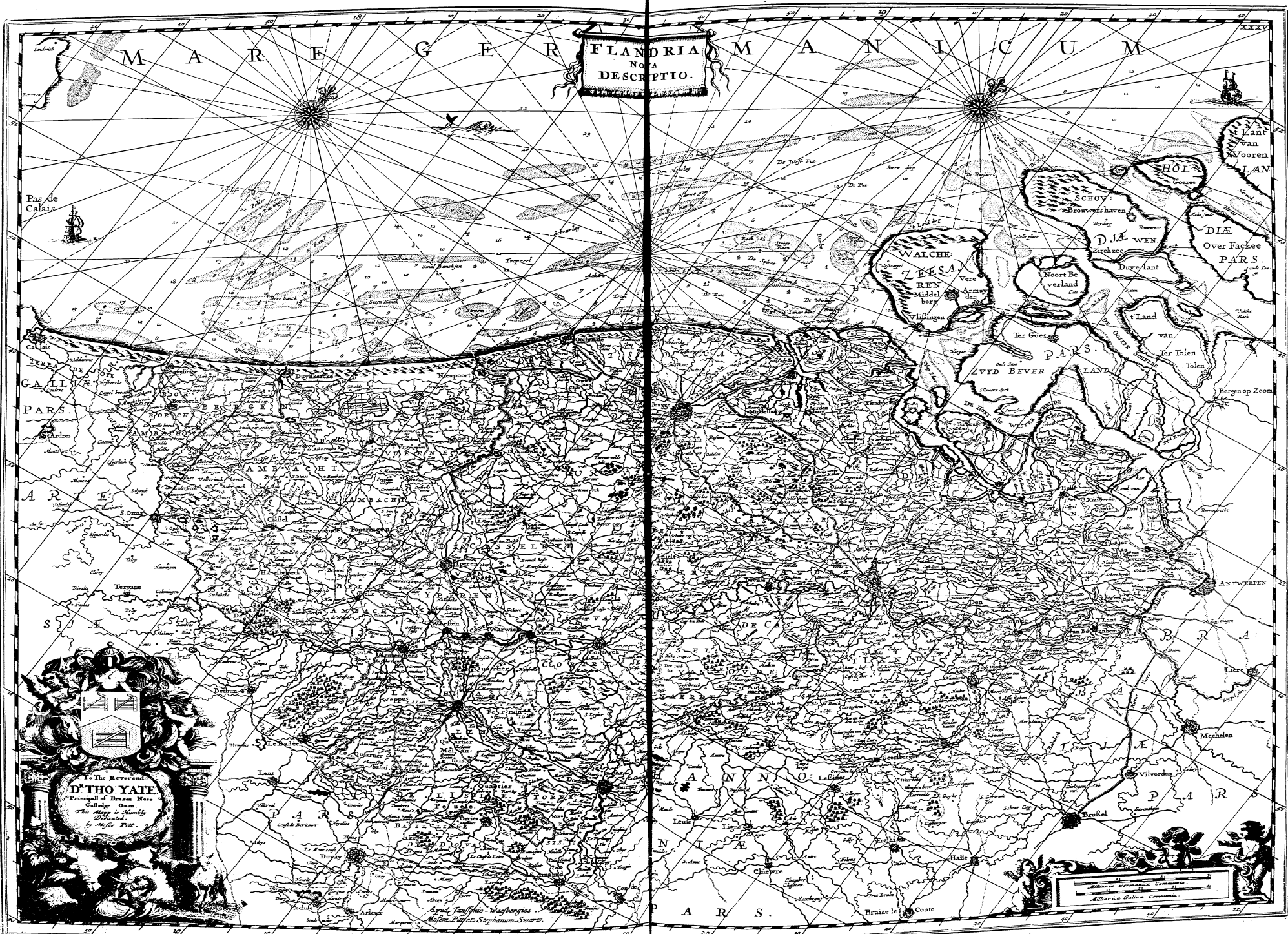
*Quand les Francois prendront Arras,
Les souris mangeront les Chats.*

That is, *the French shall never be able to take Arras, till such time as the Mice devour the Cats*. In this second part of the City, (which has the convenience, and ornament of broad Streets, with a fair and spacious Market-place) stands the august and wealthy Abby of *St. Vedastus*, the yearly revenue whereof amounts to the sum of 20000 thousand Crowns. This place is also furnish'd with other Churches, the structure whereof is stately and sumptuous; and the Citizens houses are said to be very commodiously built, having particularly deep and large Cellars, or pav'd under-ground Rooms, intended at first (as *Guicciardin* tells us) for places of retreat in the time of war, and therefore so contriv'd that the Citizens with their whole Families may be lodg'd in them, and so secur'd from the fury of a Besiegers great shot. There are several wealthy Tradesmen and Artificers in this City, which was long since famous for making great quantities of *Sayes*, but much more for being the place to which the rich Tapestries and *Arras* Hangings, so well known thorowout the world, owe both their name and original. For an account of the learned men who acknowledg this Town for their birth-place (among whom is the famous Herbalist *Carolus Clusius*) the Reader may have recourse to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu*.

St. Omers had its name from *St. Audomar* (being stil'd in Latin *Fanum Sancti Audomari*) a Native of *Constance* in *Germany*, and Bishop of *Terouan*; who built at first only a Monastery upon the place (where before stood no more than an ordinary Castle, call'd *Sithiu*) with a fair Church that took its denomination from him; the opinion of whose great sanctity drew multi-







multitudes of people thither, and occasion'd the erecting of so many Buildings that in a small time they came to equal in extent a very considerable Town. But whatever was the beginning and original of this City, it has in these latter ages been one of the principal places not only of *Artois* but of all the *Spanish Netherlands*, having been particularly considerable for the inconveniences it always occasion'd to *France*, when in other hands; for by means of this strong Hold an Enemy was much advantag'd in making incursions into, and levying contributions upon the neighbouring parts of that Kingdom; the same being sufficiently experienc'd a few years ago, when all *Boulonnois* was thereby made desolate, the commerce with *Calais* being cut off, and a prejudicial separation made of the *French Conquests* between *Arras* and *Dunkirk*. This City is seated on the River *Aa*, and is well fortified with Walls, Bastions, Half-Moons, Ditches, Marthes, and Lakes; in the latter of which are little floating Islands affording good pasturage for Cattle, and shelter for Fish, which in great numbers seek covert under them in the extremity of heat and cold; these Islands, as is related by *Guicciardin*, (who mentions only one great Lake) for a certain truth, being easily drawn from one place to another by a small cord ty'd to the Bushes which grow upon the same. Upon the said Lake, stands among other Edifices a noble and large Monastery of the Order of *St. Bernard* by whom also it is reported to have been built. They believe, chiefly upon the authority of Tradition in this Country, that *St. Omers* is the famous *Icius Portus* of *Julius Caesar*, where he embark'd with his Army for the invasion of *Britain*; and they argue from the nature of the sand and gravel hereabout that the Sea heretofore did flow thus far. *Saint Omers* was an. 1677 at the same time assaulted by *Monseur* that the *French King* himself besieg'd *Cambray*; and the Prince of *Orange*, who advanc'd to its relief with an Army of thirty thousand men being defeated near *Cassel*, the Defendants unwilling to run the hazard of having it carry'd by storm, capitulated and upon Articles yielded up the Town. To conclude our account of this City, the Riches of the people; the Canal for Commerce, call'd the new *Fesse*; the Abby of *St. Bertin*, and more especially the *English* Seminary of *Jesuits*, have render'd it a place of publick note and of no common fame thorowout the World.

Bethune is distant from *Arien* or *Aire* some five leagues; and is no contemptible Town either in respect of strength or beauty; the chief commodity of the place being excellent Cheeses, of which a great quantity is transported and vended out of the *Belgick* Provinces.

Aire or *Arien* (*Aria*) stands upon the *Lys*, about two leagues from *Terauan*, and is a very strong place, being environ'd on three sides by a moorish level, and fortify'd with good Ditches, Bastions, Halfmoons, Redouts, Hornworks and Counterescarpes. It can be closely besieg'd but on one side, and there it is defended by a strong Fortress call'd the Fort of *St. James*, having five Bastions, two Halfmoons and a deep Trench. This Town was besieg'd and taken by the *French*, and not long after recover'd by the *Spaniards* an. 1641. Since that it was besieg'd by the *Marthal d'Humieres* in July 1676, and the said Fort of *St. Francis* with most of the Outworks being taken, the *French* play'd their Bombs and Granados so incredibly thick, that the Citizens (who suffer'd great damage thereby) began to mutiny, and the place was surrender'd upon

good Articles, which were the more readily granted by the *French* because the Duke of *Villa Hermosa* was upon his march for the relief of the same.

Bapaulm (*Bapalma*) is a small Town six leagues distant from *Arras*; and is a place that cannot conveniently be besieg'd, there being no Springs or Rivers within three leagues round about it.

The Castle of *Rentey*, with a fair and large Village adjoining to it, stands upon a small Rivulet, and was in the last Century a Fortress of very great strength, being an. 1554 besieg'd by the *French King* and reliev'd by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth.

The old *Hesdin* (which stood upon the *Canche*, some four leagues from *St. Paul*, and was anciently the seat of the Earl of *Flanders* and *Artois*) being found incommodiouly seated upon account of the modern way of assaults with the use of great Guns, was by the command of *Charles* the fifth raz'd to the very ground about the year 1553; order being given at the same time for the building of the new *Hesdin*, call'd *Hesdin-fert*; which stands also upon the River *Canche*, (navigable as far as *Montreuil*) but enjoys a far better situation, and is a regular Hexagon, so well contriv'd and fortify'd that it is esteem'd one of the strongest Holds in all these Countries; yet was it taken in less then the space of six weeks by the *French* an. 1639; the surrendry of it in so short a time being imputed to the Garri-sons have been too lavish of their powder, of which they were by that means become almost destitute.

The County of *St. Paul* (within the Province of *Artois*) is a Signory of great antiquity; the Earl whereof having oftentimes play'd fait and loofe with *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, and kept these Princes for many years at continual strife; the last mention'd of them was even with him at long run, and having got him into his hands, requited his treachery with the loss of his head. But for a further account of this Earldom, and particularly of the City of *Terauan* (long since quite ruin'd and demolish'd, at the siege whereof *Maximilian* the Emperor serv'd in person under the *English* colours an. 1513) and some other places in *Artois*, with the order and succession of its Earls, and the descent of the Province it self to the house of *Burgundy*, the Reader must consult *Guicciardin*, *Blaeu*, and others, the nature and circumstances of whose business and undertakings oblig'd, or at least permitted them, to be more large in their Writings.

The Earldom or Province of FLANDERS.



THE Province of *Flanders*, since the County of *Artois* was taken out of it, has been bounded by the Western branch of the *Scheld* call'd the *Hont*, by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, *Picardy* and the *British* Ocean. The opinion that this Country in ancient times was united to *England* seems very improbable, for its having been separated and thrown at so great a distance from the same by an Earthquake is no likely matter, and the supposition that so great

Es-paulm.

Rentey.

Hesdin.

County of
St. Paul.

that noble Citadel begun by the *English* while this Town was in their possession, and which has the Sea on one side of it, the Haven on another, and the Sand-hills (some of which are taken in by it) towards the Land. It is now almost a year since the new Trench, cut also at his cost for a mile together thorow the splinter Sands, was so far advanc'd that it would upon the head of the tide receive an hundred men of War of forty-five Guns apiece, and when quite finish'd (which was in May last suppos'd possible to be effected, together with the compleating the Cattle at the mouth of the fame, upon which were to be planted 200 pieces of Canon, in the space of a year; there being then some fourteen thousand men employ'd in and about the work) must be capable of at least 150 Vessels of seventy Guns. On the west side of this Harbour was rais'd a vast pil'd and planck'd work, to intercept and lodge the Sands; and as for such Sands as should be driven in at the mouth of the fame, they were to be forc'd out again by vast flashes of water to be let down the Channel from three great Sluces, built a little above the Town for that purpose, upon as many Currents, which afterwards run together with their united streams into the Harbour. But providence has lately manifested it self more powerful then the *French* King, and that both by afflicting the poor *Netherlanders* in a more severe manner then he was with his three mighty Armies able to do in the dreadful invasion of seventy-two, and at the same time evidencing the vanity of those his vast designs and expensive undertakings; the late unparallel'd Tempest and Inundation having well nigh choak'd up the Harbour and ruin'd the Works of this place, rais'd by that wealthy Monarch (beyond the possibility as was imagin'd of being so far endammag'd) with a greater charge then he has sometimes been at in conquering whole Provinces. Concerning this sad calamity (a punctual account whereof is every day expected from those that have been the greatest sufferers by the fame) we shall only observe in this place that several things seem to have concurr'd towards the rendering of it very extraordinary, the chief whereof were these.

1. The continuance of stormy weather and very high winds for several days together.
2. The fame bearing from Northwest, the most fatal point of the compass, as has been elsewhere observ'd, to these Countries.
3. these storms happening about the full of the Moon; when the tides rise above their ordinary height.
4. Great and continual rains falling at the same time both in *Flanders* and *Germany*, whereby their great Rivers the *Scheldt*, *Mose*, and *Rhine*, were swollen in a more prodigious and unusual manner.

The West part of FLANDERS Teutonic, or FLEMISH.

THE distribution of this whole Province according to the order and number of our Maps, is into the Western and Eastern parts of *Flanders Teutonic*, into *Flanders Gallican* or *Walloon*, and *Flanders Imperial* and *Proprietary*. The first of these Quarters term'd the West part of *Flanders Teutonic* or *Flemish* (so call'd because that Language is in common use among the inhabitants) is encompass'd by *France* and *Artois*, *Flanders*

Gallican, the Eastern part of *Flanders Teutonic*, and the *British* Ocean. It contains several good Cities, and a great many noble Villages; the principal within its precincts (omitting *Dunkirk*, of which enough has been spoken already) being:

Graveling, which stands about three miles from *Dunkirk* and as many from *Calais*, upon the mouth of the River *Aa*, which divides *France* from *Flanders*, and therefore this being a frontier Town, upon the approach of strangers towards the Gate, notice is given of their numbers by a toll of a bell for every Horse; all the Wool which is brought out of *England* or *France* paying also custom here. It was fortify'd by *Charles* the fifth *an.* 1528 with five strong Bulwarks and a Citadel, to serve as a Rampart to *Flanders*, and a bar of defence against *France*, and was thereupon judg'd impregnable; all necessary provisions of Soldiers, victuals and Ammunition pre-suppos'd. As for the Town it self it is neither large nor well built, being moreover not many years ago but thinly inhabited; yet stands it in so low and plashy a level, and is environ'd with so many Outworks and Ditches of water, that it seems strange it should in so short a time be yielded up to the *English* and *French* in the year 1658. At this place was (*an.* 1558) a signal overthrow given the *French* by the Arms of *Philip* the second under the conduct of the same Count *Egmond* that afterwards became a principal Abettor of the revolt from *Spain*, for which the Duke of *Alva* took off his head. *An.* 1586 our famous sir *Philip Sidney* undertook to surprize *Graveling*, but his hopes were disappointed by the valour of the Garrison, and himself compell'd to fall back again with his Forces to *Flushing*. It was taken by the *French* in July 1644, and *an.* 1652 with the loss of 2000 men retaken by the *Spaniards*, by whom it was (as is above said) yielded up to the *English* and *French* *an.* 1658.

Ipres, call'd by the *Flemish* *Iperen*, and in latin *Ipra*, takes its name from the River upon which it stands, and is distant from *Bruges* nine, and from *Ghent* about thirteen leagues. It is an indifferent rich Town, driving a good trade (especially in the annual Lent Fair) with its *Sayes* and half-Silks, and other the like commodities; and is also a well built place, tho the Wooden Fronts take away from the beauty of the houses; which are universally so well serv'd with water, convey'd to them in leaden pipes, that the foundations of *Ipres* are usually said to be of that metal. There are several Covents in this Town, and among the Churches the Cathedral of *St. Martin* has the preheminance. Its Market-place is one of the fairest and largest in all these Countries, and here stands their Hall, or repository for Wool, which tho old is nevertheless a handsome piece of building. *Ipres* makes the third of the four members which constitute the third Estate of *Flanders*, and is honour'd with the title of a Vicounty, and enjoys a jurisdiction of a very large extent; the foil of its *Castellany*, or Territory, being the richest and most fertile of the whole *Teutonic* *Flanders*.

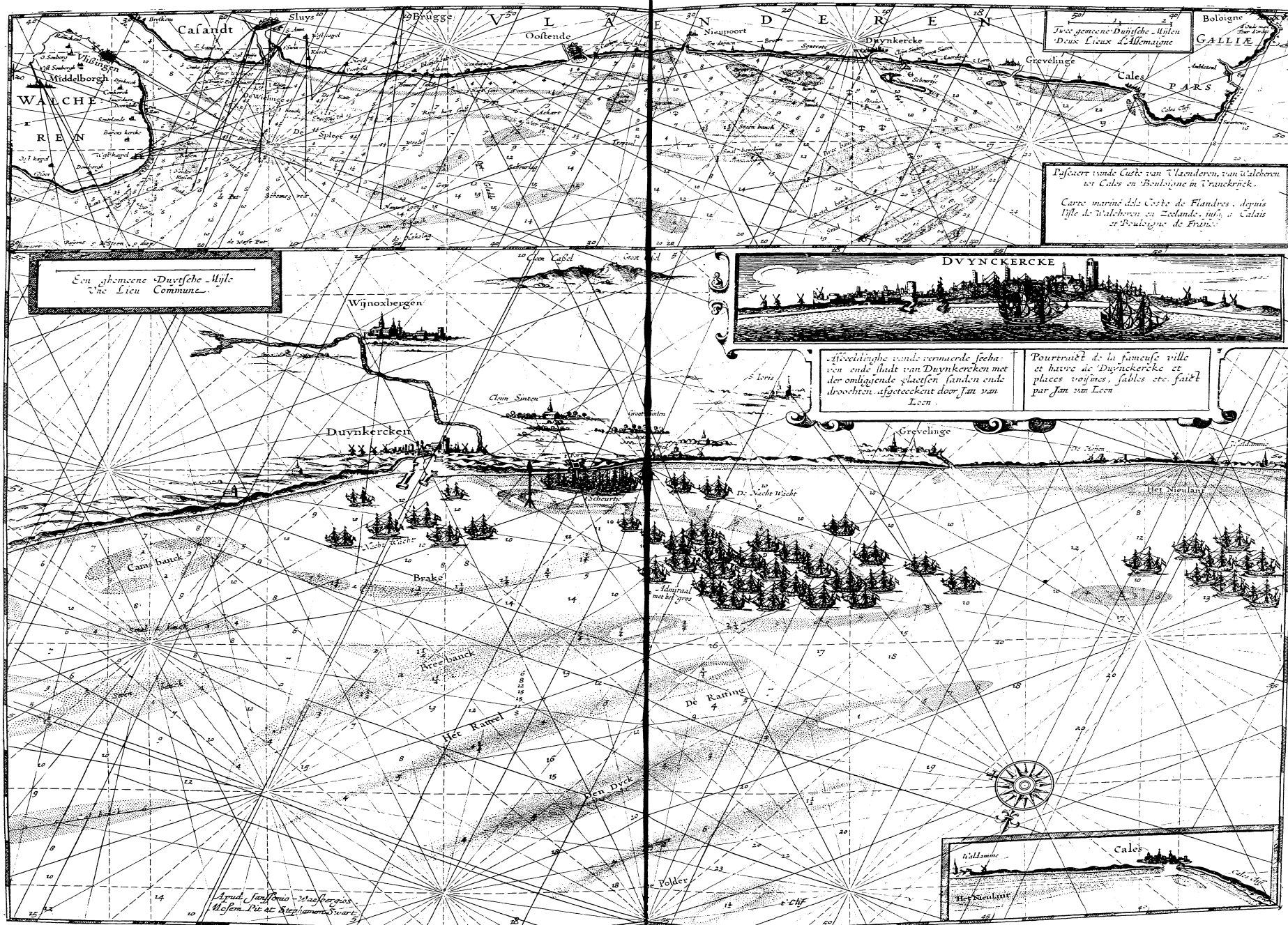
Winnocksberg (*Winnoxbergen*, *Berga Sancti Winnoci*, and *Mons* or *Montes Sancti Winnoci*) is seated at the distance of seven leagues from *Ipres*, and but one from *Dunkirk*, and owes its name to a noble Monastery erected upon a hill (either by *Baldwin* the bearded or *Baldwin* of *Lille*) in honour of *St. Winnoc*, an *English* man of wonderful devotion and piety, deceased in these parts. Here is a great deal of Cloath made, tho much of that trade has within these two last Centuries

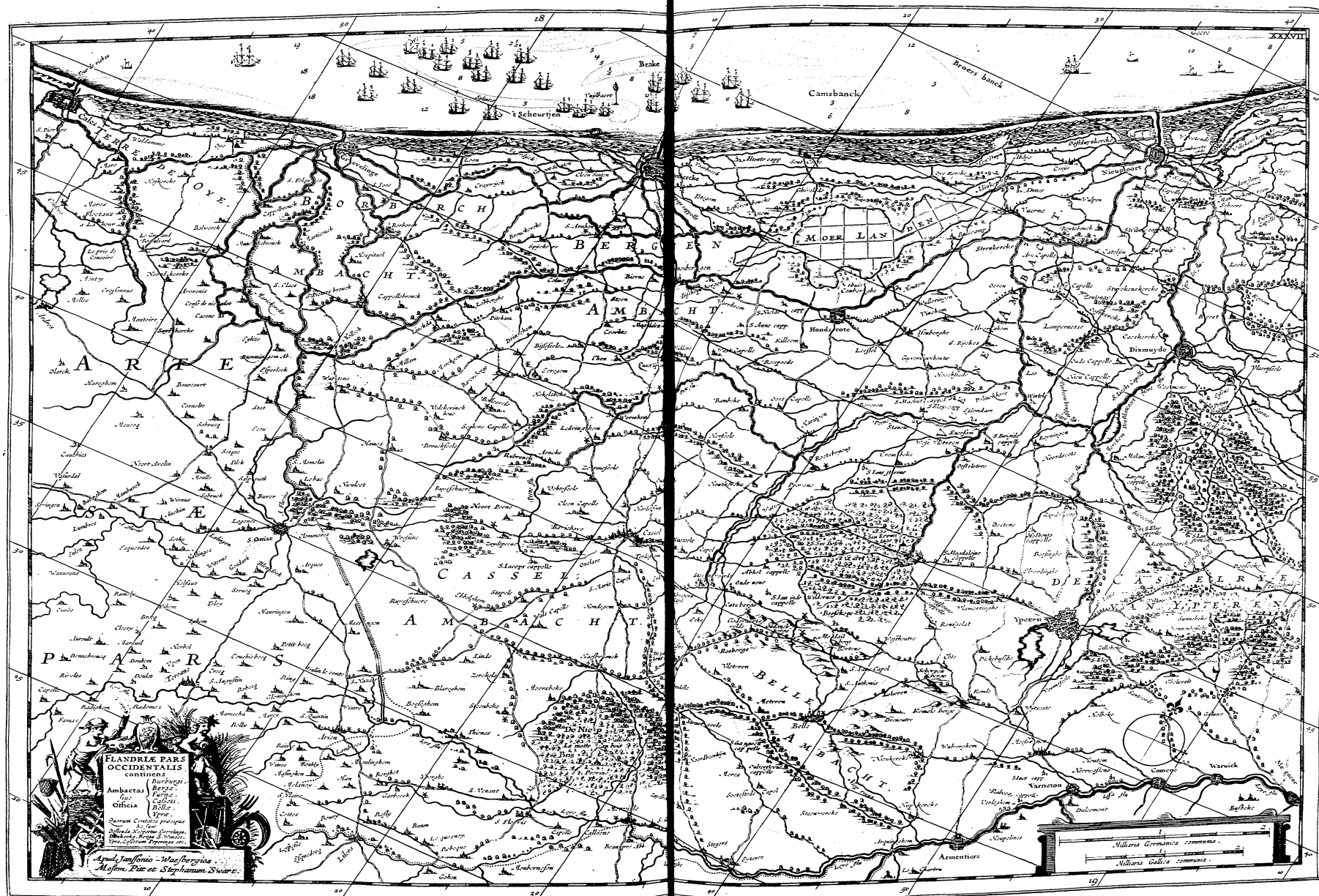
Graveling

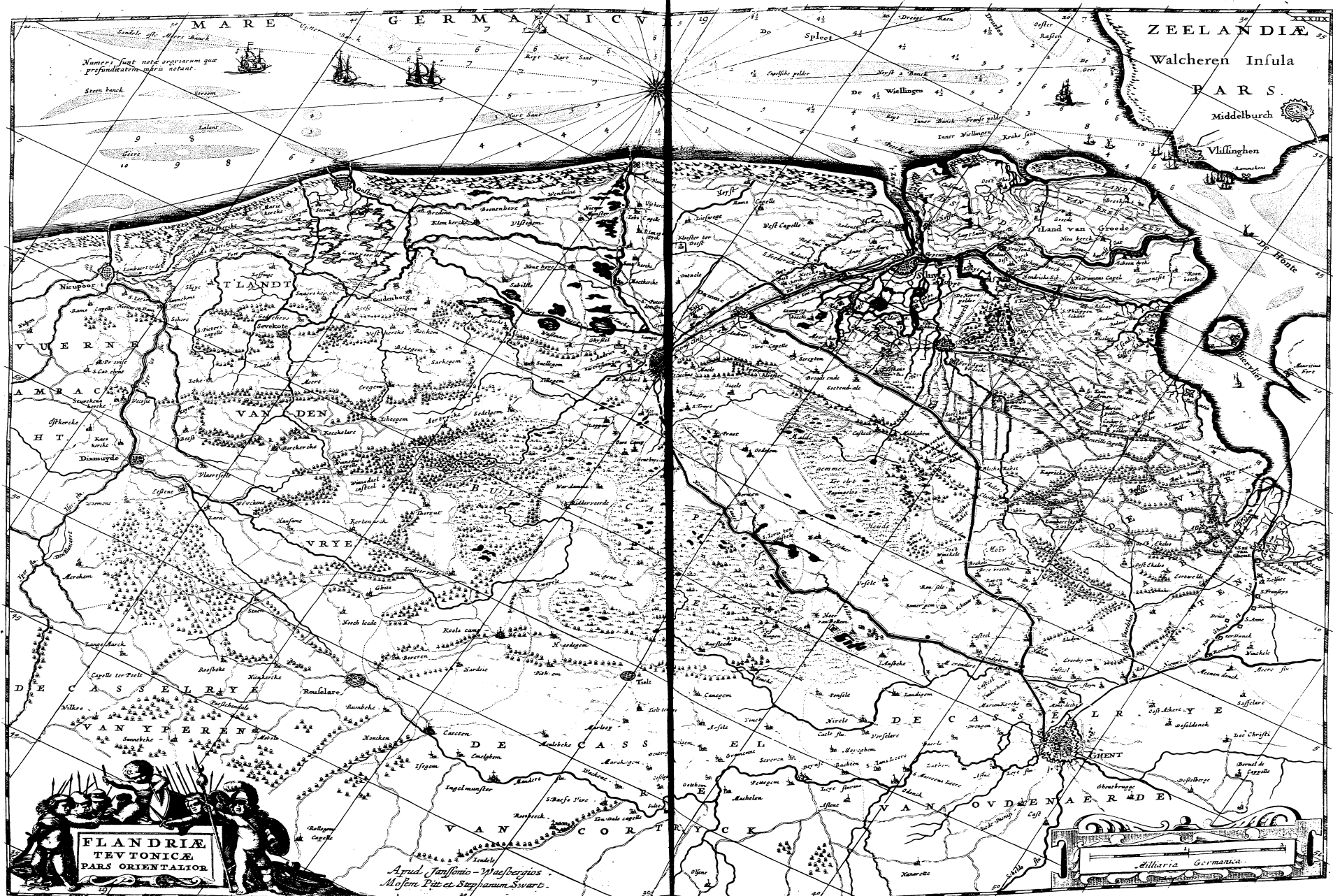
Ipres

Winnocksberg









Centuries been translated from hence and other parts of *Flanders* into *Holland*. The foil of its *Castellany* (which is very large) is more then ordinarily fruitful, which occasions the keeping of large herds of Cattle, and making great quantities of excellent Cheefe. *Winnosberg* has, in the same manner as *Furnes* and most of their Wall'd Towns, its proper Physician, allow'd a certain fillary from the publick.

Veurne or *Furnes* (*Vurna*) is distant from *Dunkirk* four, and from *Dixmude* three leagues; being a pretty near Town, with its proper Territory or *Ambacht*; the foil whereof is so exceeding rich, that if the whole of these Provinces were in that respect equal to it, they would (as the *Flemmings* vaunt it) be in value not inferior to the wealth of all the *Indies*. Here was the residence of *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, during his retirement with *Philip* of *Burgundy*. It was taken by the *French* in the space of three days, an. 1667; which was principally done to procure more elbow room for the Garrison of *Dunkirk*.

Burburg is a little pleasant Town about a mile from *Graveling*. And *Kajfel* (in Latin *Kajetum*, tho originally *Cajellam*) stands upon the top of an high Hill, about four leagues from *Wincesberg*, and as far from *Terouan*. It was formerly a place of good strength, but has not recover'd its losses in these last Centuries, being several times almost ruin'd by the *French*. Near this place have been fought three memorable Bat-tles by three *Philip's* Generals on the *French* side. The first advantageous to the Low Countries by the eviliate of *Philip* the Fair; the other two as glo-rious to *France* thro the courage or good fortune of *Philip* of *Valois*, and *Philip* Duke of *Orleans* ; between the latter of whom and the Prince of *Orange* was the third of them fought in *April* an. 1677. The *Dutch* Army is said to have been the best that ever they were masters of, being 30000 in number, sent to the relief of *St. Omers* ; but after a hot fight of three hours defeated by the Duke of *Orleans*, with the loss of three thousand slain upon the spot, and as many taken pri-soners by the *French* ; whose lofs amounted to no fewer then two thousand men.

fewer then two thousand men.

Meffine is distant from *Belle* and *Ipres* two leagues. It is a handfom Town, and makes good quantities of Cloth. The Nunnery is alfo commended; the Lady Abbefs whereof is poffefs'd of both temporal and Ecclefiaftical juriſdiction.

Menene is a ſmall Town upon the *Lys*, being ſecur'd by a Ditch and other fortifications from the ſudden incurſions of an enemy. *Hondſſecat* lies at the well nigh equal diſtance of two leagues from *Winnocberg*, *Furnes* and *Loe*. The Fort of *Mardike* was an. 1645 diſmantl'd and quitted by the *French*, but an. 1652 d' *Elſtrades* caus'd it to be more thoroughly ſlighted; the houſes being fir'd, the Bulwark blown up, and Counterſcarp raz'd; and ſome ſeven or eight years ago there was nothing upon the place but a Fort of Wood juſt above the water mark, with ſome few Guns mounted. *Poperingen* is diſtant from *Ipres* two leagues and from *Caffel* three. *Belle* is ſeated at the diſtance of two leagues from *Poperingen*, and three from *Ipres*; and here was born *Meyerus*, a *Flemmiſh* Hiſtoriographer of good note. *Commene* (the birth place of the famous Statesman and Hiſtorian *Philip de Comines*) ſtands upon the *Lys*, and fo do *Warmyck* (*Virvotiacum*) and *Varinot*. *Boefingen*, *Roelaelaer*, *Elverdingen*, *Roeburg*, *Stegens*, *Watten*, *Steenwever*, *Nieuwerke*, *Hazebroeck*, and other places of inferior quality may be found briefly deſcrib'd in *Guicciardin*, *Merchanus*, and *Blau-*

The East part of FLANDERS Teutonic or Flemish.

THIS part of *Flanders* is bounded by the *Hont*, the Channel between *Gaunt* and its *as* or *Sluce*, and a line drawn between *Refelaer* and *Newport* do. *ow Daxemude*. In this imperfect manner are the limits of the Eastern District of *Flanders* *Teutonic* deliver'd by *Bleau*, whereby is left a vast gap between *Gaunt* and *Refelaer*, the *Cassellanes* of *Courtray* and *Oudenarde* being quite omitted, both which are put in *Flanders* *Flammangeant* by others, and neither of them dispos'd of by him in any other Quarter of the Province.

Gaunt (*Ghent, Gand, Gandavum*, and by the *Italians Gaunto*) suppos'd to have been at first call'd *Wanda*, upon its being taken by the *Vandals*, stands four miles from the *Sus* and the *Sea* (unto which there is a Channel cut, the work of four years, finish'd *an. 1551*) and being water'd by the *Lys, Mourwaeter, Scheld* and *Lieze* all navigable Rivers, has obtain'd the staple of *Corn* and other *Grain*. It is account'd the greatest City in all the *Low-Countries*, but at present is rather decays then increases, nor would *Charles* the fifth's jeft of putting *Paris* into his *Ghent* (which word in *French* signifies a *Glove*) hold now, altho the *Compafs* of this City on the inside is reckon'd to be *seven Italian miles*. The body of the *Town* is however generally well built, the *Streets* being fair and clean and the whole well Wall'd and Trench'd about; and in it are said to be *seven Churches*, and *fifty-five Religious houses*, among which the *Jesuits* is one of the fairest. Here is also a *Cloyster* for *English Nuns*; and the *Cathedral* is a stately structure. The *Tower Bellefort* (in which is hung the *Bell Roland*, said to weigh *twelve thousand pound*) is above *400* (*Blaeu* faves *500*) *steps* high, and from about the top of it (on which stands a *Copper Dragon* gilt, with his wings expanded, and judg'd to be as big as a *bull*) you have a fair prospect of a pleasant and fruitful Country round about. The *Church* of *St. Bavo* is the chief, tho that of *St. Michael* be famous for excellent paintings. The *Castle* which is the *Princes Palace* contains *three hundred Chambers*, that in which *Charles* the fifth was born not exceeding *four ells* in the *square*. In this City (in which was also born our *Duke of Lancaster*, call'd *John of Gaunt*) are *ninety-eight large Bridges* (besides divers small ones) under which pass *Vessels* of trade laden with *Corn* and other *Commodities*, the above-mention'd *Rivers* making to many different streams that the *City* is thereby divided into *twenty-six Islands*. The trade of the place consists chiefly (besides *Corn*) in *Cloaths*, *Stuffs* and *Silks*, of which there is so great a quantity made, that amongst the *fifty Companies* of *Tradenfmen*, those relating to *Commodities* of this nature make one third. By the *French, Italian* and *German Writers Gaunt* is stigmatiz'd with the character of being *fiendishly rebellious*, upon which account its rank with *Liege, Paris*, and *Positiers*; and this seditious humour of the *Gauntes* occasion'd the building of the first

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first Citadel in Europe, which was erected here by Charles the fifth about the year 1540. It consists of four Bastions which are but little and look on one side upon the City, and on the other towards the Fields; and tho this Fortrefs be of a regular figure yet is it not so convenient as those which of latter years have been built for the same purpose in other places. In Gaunt is the seat of the Provincial Court, which consists of a President, twelve Senators, a Proctor General, an Advocate Fiscal, and other Officers. Hither are all Appeals to be made from the inferior Courts of Flanders, tho not ultimately; for recourse may be had from hence to the high Court of Mechlin. An account of the particular Government of the City may be had from Gohuitz. Gaunt was taken by the French in the course of the late War and restor'd to the Spaniards, with all its Dependants, by the peace of Nimeghen, concluded in September 1678.

The Sas or Sluce of Gaunt (commonly call'd Sas van Ghent) is a strong Fortrefs at the mouth of the new Fofs where the waters of the drown'd Land pass into the Sea. It came into the hands of the United Provinces an. 1644, the Spanisb Garrison being then driven out by the Prince of Orange.

Bruges took its name from the great number of Bridges in it, or from one particular Bridge, according to Merchantius, who says the original name of the place was in the singular number Brugge. It is situate in a large Plain, about three leagues from the Sea, and four from Ostend, and the Walls on the inside are somewhat above four Italian miles in compass; the City being of a round figure, and observ'd the other day to be well wall'd and fortified with Works of Earth and deep Ditches. The River Rey runs thorow it, with a muddy and heavy stream; yet many Vessels at high water come up from Damme and Sluce by the new Channel cut with vast charge to the last nam'd place, and secur'd by prodigious Turnpikes from the rage of the Sea. The Canal cut by Spinola between Bruges and Gaunt is eight leagues in length, and is guarded by above two hundred Forts and Redoubts, which were at Gohuitz's being here provided of as many Companies of Foot, with six Troops. But to return to the City it self, it is an exceeding neat, tolerably populous, and very well built City, many of its Houses being four or five, and some six stories high; from the tops whereof you have at once the prospect of a Fleet of Ships and a large Territory of a fruitful and pleasant Country. In this City are seven Parish Churches (that of St. John was an. 1559 made a Cathedral) sixty Religious Houses, and three Colleged of Canons; the Jesuits Colledg, built at the public charge, deserving particularly to be seen. The Market-place has a commodious and pleasant situation, being as the center where fix of the principal streets, running from as many of the chief Gates of the City, are terminated. Hard by stands a Tower 343 steps high, and not far off the Palace call'd La Franche, nobly adorn'd with the Pictures and Statues of several Emperors, Kings, and Arch-Dukes. Here were formerly no fewer then seventeen Companies or Fraternities, consisting of the Merchants of several Nations (there being sixty-eight others of Tradesmen and Artificers) and every one had their distinct Guild-Hall, at such time as the commerce of Antwerp was only subservient to that of Bruges; this City having been formerly one of the very principal Empories of Europe. The said Companies removing afterwards to Antwerp, the chief remaining traffic of

this place was in Spanisb Wool; and upon the loss of Calais an. 1558, it was made their chief Mart for the same Commodity by the English. The women of Bruges have been noted to excel both in beauty and bravery; and it is reported, that Johanna Wife of Philip the Fair of France, passing thorow this City, should say in great displeasure, I thought my self the only Queen in this place, but I perceive there are six hundred Queens were besides me.

The Terra Franca or Vryland ('t land van den Vryen) so call'd from its having asserted its liberty, and cast off the yoke of the Brugeois, consists of a Territory extended for the space of about seven miles, and enjoying a Jurisdiction over a great number of Villages. The Town of Damme lies upon the Channel between Bruges and Sluce, and was made an exceeding strong place by Marquis Spinola. But the principal City of all Vryland is Ostend, which stands upon the Sea-shore, in the midst of a moorish ground, and among divers Channels; but is chiefly environ'd almost on all sides by two of the greatest of them, by which the Sea enters into the Land, and grows so high when at full Tide, that the Town seems rather buried then situate in the Sea. It has been moreover so exactly and regularly fortified, that it is taken to be one of the strongest places in all the Low Countries; having a safe and capacious Harbour (one of the five Ports of Flanders) well defended, and deep enough to receive Ships of great burthen. The Buildings of the Town are not tall, but they are handfom and uniform; the streets being regular, well pav'd, exactly level and strait; and this regularity is to be attributed to its being built all together, scarce an House remaining after the famous siege of above three years and three months continuance; in the course whereof are reckon'd to have been destroy'd by the Sword and sickness at least an hundred thousand men, whereof above seventy-eight thousand of the Besiegers. At the beginning of the siege this Town was so slightly fortified, that the Arch-Dutchess is reported to have said, She would not shift her Smock till such time as it was taken; which happen'd at last not for want of ammunition or provision, or of men or courage (for at the surrendry an. 1604 it was found to be provided of all necessaries, and a Garrison of above 4000 strong and healthy Soldiers), but for defect of ground to defend. For the besieged loosing one fortification after another, and so being oblig'd to raise new Works more and more inward, they had no place left them at last whether to retreat. And indeed after the Town was yielded up, there appear'd nothing but a misshapen Chaos of Earth, consisting of nothing almost but Trenches fill'd up, Curtains beaten down, Bulwarks torn in pieces; Half-Moons, Flanks, and Redoubts so confus'd one with another that they could not be distinguish'd, nor could it be well known on which side the assault, and on which the defence was made. Sir Francis Vere, who was Governor of Ostend during some part of the siege, is basely aspers'd by Meteran and others of having design'd the betraying of the Town to the Spaniards. But no such thing can be imagin'd by such as are acquainted with the excellent qualities of that brave Soldier, whose credit is sufficiently clear'd by the Continuator of the siege of this place, by whom it is made evident, that his gaining time by a pretended Treaty with the Spaniards, fav'd the Town from inevitable ruin. In the said siege it was observable that the playing of their Batteries against the Sand-Hill Bulwark instead

of beating it down, had stuck it so thick with great shot that it was become a Wall of Iron; all fresh Bullets flying in pieces as soon as they dash'd against it. Some are said to have offer'd the erecting of the Bulwark anew from the very foundation if they might have the Bullets for their pains. An Engineer also from the Spanisb Camp more then once during this siege shot a Bullet into a charg'd Canon in the Town, the Powder whereof taking fire immediately return'd the Enemy two Bullets for one. The baffle given that great Politician Card. Mazarine in his design upon this place an. 1658, with the catching of the French forces sent to surprize it in a trap, are related at large by a Spanisb Gentleman who personated the Governor for some hours. Marshal D'Amont thought himself so sure of the Town, that he wrote the Cardinal word the business was effected according to their hearts desire; and he thereupon sending immediately the same news to Frankfort, the Electors were so confounded, that their whole proceedings were for some time suspended in the Election of a King of the Romans.

Sluce (Slusa and by some call'd Claufule) is distant from Bruges three, and from Middleburg in Zealand five leagues. It was in former Ages an exceeding wealthy place, enjoying that vast trade which afterwards remov'd from hence to Bruges, and from thence to Antwerp; and has still the largest Harbour in all Flanders, the same being capable of five hundred fail of good Ships. It was taken by the Prince of Parma an. 1586 no fewer then 4000 great shot being discharg'd against it in eight hours; and the Garrison upon the surrendry found to be reduc'd from 2000 to 600. An. 1604 it was retaken by Prince Maurice, who besieg'd this place with a design of either obliging the Spaniards to quit Ostend, or making some amends for the loss of that place. It is not above one of their miles in compass; nor is all that space thorowly inhabited; tho its situation and fortifications be such as render it one of the strongest places belonging to the Confederate States. Adjoining to Sluce is the Island of Cad-fand, formerly much larger and better inhabited; and at present fortify'd with several works, erected in divers parts of it, with an especial relation to the defence of the foresaid City. Aardenburg tho at present but a small inconspicuous place was formerly a Town of great note, having been the Metropolis of the neighbouring part of Flanders before the Building of Bruges; and in it are still to be seen the ruins of one of the finest Churches in this Province. However this place had been fortify'd after its coming into the Confederates hands an. 1604, we are told that an. 1672 the Walls of it were not defensible, and the Moat but three foot deep; yet at that time did the small Garrison in it give the French (who endeavour'd to surprize the Town) such a repulse, that this appears to have been the greatest action that happen'd thorowout the late Low-Country Wars. A thousand or 1200 of the French were kill'd and (which is hardly credible) only one or two of the Aardenburgers wounded &c. but we cannot give a punctual relation of this and several other matters, being oblig'd to contract our Descriptions which have already swell'd this Volume much beyond its intended bounds. Not far from Aardenburg, and within two leagues of Bruges, lyes Middleburg; a Town of small note, being only encompass'd by a Wall and Trench. But Tjendick, which stands in an angle made by the meeting of two long Dykes, is a place of far greater strength no less then extent; being situate over against South-

Beveland, and divided from Biersliet by a pretty broad Channel. It was brought under the Confederates by Prince Maurice an. 1604, and thereupon very well fortify'd, and having a good and capacious Harbour, may in time become a place of good trade. Omitting to speak of the several Forts in this part of the Country, we must return and take a view of the City of

Newport, which is seated upon the utmost limits of the Eastern Flanders, at a small distance from the Sea shore, a little River running on one side of it, which tho but of a mean Channel yet where it falls into the Sea makes a considerable long and secure Haven, especially at high Tides; and yet the same (tho provided of a handfom Key) is hardly capable of Ships of any great burthen. The Town it self is a place of good strength, having broad and straight Streets; but the houses are low built and of Timber, and the inhabitants maintain themselves chiefly by Fishing. Near to this place happen'd that famous Battel (an. 1600) wherein the English under Sir Francis Vere and his Brother got so much renown; for nothing is more true then that the fury of that days action fell upon 1600 of them, one half of whom were slain and wounded; our men being treated here, as they are generally in all foreign service, and the whole burthen and heat of the Battel thrown upon their obstinate courage, so that at length little more was left for the body of the Army to do then to follow the Chafe. At this time was Archduke Albert routed by an Army under the command of Maurice of Nassau; and in the very same place an. 1298, upon the same day of the Month, was Albert of Austria, Emperor, defeated in like manner by Adolphus Earl of Nassau.

Courtray is seated upon the Lys, and comes in the next rank to the Capital places of Flanders, being a Hold of great importance, especially since the French under Marshal Gassion rais'd a Citadel here (about the year 1646) and thereby (while in their hands) held in subjection the Walloon as well as Flemisb part of Flanders. It was taken, after a short siege, by the French an. 1667; the Citadel, into which the Garrison had retreated, tho in a good condition, and provided of four or five hundred men, being the next day deliver'd upon terms. The inhabitants of Courtray are excellent Artists at Diapering of Linnen. Oudenaerd is situate upon the Scheld some seven leagues from Tournay and about midway between that and Gaunt; and is accounted one of the fairest Towns in this Province, both for situation, Traffick, and number of inhabitants; tho its being commanded by a very high Hill on the side towards Alost takes away very much from its strength. It was an. 1667 taken by the French in less then twenty-four hours, altho Strada magnifies the Prince of Parma for taking it (an. 1582) in the space of above two Months. For an account of the fruitless siege laid to it by the Dutch and Confederates an. 1674 the Reader must have recourse to those who have Written of the late Wars.

FLANDERS Gallican or Walloon.

Flanders Gallican (so call'd from the use of the French tongue in it) is surrounded by Flanders Teutonic, the Country of Cambray, the Scheld and Lys and the Earldom of Artois. Lille, (Ryffel, Insule) is the chief place in this District

District and was some years since accounted the third Town of Traffick in all these Countries; the invention of laying on Colours with Oyl, making of worsted *Sayes*, and many other Stuffs being imputed to this City. It is one of the biggest places, and was *an. 1667* without comparison the most populous of any in subjection to *Spain*. There were then suppos'd to be 2000 men in it bearing Arms, besides the Garrison; at which time it was after a considerable opposition surrender'd to the French King; the siege thereof being the only remarkable one of that Summers Campaign. Upon the new Castle of *Lille* were *an. 1673* observ'd these haughty inscriptions, favouring as some may be apt to think of profanefs; *Gentes laudabunt te, & Reges Terræ gloriam tuam*; and *In sole posui Tabernaculum meum*. Its situation (among Lakes now dry'd up) occasion'd at first its denomination.

Doway.

Doway (*Duacum*) stands upon the *Scarpe*, some five leagues below *Arras*; and is considerable for its extent, strength, ancient Buildings, September Fair, and Traffick upon the *Scheld*; but especially for the Seminary of English Roman Catholics, Founded here by *Philip* the second *an. 1569*, which afterwards remov'd and continu'd for about twenty years at *Rheims* in France, and there made that Version of the Bible into our Language which has been since call'd the *Rhemish* Translation. *An. 1667* the French King considering that no place could contribute more to the keeping of *Tournay* (which he had lately taken) apply'd himself to the siege of *Doway*, and had the same surrender'd to him after the short opposition of three days, the Fort, (a Canon shot below it upon the *Scarpe*, and judg'd by its situation among Marshes, and by means of the Sluces whereby it can drown all the Country round about impregnable) making afterwards but inconsiderable resistance. Omitting the Description of *Orchies*, *Lanoy*, *Elpinoy*, *Armentiers* (taken by the French under Marshal *Gassion* *an. 1645*, and its works afterwards demolish'd by the *Spaniards* that the French found it *an. 1667* little different from an open Town) as also of the fertile Country call'd *Het landt van Love &c.* we must take some notice of *Tournay*, (call'd by the Dutch *Dornick*) which is deservedly reckon'd among the Capital Cities of *Flanders*, as well for its antiquity, as for its being amply furnish'd with people, Traffick, and handſom Edifices; among which are several stately Churches and Religious houses. It is on all sides surrounded with fruitful and pleasant fields, and throw the midst of it under divers Bridges runs the *Scheld*, which River begins here to ennoble it self, not being very well navigable before. It was *an. 1581* surrender'd to the Prince of *Parma*, after it had been defended by the Princes of *Epinoi* (her Husband the Governor being absent) with a manly courage and Galantry. *An. 1667* it was yielded up to the French King after some small attacks, but before the shooting of one great Gun; the Castle (which was built by our *Henry* the eighth, of considerable strength for the skill of that Age) holding out hardly one day longer. It is observ'd to have been taken 4 several times upon St. Andrews day; by our *Henry VII.* the Emperors *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* and by the Prince of *Parma*.

Tournay.

FLANDERS Imperial and Proprietary.

Imperial *Flanders* is but a small Territory consisting principally of the County of *Alost* or

Alost and lying between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*, for which District with its Dependancies the French King pretends not to have had an equivalent allow'd him, but that possibly may be more then the poor *Spaniard* is able to afford, if the matter be refer'd to the Chamber of *Metz*, for it is but a little inverting the relation, and the Empire may be made to depend upon *Alost*, as *Alost* did formerly upon the Empire. The City of *Alost* is a place of no mean account (being almost equally distant from *Brussels*, *Gant* and *Antwerp*) and has been famous for its Hop-market, and for the working of Tapestry. The rich Country of *Waes*, and *Land van Overſcheld*, with the four Ambachts of *Hulst*, *Axel*, *Affenade*, and *Bouchaut* belong also to the Imperial *Flanders*. *Hulst* is a well traded place, and in other respects of no small consideration, standing almost in the midst of the Country of *Waes*. *Axel* is about one league and an half distant from *Hulst* and above four from *Gant*. It was surpriz'd by Prince *Maurice* by the assistance of our Sir *Philip Sidney* *an. 1586*. *Terneuse* was lately a place of good account, with a Territory containing twenty-five Polders, of which twenty were quite ruin'd by the late Inundation. A Polder is a quantity of Land of uncertain measure, being either greater or smaller according to the situation and extent of any portion of ground, the parts whereof lye so conveniently in respect of each other, that the whole may be commodiously included within the same Dykes, and surrounded by one common fence. *Rupelmond* is seated within the Country of *Waes*. *Flanders* Proprietary contains *Dendermond*, *Geersberg* and *Bornheim*. The first of these is a good Town; stands upon the mouth of the *Dender* (from whence denominat'd) just where it runs into the *Scheld*; makes a great quantity of Fustians, and was in vain assaulted by the French King *an. 1667*.

Hulst.

Axel.

Terneuse.

Rupelmond.

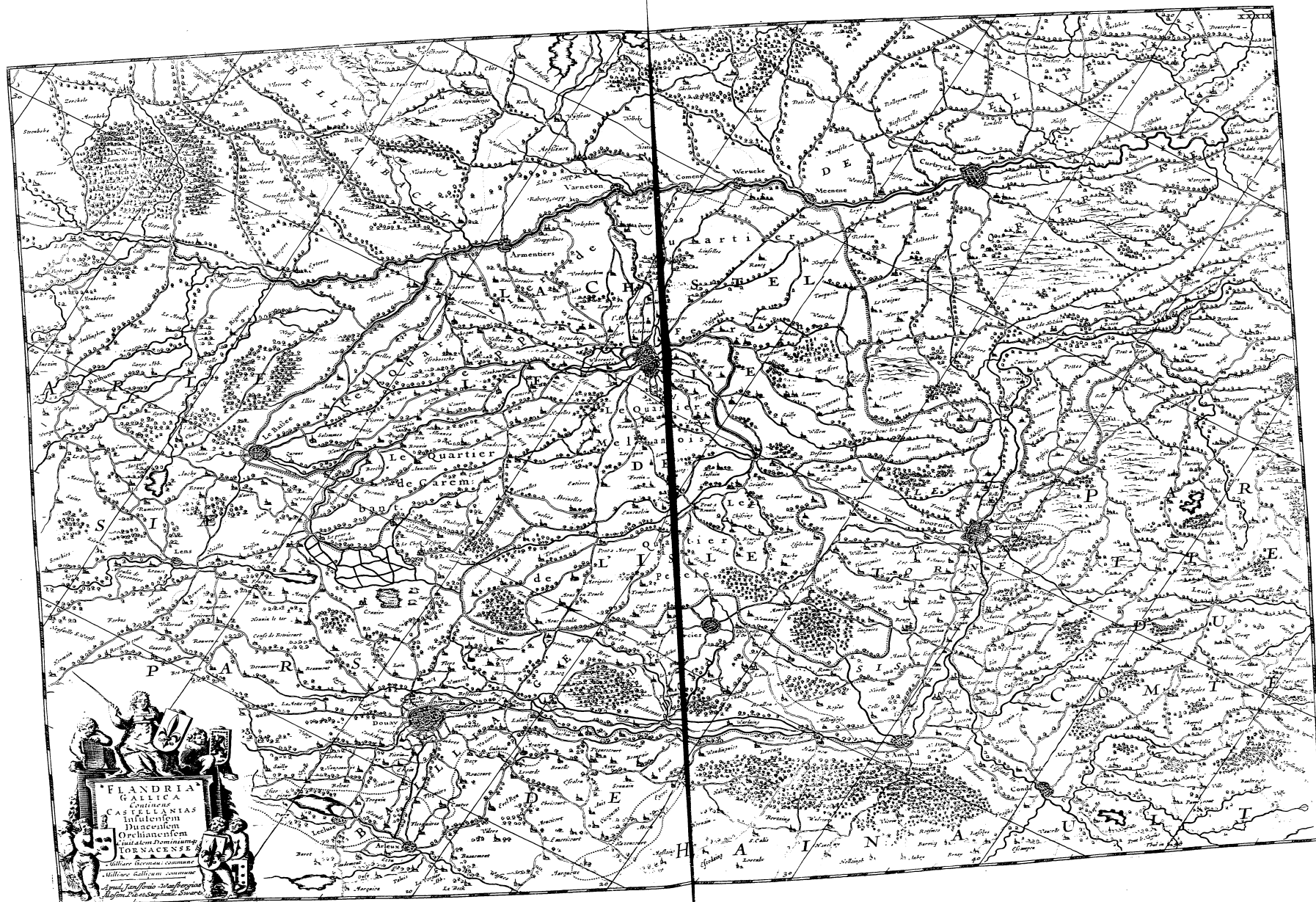
Dendermond.

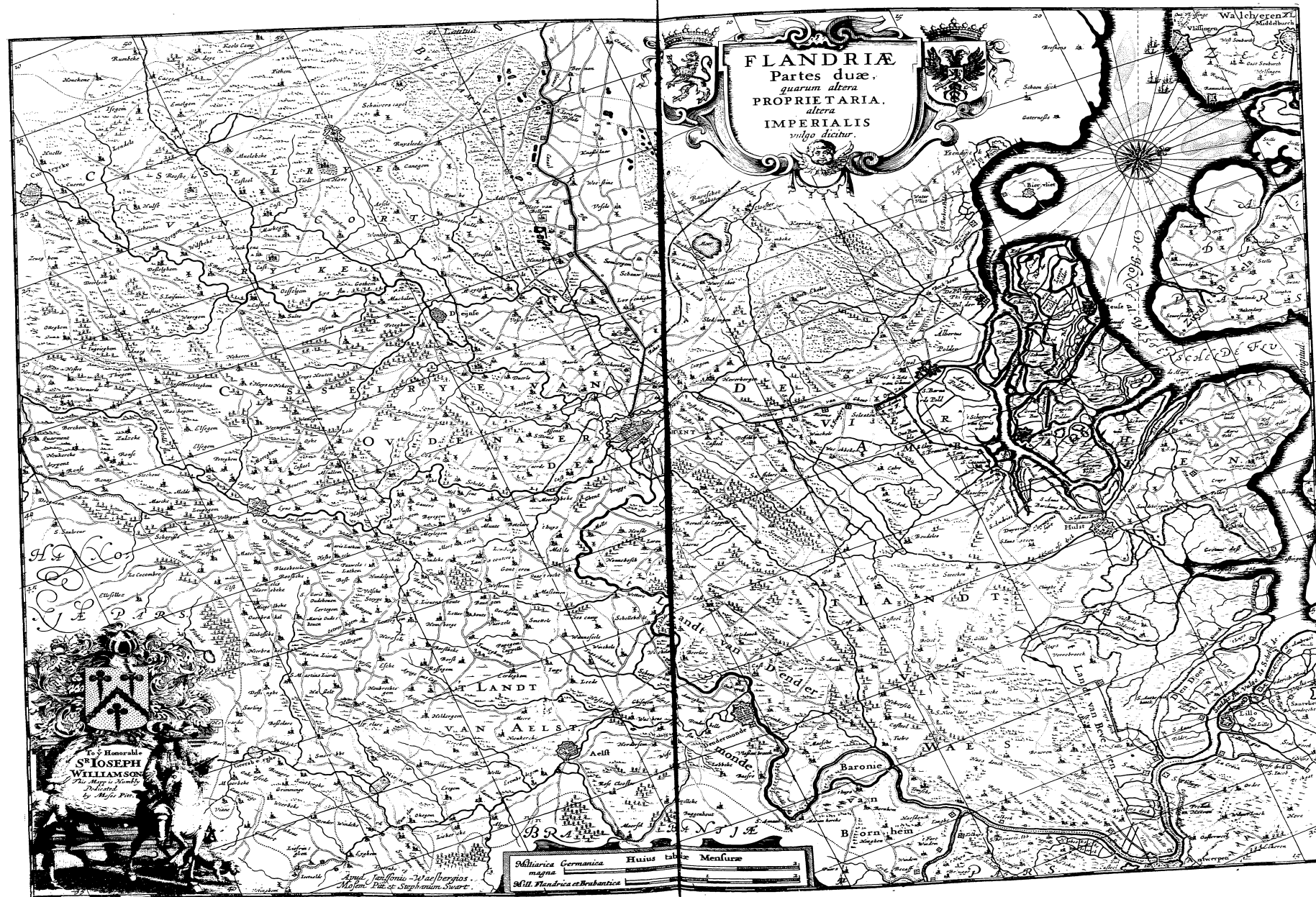
The Archbishoprick of CAMBRAY.

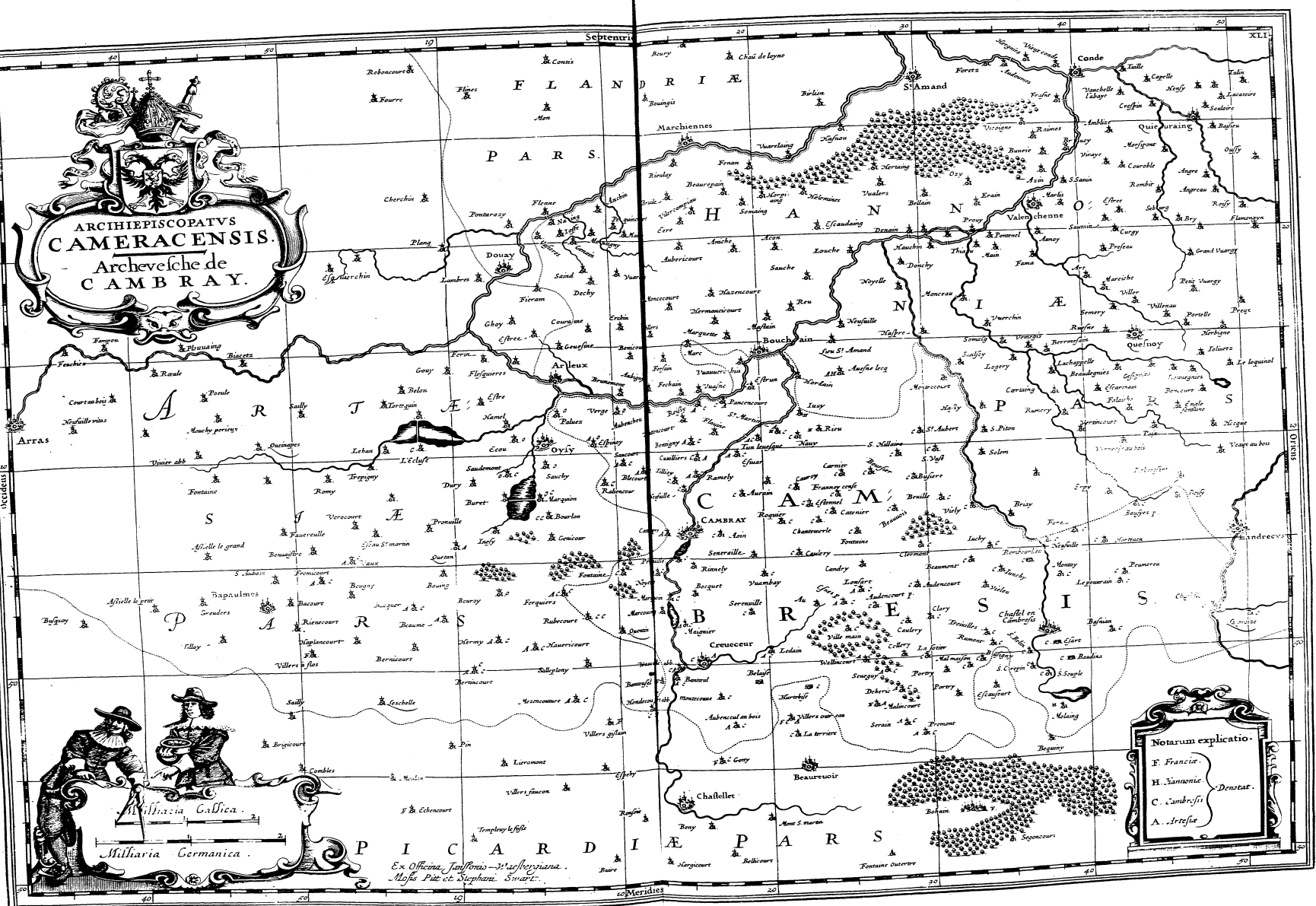
The Bishoprick of *Cambray* is of great antiquity; but it was made an Archbishoprick at the new erection in *Philip* the seconds time, and since that it has been the Metropolitan See of the greatest part of the Roman Catholic Low-Countries. The City is said to be a stronger place and of greater importance then almost any other in the *Netherlands*; being distant but three leagues from the frontiers of *Picardy*, and standing about five below the mife of the *Scheld*, which runs thorow it and fills all its Ditches. It is also very regularly fortify'd with Ramparts, Bastions, Half-moons, and two good Forts; and is commanded by a Citadel of a square figure; and is moreover plac'd in a most advantageous situation; having on the West side, and in a low bottom exceeding large Suburbs, with delicate Meadows and Gardens lying all along the River. It consists of nine Parishes, and contains three Abbies, with a great number of Religious houses, besides Hospitals and other public Buildings. This City was taken *an. 1677* by the French King, who will hardly be brought to part with it; for being in other hands it was wont in time of War to be a grievous scourge to the sides of France, giving no repose to *Picardy*, and threatening even the *Seine* it self; serving moreover for a Refuge to all sorts of Criminals, and gathering such vast Contributions that it was able to supply most of the neighbouring places with all manner of necessaries.

FINIS.









Notarum explicatio.
F. Francia.
H. Hannie.
C. Cambresii.
A. Aretia.
Denotat.

Ex Officina Jussieu - de l'Imprimerie.
Moffe Pite et Stephan. Swart.

IN THE
Maps of the Fourth Volume.

[illegible]

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B21

[illegible]

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Bo-Polder	15	51 55	20 35	Bo-vignes	32 33	50 10	10 55	Brifcol	12 33 39	50 25	19 40	Bruggings Polder	16	51 35	20 40	Buif	12 31	48 50	21 40
Bol	22 23 33	51 55	21 10	Bu-viere	34	50 40	17 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Burgen	12 31	48 50	21 40
Bolche	14 28	52 00	21 15	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butte	13 33	50 15	20 15
Bolche Sloot	14 28	51 30	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butterdorp Polder	15	51 55	20 30
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Bolchuijlen	28	51 05	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butterdorp	17 20	52 05	21 05
Bolchuijlen	28	51 05	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butterdorp	17 20	52 05	21 05
Bolchuijlen	28	51 05	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butterdorp	17 20	52 05	21 05
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Bolchuijlen	28	51 05	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20	Butterdorp	17 20	52 05	21 05
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Bolchuijlen	28	51 05	21 20	Bouvin	35 39	51 40	20 50	Brigmont	27	49 55	18 45	Bulle	21	50 10	19 20				

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
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Caul	34	46 15	18 00	Cherren	33	50 30	19 20	Coerting	2,2,3,33	51 25	21 25
Cavignil	1,31	49 50	21 50	Cherren	1,31	49 20	21 00	Coeflet	37	51 45	21 25
Caukercken	02	51 20	20 10	Chierf	16	51 35	21 00	Coeverden	28	51 25	20 45
Caulers	34	50 00	19 10	Chierf	30	50 25	22 10	Coeverden	1,2,10	52 35	20 35
Cauler	34	50 00	19 15	Chierf	01	49 30	21 00	Coeverden	37	52 35	20 35
Caulille	1,22	51 05	21 45	Chierf fl.	1,31	49 10	21 40	Coefflet	2,4,5,35	52 10	19 15
Caumville	34	50 00	18 20	Chierle	25	51 05	20 55	Cohenca	34	50 30	20 20
Caumont	1,34	50 05	18 20	Chieure	1,33,35	50 25	19 55	Coehelles	35	50 30	20 20
Cauvres	34	50 05	18 20	Chimay	33	50 30	19 20	Coeldersveven	02	52 00	20 00
Cauter	14	52 35	21 00	Chin	33	50 30	19 20	Coldenake	31	51 11	20 25
Caurin	33	50 25	21 15	Chinoy	3,12,32	50 10	21 10	Coldervelen	10,11	52 35	22 35
Cauve	33	50 05	19 15	Chingny	33,34	50 25	19 15	Coldervolde	12	52 50	21 45
Cavaynes	30	50 30	19 10	Chilpe	2,2,3,32	50 25	19 10	Colderm	13	53 00	21 45
Caut	1,34	50 30	17 50	Chilpe	1,35,39	50 20	19 10	Coldick	34	53 00	21 45
Cecilie	1,33	49 20	21 20	Chora	34	50 25	18 30	Colembor	34	50 35	22 55
Celai	33	49 20	20 35	Chocq	34,39	50 25	18 30	Coligne	32	50 20	20 25
Celles	1,33,35	50 30	18 00	Chocies	33	50 25	18 30	Colin	1,2	53 00	23 55
Cenruth	31	49 40	22 40	Chocq	33	49 30	20 30	Colindorn	10	52 30	20 25
Cente	1,2,3,33	50 15	21 10	Choreenne	33	50 05	20 45	Colierii	41	50 00	19 25
Cente de S. Jode	34	50 10	17 50	Chou	1,31,33	50 00	20 45	Colium	1,2,12,13	53 10	20 25
Cente de M. Rie.	30	50 25	22 10	Chouff. fl.	1,31	49 50	18 15	Colme fl.	2,5,9	53 45	22 45
Cente de M. Rie.	34,37	50 25	22 10	Chouff. fl.	1,31	49 50	18 15	Colmervelen	01	52 20	20 25
Cente de Walli	34	50 15	17 50	Chouff. fl.	1,31	49 50	18 15	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerhaud	31	49 20	22 00	Chur	33	50 05	20 20	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerog	33	50 20	19 20	Churchy	1,34,39	50 25	18 30	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerotaïne	33,35	50 00	20 20	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerit	34	50 05	18 45	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Ceroboeck	33	50 05	18 45	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerwen	28	51 20	21 50	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cerleur	1,34	49 50	18 40	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Chaderne	33	50 15	22 35	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Charm	2,16,35	50 10	20 30	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Cherlos	15	51 45	20 30	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	18 25
Chain	33	50 30	19 30	Chynny	1,31	49 20	20 45	Colmervelen	35	50 25	1

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
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Deyus	01	50 40	19 35	Donderode	30	50 45	22 05	Drinchem	37	50 45	21 10	Dijstervouder	7,15	51 10	21 25	Epe	1,2,3,7	52 10	23 05
Dichteren	19	50 25	21 00	Done	33	50 15	20 55	Dringum	37	50 40	18 20	Dijstervouder	2,14,15	51 10	21 25	Eerdbeek	7	52 00	22 25
Dieling	24,37,39	50 40	18 45	Dongel	22,32,33	53 05	20 55	Drinkstaf	21	50 25	22 00	Dijstervouder	4,0	51 35	21 05	Eerde	10	52 20	22 50
Dickelweide	2,35	50 10	22 40	Dongelberg	33	53 05	21 55	Drifflaen	09	51 25	19 40	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eerdghem	40	50 50	22 00
Dickvinge	10,11	52 30	21 00	Doniawerf	34	52 55	22 00	Drighen	21	51 25	19 40	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eerdghem	40	50 50	22 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donaebroek	34	52 55	22 00	Driks Forder	21	51 25	19 40	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Dons	39	50 20	19 30	Droegham	1,1,3	53 05	22 40	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsburg	3,4,5,8	51 40	22 20	Drogendaf	2,2,2,4	50 40	20 35	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
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Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33	52 55	22 00	Drogendaf	35	50 40	18 55	Dijstervouder	17	51 35	21 05	Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 00
Dielgem	2,2,3,3,3	50 45	20 35	Donsfenne	33														

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Halm	33	50 30	21 15	Jamaigje	33:32	50 55	20 40	Impel	8	51 35	22 35
Haltuyzen	34:50	51 05	22 15	Jamays	31	49 00	21 20	Inacourt	22:33:38	50 35	20 55
Haltich	07	51 50	22 15	Jambe	1:32	50 15	20 55	Inde dycken	13	52 50	21 55
Haltich	07	52 00	21 30	Jamoigje	1:31	49 20	21 30	Inde harts	16	52 50	21 55
Haltich	22	51 05	20 45	Jamoungne	33	50 00	21 00	Inde harts	6:7	52 50	21 55
Haltich	34	50 20	18 00	Jamwfer	13	53 10	23 10	Inde Poelen	13	53 05	21 55
Halmes	11	52 25	22 50	Jamweller	33:33	50 05	20 35	Indieriet	32	52 15	21 00
Halmes	22, 14:33	50 35	20 35	Jan	21	51 20	19 20	Indieriet	13	52 55	21 55
Halmes	3:59	51 10	22 05	Jan	33	50 05	20 05	Indyck	17:12:30	51 05	19 00
Halmes	22:30	50 45	22 05	Jan	33	50 10	19 55	Ineily	41	50 05	19 00
Halmes	5:7	52 20	22 20	Jan Carle	22	51 05	20 40	Ingefele	24:25	50 50	20 30
Halmes	22	51 20	21 20	Janche	22:33:33	50 35	21 00	Ingen Munster	39:40	51 50	21 00
Halmes	09	51 10	20 55	Jancher	10	50 35	21 00	Ingen	2:34:38	51 50	21 40
Halmes	22	51 20	21 20	Jancourt	33:34	49 50	19 00	Ingen bochtolt	9	51 05	22 45
Halmes	22, 27:34	50 45	18 55	Jan Danefens Veen	20	52 05	20 45	Ingeivert	34	50 40	17 50
Halmes	27	51 10	20 05	Janderout	22:43	50 05	20 45	Ingenhoem	35:6:38	51 20	19 15
Halmes	27, 35:40	51 10	22 05	Jandring	22, 33:2	50 35	21 05	Innerbaken	12	53 05	22 55
Halmes	3:37	50 55	20 55	Jan Jaap Sa alen laan	20	52 10	20 55	Inhof	13	53 05	21 35
Halmes	22, 23:45	51 00	19 40	Jan Jervoe Pool	17	50 50	20 55	Inhof	13	53 05	21 35
Halmes	35	51 00	19 40	Jan in de Wildernis	37	50 45	18 30	Inhof	34	50 45	18 10
Halmes	17, 1:18	51 20	20 30	Jan op den Dyck	38	51 10	19 20	Job int' Gheer	55	51 10	20 40
Halmes	22, 24:29	50 40	18 00	Jan	34:37	50 40	18 40	Job	21:35:38	51 10	20 40
Halmes	34	50 55	18 30	Janart	34	50 55	21 05	Jobs Capelle	37	51 10	20 05
Halmes	34	50 15	18 10	Jansberg	05	50 55	21 05	Joden Kerckhoff	17	52 15	20 55
Halmes	6:35	51 55	22 35	Jans Camp	10:11	52 30	22 20	Jodon	2:23	50 15	20 50
Halmes	12	51 55	22 40	Jans Capel	2:25	52 05	20 35	Jodon	12	50 10	22 30
Halmes	33:40	50 55	19 40	Jan Scherf	15:17	52 05	20 35	Jodon	10	52 10	22 30
Halmes	12	51 55	22 40	Jans Dam	4:15:16	51 45	20 40	Jodon	41	50 20	19 05
Halmes	33:40	50 55	22 10	Jans Eemverceerghem	50	50 45	20 00	Joffer Schans	35:8:40	51 55	19 55
Halmes	12	51 55	22 40	Jans Greet	2:23	52 05	20 35	Joffer Schans	16	51 55	19 55
Halmes	12	51 55	22 40	Jans Ghelem	30	50 55	20 00	Johannis gat	51	50 55	22 00
Halmes	12, 31	49 30	22 10	Janskerck	21	51 30	19 20	Johans	22	50 30	22 10
Halmes	8:18	51 20	21 15	Janskerp	14	52 40	21 10	Johannes	33:34:44	51 55	19 45
Halmes	3:6	52 00	23 00	Jans Laziare	25	50 55	19 35	Johannes	35:16	51 55	20 45
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